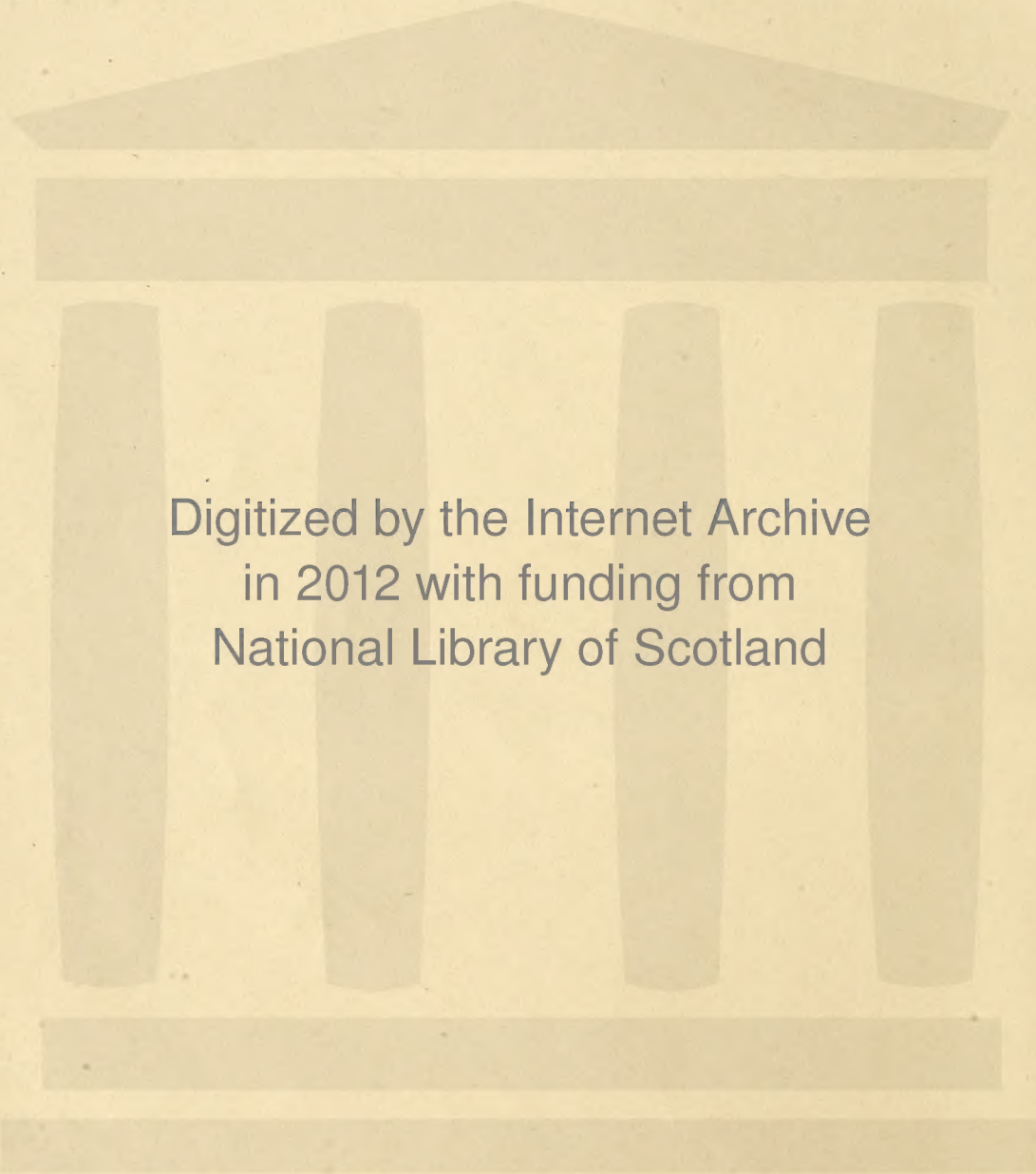


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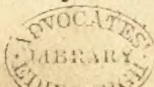
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
Memoirs
OF THE
HOUSE OF HAMILTON;
WITH
GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS
OF THE
SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE FAMILY.

By JOHN ANDERSON, SURGEON,
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.

Per fasces numerantur avi—semperque renata
Nobilitate virent.—*Claudian.*



EDINBURGH: MDCCCXXV.
JOHN ANDERSON, JUN., EDINBURGH,
55, NORTH BRIDGE-STREET,
AND SIMPKIN & MARSHALL, LONDON.



Admiral's

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL

Dictionary

OF THE

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

SCIENCE

OF THE

PEOPLE OF THE

UNITED STATES

AND

THE

ADJACENT

ISLANDS

OF THE

PACIFIC

OCEAN

AND

THE

ADJACENT

ISLANDS

OF THE

PACIFIC

OCEAN

AND

THE



TO

HIS GRACE,

Alexander,

DUKE OF HAMILTON, BRANDON, AND CHATELHERAULT,
MARQUIS OF HAMILTON, DOUGLAS, AND CLYDESDALE,—
EARL OF ANGUS, ARRAN, LANARK, AND CAMBRIDGE,—
LORD HAMILTON, AVEN, POLMONT, MACHANSHYRE, INNERDALE,
ABERNETHY, JEDBURGH-FOREST, AND DUTTON,

AND

PREMIER PEER OF SCOTLAND,
HERITABLE KEEPER OF THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD-HOUSE,—
ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,—
LORD LIEUTENANT AND HIGH SHERIFF
OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK,

AND

COLONEL OF THE ROYAL LANARKSHIRE MILITIA,
THIS WORK,
AS A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO HIS GRACE'S PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE VIRTUES,
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY,
HIS GRACE'S OBEDIENT AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,
THE AUTHOR.



NOTICE.

IN offering this Work to the public, the author deems it proper to state, that, in the latter part of the Memoirs of the Ducal Family, from Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, to the present period, he has chiefly copied from Wood's edition of Douglas's Peerage, lately published; only such additions and alterations have been made as, it is hoped, will give that part of it further interest and value.

In his account of the branches of the family, he regrets that he has not always been able to be so full and complete as he could have wished. This has been owing to various causes; partly to the documents and papers of some of the more ancient families having been lost or destroyed; to other families having decayed or become extinct, and their title-deeds having passed into the hands of strangers; and to a very few of the gentlemen of the name, either through inadvertency or indifference, having neglected to furnish him with the requisite assistance.

As will be seen from the marginal references, these genealogies have been compiled from a variety of sources. The author has endeavoured, as far as possible, to found upon the most authentic testimony; but, as, in a work of this kind, statements must be made on evidence, varying from the absolute certainty of original deeds to the suspicious assertions of family vanity and doubtful tradition, he can only leave the reader to estimate the credit due to the averment in the text by the character of the documents quoted on the margin. He is not responsible for statements in support of which no authority is given.

The author considers it incumbent on him to notice the particular assistance afforded to him in carrying on this work.

To Thomas Thomson, Esq. advocate, Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland, his thanks are due for favouring him with the perusal of some valuable original documents, and for furnishing him with some papers of importance to the work.

NOTICE.

He has also to express his acknowledgments to Messieurs William and George Robertson, Deputy Keepers of Records in the General Register House, for permitting him to consult the Great Seal Register ; and to the curators of the Advocates' Library for allowing him free access to the collection of books and manuscripts in that valuable repository.

C. D. Donald, Esq. writer, Glasgow, and J. G. Hamilton, Esq. obligingly permitted him to consult the Records of the Commissariat of Glasgow ; as did John Drysdale, Esq. sheriff-clerk of Lanarkshire, the Records of the Sheriff-Court of Hamilton.

In a particular manner he has to acknowledge the obligations he is under to that profound antiquary, John Riddell, Esq. advocate, for his kindness in furnishing him, among other curious information, with several original and interesting documents of great utility to the work.

His best thanks are likewise due to Sir William Hamilton of Preston, Bart. for pointing out various sources from whence much valuable information was derived.

To Mrs Muir of Greenhall, near Hamilton, he is indebted for the use of some books which had belonged to that distinguished genealogist the late Andrew Stuart, Esq. of Torrance. And his thanks are also due to Dr John Hume of Hamilton, for some valuable assistance to the work.

The author has also to express his grateful acknowledgments to the various gentlemen of the name who have assisted him with communications regarding their own or other families.

He has exceeded, by about 100 pages, the original compass of the work, in consequence of additional materials having been received while in progress of printing ; and, since the last sheet was in the press, several valuable communications have been made, which were too late for insertion, but which, along with other important information, that the author expects to receive hereafter, will be printed in the form of a Supplement, conformable to the size of this work, and so as to admit of its being bound up along with it.

P R E F A C E.

THE origin of illustrious Families is oftentimes hid in the obscurity of a remote antiquity, presenting to our research the most doubtful or fabulous accounts ; or, in the lapse of ages, the memorials of the first founders have either perished, or reached our times in a defective state.

In these Memoirs of a Noble and Ancient Family, equally illustrious from its descent, its alliances, and the preëminent station it has ever held, comprehending a period of about five centuries, during which its members have alike shone in the annals of their country as patriots, warriors, and statesmen, the Author has uniformly rejected whatever appeared to him as fabulous or unworthy of belief, and has confined himself solely to the authorities of charters, historical records, or the most authentic MSS.

We have here the spectacle of a family, originally noble, attaining, by a regular and gradual ascent, to the possession of

wealth, honours, and dignities, and to the enjoyment of the first offices of the state. We shall see its Chief become first Prince of the Blood, and, by the voice of a nation, declared heir-apparent to the throne of an ancient and independent kingdom.

In after times, we shall behold its members conspicuous for their unshaken and devoted loyalty, preserving untainted, in a factious age, the ancient reputation and honour of their house, and testifying, with their blood, their steady adherence to those principles which are, at all times, the best safeguard of the throne and of the people.

INTRODUCTION.

ABOUT the middle of the ninth century of the Christian era, a tribe or colony of Scandinavians, issuing from their native wilds of the North, and following the footsteps of the Gothic and Vandalic tribes who had preceded them, advanced with their families and household possessions,—resolved, in the more fertile parts of Europe, to purchase with their swords a habitation and a country.

Under the appellation of Nordmen or Normans,* they appeared on the frontiers of France; and such was the fame of their power, and the terror of their valour, that the once potent King of the Franks, whose warriors, in a former age, would have exulted to meet them in the field, now trembled on his throne. They demanded a settlement for themselves, and a wife for their leader, the far-famed and heroic Rollo.

* Nigellus, the poetical biographer of Louis le Debonair, gives the following description of the Normans:—

“ *Nort*, quoque Francisco dicuntur nomine, *manni*,
“ *Veloces*, *agiles*, *armigerique nimis* :
“ *Ipsè quidem populus latè pernotus habetur*,
“ *Lintre dapes quærit*, *incolitatque mare* ;
“ *Pulcher adest facie*, *vultuque statuque decorus*.”

Hallam's Middle Ages, vol. i. fol. 27.

To save the dismemberment of his other dominions, Charles the Third, called the Simple, who then swayed the French sceptre, ceded to them, in 918, the rich and fertile province of Neustria, and a Princess of the blood of Charlemagne was given in marriage to a descendant of those bold and terrible *Vikingr*, whose descents and depredations had for centuries alternately threatened and harassed the coasts of Europe, from the Baltic sea to the shores of the Mediterranean.

This was the first appearance of the Normans on the great theatre of Europe. We shall behold them, at an after period, acquiring, by their valour, possession of a great and powerful kingdom, and their leaders and chiefs becoming the founders of a race of nobles, some of whose posterity flourish even in our days.

Agreeably to the feudal usage of the times, Rollo parcelled out the lands to his captains and chiefs; while, under the title of Duke of Normandy, conferred on him by his father-in-law Charles, he acknowledged a nominal subjection to the French crown.

In course of time, these barons became each almost independent on their own estates: They acquired the most extensive privileges, and only considered themselves bound to obey their chief during actual warfare, when, in all the parade of feudal grandeur, they appeared in the field, attended by their followers and vassals.

These brave and hardy sons of the North, although exposed to the influence of a more enervating and luxurious climate, and assimilating in language, manners, and customs, with their neighbours the French, yet preserved distinct their original fierceness and warlike disposition; and we shall see that, after a lapse of nearly two centuries, the descendants of the same Normans evinced the same love of arms, and the same unconquerable spirit of enterprise and adventure, which had so remarkably distinguished their forefathers.

From this race of gallant men we derive the origin, and can trace the descent, of a great proportion of the present nobility of the three kingdoms. Under the conduct of William the Conqueror, a Norman army was transported from Normandy to England,—and the battle of Hastings delivered up a rich and fertile kingdom to be divided among the victors.

With Harold fell the most powerful of the ancient British nobility ; and from this era we may date the decay or extinction of this venerable order. On their ruins rose that of the Norman barons, a body of men free and independent, and afterwards celebrated for having, by their firmness and public spirit, obtained, from one of the most despotic of the English monarchs, the invaluable Magna Charta.

Numbers of the younger sons of the Anglo-Norman barons, obtaining grants of lands in Ireland from Henry the Second and his successors, there settled, and, with a very few exceptions, are the progenitors of the more ancient nobility of that kingdom.

The descent of the Scottish nobles can be traced from men of varied races and lineage.

To the original Britons (the true Celts,) and their kindred race, the Caledonians or Picts, succeeded, at the end of the eighth century,* the Scots, a colony from Ireland, who, overspreading and settling in Argyle and Galloway, at last, about the middle of the ninth century, under the reign of their king, Kenneth,† the son of Alpin, by treaty or conquest,

* A colony of the Scoti or Gael, under their three leaders, Loarn, Fergus, and Angus, the sons of Erc, King of Ulster, had been settled in Argyle as early as the sixth century.

† “ Kenneth appears, from the events of his reign over both these people, to have been an able and a warlike prince. He frequently invaded Lothian, the *Saxonia* of the Chronicles. Kenneth was also a religious prince, as religion was then understood and practised. In A. D. 850, he removed the reliques of St Columba from Iona to a

amalgamated themselves with the Picts, and gave their name to the country. As early as the fifth century, a body of Anglo-Saxons colonized upon the Tweed, and, extending their settlements to the Forth, gave to that eastern district of Scotland, situated between these two rivers, the name of Saxonia: and the Gothic tongue was for the first time heard within the limits of northern Britain.

It was during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, that the Anglo-Saxons from South Britain, the Flemings, and the Anglo-Normans, chiefly settled in Scotland. The victory of Hastings, and the proscriptions of William the Conqueror and his immediate successors, drove great numbers of the old English to Scotland. Amongst others who appeared at the Scottish court, Edgar Atheling, the true heir of the English crown, was most conspicuous. He was accompanied by his family and friends; and his sister, the Princess Margaret, was married to the Scottish monarch, Malcolm Canmore,—a union of great and lasting benefit to the Scottish nation.

Almost coëval with the Anglo-Saxons were the colonies of the Flemings, a kindred race, one of whom, “Theobald the Fleming,”* in the

church which he had built at Dunkeld. To him also is attributed, with as much certainty, the removal of an object of equal veneration and more efficacy, the Coronation, or *Fatal Stone*, which he brought with him from Argyle and placed at Scone. Kenneth died at Forteviot, the Pictish capital, where he and his Scots naturally ruled, on the 6th February 859. He left a son, Constantine, who did not immediately assume his sceptre, and a daughter, Maolmhuire (the devotee of Mary,) who is celebrated in Irish story as the wife and mother of many kings.”—*Chalmers's Caledonia*, i. 376.

* “He obtained a grant, ‘Theobaldo Flamatico,’ to Theobald the Fleming, and his heirs, of some lands upon the Douglas water, in Lanarkshire, from Arnold, Abbot of Kelso, who was abbot betwixt 1147 and 1160. His son William called himself, and was named by others, according to the custom of the age, ‘De Duvglas.’”

Caled. i. 579.

reign of King David the First, settled upon the Water of Douglas, and became the founder of the illustrious family of that name,—the heroic and powerful Earls of which are now represented in the male line by the Duke of Hamilton.

It is to the civil wars of the successors of Henry the First that we are to ascribe the different settlements of the Anglo-Normans in Scotland.

These men, of various races and lineage, were chiefly drawn thither by the encouragement and munificence of our Kings, particularly of Malcolm Canmore, Edgar,* William the Lyon, David the First,† and the Second and Third Alexanders,—thus transferring their fortunes, their fame, and their valour to a country, of which their posterity were afterwards to become the most strenuous defenders; and, before the middle of the thirteenth century, they had acquired from the aborigines a great proportion

* “The first person of the English race who appears conspicuous as a colonist, during the reign of Edgar, was Thorlongus, who obtained from him a grant of Edenham, which was then a waste, and which he improved with his own money and his people. Here he settled a village and built a church, that he soon conveyed to the monks of Durham. This is an accurate representation of the genuine mode by which the English colonization of Scotland was begun and completed. A baron obtained from the King a grant of lands, which he settled with his followers; built a castle and a church, a mill and a brewhouse,—and thereby formed a hamlet, which, in the practice of the age, was called the Ton, or Tun, of the Baron.”—*Caled.* i. 501.

† “It was the reign of David the First which was so propitious to the settlement of Scotland by English families, as he introduced so many favourable institutions. He was educated at the court of Henry the First. He married an English countess, who had many vassals; and, when he came to the throne in 1124, he was followed successively by a thousand Anglo-Normans, to whom he distributed lands, which, like Thorlongus, they settled with their followers. David is said, indeed, to have founded monasteries, built castles, erected towns, and promoted trade, which all tended to colonize North Britain with foreigners. Even now may be traced, in the chartularies, the many Norman-English families who settled in North Britain under the reign of that excellent prince.”—*Caled.* i. 502.

of the lands south of the Forth, and had formed many settlements on the north side of that river.

With these new people were introduced a new language, new manners, new laws, a new dynasty of kings, and new titles. To the Celtic tongue succeeded the English or Anglo-Saxon, interspersed with Norman words. The Celtic customs gave way to a new jurisprudence, of Anglo-Norman origin, and the Gaelic thanes and marmors were succeeded by the Anglo-Norman counts and the Anglo-Saxon earls.

The number, and extent of power or authority, of the Celtic and Gaelic marmors and thanes, has been lost in the mists of antiquity. Of the thirteen earls who, at the end of the Scoto-Saxon period in 1306, when Robert the Bruce ascended the throne, composed the whole of the peerage, there is only one lineally represented by the same blood at this day.* Of the three hundred peers, consisting of fifteen dukes, nine marquisses, one hundred and seven earls, thirty-two viscounts, and one hundred and thirty-seven lords of parliament, created since that period by our several kings, there existed only, at the union of the two kingdoms, one hundred and thirty-seven,—being ten dukes, three marquisses, seventy earls, sixteen viscounts, and thirty-eight barons.

Such have been the changes amongst our nobility. Several titles of inferior degree have merged in higher ones; but they have been chiefly reduced in number by natural causes and legal means; and, in the year 1822, there existed only, of the long lists of former times, eighty-one peers.

Having thus shown the various sources from which the Scottish nobility were derived, we shall now proceed to trace the history and descent of the Ancient and Noble Family, the Chiefs of which have been at the head of this gallant and illustrious body of men for nearly two centuries.

* The Countess of Sutherland, Marchioness of Stafford.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL

MEMOIRS

OF THE

House of Hamilton.

THE most distant progenitor of this illustrious and far-spreading Family taken notice of by genealogical writers, is said to have been a Norman baron called—

THE HOUSE OF
HAMILTON.

I. Bernard, a near kinsman to Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy. Rollo, previously to his decease, named him governor to his son Duke William. In the year 912, he married Sphreta de Burgundia, by whom he had a son,

Archdall's Peerage.
Wood's Peerage.

II. Turfus, or Turlofus, who gave name to the town of Tourville in Normandy. In anno 955, he married Emerberga de Brigenberg, by whom he had

Ibid.

III. Turolphe, who, in right of his mother, succeeded to the lordship of Pontaudemar. By his consort Wœvia, ^{his} daughter of Harfust, a noble Dane, and sister to Gunnora, Duchess of Normandy, he had

Ibid.

IV. Humphrey, surnamed De Vetulis, who married Albreda de la Haye Auberie, of a noble family in Normandy, of which union was born

Ibid.

V. Roger, surnamed De Bellomont, who, marrying Adelina, only daughter of Walleran, Count of Mellent, and heiress to her brother Hugh,

Ibid.

THE EARLS OF
LEICESTER.

got with her the Earldom of Mellent. Roger had, by this lady, Robert, who succeeded him, and Henry, surnamed De Newburgh, who was created Earl of Warwick, by William the Conqueror, in 1076, and whose male line ceased in Thomas de Newburgh, the sixth Earl, in anno 1242. Roger, Lord of Pontaudemar, assisted at the great council which the Conqueror held previous to the invasion of England. The national spirit, already sufficiently inflamed by the renown which the Normans of Apulia had acquired, was still further augmented by the harangues of Duke William: The barons and gentry eagerly embraced an enterprise which promised so much wealth and remuneration for toil and danger; they hastened with alacrity to his standard, and a contemporary historian has transmitted to us a glowing description of the magnificent and gallant appearance of the Norman army previous to its embarkation.

Dugdale's Peerage.

VI. Robert, Earl of Mellent, was at this time in the prime and vigour of life, and, ambitious for an opportunity of signalizing himself, joined the invading force. In the ever-memorable battle of Hastings he bore a chief command, and acted a very distinguished part. The Norman army was drawn up in two lines, the first composed of the light-armed troops, the archers and slingers; the second of the heavy-armed infantry; while the cavalry was stationed in the rear and on the two wings. To the Earl of Mellent* was assigned, by William, the command of the right wing of the infantry. In this station, by his bravery and good conduct, he contributed very much to the success of that bloody and decisive day.

The battle of Hastings decided the fate of Harold and of England, and the Conqueror ascended the vacant throne, which his genius, and the valour of his Normans, had won.

The flower of the English army, and the greater part of the barons and gentry having perished with their king in that fatal field, William was enabled to reward his friends and followers with their possessions and dignities, which he bestowed with a liberal and unsparing hand. His means, in this respect, were further augmented by numbers of the native nobility and gentry still continuing in opposition to his arms, and adhering to the

* " — Prælium illo die experiens egit, quod eternandum esset laude, cum legione quam in dextro cornu duxit, irruens ac sternens, magna cum audacia," &c.

Wil. Pictaviensis de Gestis Wil. Ducis Normandiæ.

interest and fortunes of the undoubted heir of the ancient English kings, the imbecile and unfortunate Edgar Atheling.

THE EARLS OF
LEICESTER.

Accordingly, we find that the Earl of Mellent became proprietor of the following manors and lordships, viz. sixty-four in Warwickshire, sixteen in Leicestershire, seven in Wilts, three in Northampton, and one in Gloucestershire; but his most valuable possessions were in the neighbourhood of Leicester, which city ever continued zealously attached to the interests of his family.

He built the Castle of Leicester, a stately and magnificent pile, which he made his principal residence, and where (excepting occasionally visiting his Norman estates,) he lived during the reigns of the Conqueror and his son William Rufus, in a style of great hospitality and splendour. But, on the accession of Henry the First, surnamed Beauclerc, that prince, to whom he had ever shown himself a faithful and attached friend, called him to his councils, loaded him with honours and dignities, and he soon became his chief confidant and favourite minister.

The Earl seems to have acted a chief part in the most important transactions of this reign, and he appears to have had his full share of the obloquy which some of Henry's measures, from their unpopularity, received. In his disputes with the clergy, and particularly with Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl incurred undeserved reproach: And when the King had given orders to seize the revenues of the see of Canterbury, and had denounced the Archbishop not to reënter the kingdom, (he being then in France,) that priest prevailed upon Pope Pascal the Second to issue a sentence of excommunication against the Earl of Mellent. A similar sentence awaited the King, the execution of which was only prevented by the interposition of his sister, the devout Adela, Countess of Blois.

1101.

Henry, in consideration of his many great and eminent services, created him Earl of Leicester; and, as he had given the Earldom of Mellent, and all his Norman possessions, to his eldest son Walleran, the King was pleased to confirm that young nobleman in the earldom.

1103.

Robert, Earl of Leicester, retired to Normandy, and became a monk in the Abbey of Preaux, where he lived to an advanced age, and died in 1118.

According to Henry of Huntingdon, he was the wisest man betwixt England and Jerusalem, and, by his vast wealth and possessions, so power-

ROBERT,
SURNAMED
BOSSU.

ful, that he made the Kings of England and France friends or foes at pleasure. He reëdified the church of our Lady at Leicester, and placed therein canons secular.

He was married to Elizabeth Isabella, daughter of Hugh,* surnamed Magnus, Earl of Vermandois, Valois, Chaumont, and Amiens, a younger son of Henry the First of France, by whom he had issue—

1. Walleran, Earl of Mellent, created by King Stephen, in 1144, Earl of Worcester. From him are descended the numerous race of Beaumonts in France.

2. Robert, the second Earl of Leicester.

3. Hugh, surnamed *Pauper*, created Earl of Bedford by King Stephen. 1st Daughter married to Hugo de Castel Novo.

2d, Adelina, married to Hugh de Montfort.

3d, Elizabeth, married to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke.

The Countess of Mellent afterwards married the potent Earl of Warrenne and Surrey. Her first husband, when he was created, by Henry the First, Earl of Leicester, assumed for his arms the armorial bearing of Mellent, viz. gules, a cinquefoil ermine. The city of Leicester took the same, and continue to do so to this day; and the Hamiltons of Scotland, to denote their descent from him, carry the same arms, only with the variation of three cinquefoils for one.

ROBERT DE BELLOMONTE, SURNAMED BOSSU,

SECOND EARL OF LEICESTER,

1120.

After his father's death, continued to frequent the court, and remained firm in the interest of Henry the First, until the loss of his only son Prince Henry, who, passing from Harfleur to England, unfortunately perished by shipwreck. A number of the Norman barons, considering themselves freed from their allegiance by the Prince's death, began to form plots in

Dugdale and Wood.

* "Henry the First of France solicited and obtained the hand of the daughter of Jeroslaus, Czar or Great Prince of Russia. Jeroslaus was the grandson of the Princess Anne, daughter of the Grecian Emperor Romanus. She was married to Wolodimir, Great Duke of Russia."—It therefore follows that Robert, the second Earl of Leicester, was the seventh in descent from the imperial loins.—*Gibbon's History*, ch. 53.

favour of William, the son of Robert, and nephew to the King, whom they considered as rightful heir to the crown of Normandy. He was a prince whom they had always loved and pitied. Nursed in the lap of misfortune, he had lived a life of difficulty and hardships, and afterwards perished by an accident while yet in the vigour of manhood, at once relieving his uncle from a thousand fears, and transmitting to posterity a character and memory cherished and embalmed in the hearts of his subjects.

ROBERT,
SURNAMED
BOSSU.

The Earl of Leicester, impressed with the justice of the young Prince's claims, associated with his brother Gualleran, Earl of Mellent, with the Earl of Anjou, and the majority of the Norman nobility, and they resolved to place the ducal crown on the head of William.

The Earl accordingly repaired to Normandy, and for some time the affairs of the confederated nobles were conducted with great union and secrecy; but at length King Henry, getting information of their designs, crossed over to the scene of action, and, falling unexpectedly upon the conspirators before the plot was fully ripe for execution, took several of their castles, and, by his celerity and address, gained other material advantages. The castle of Pontaudemar, the paternal property of the Earl of Mellent, fell into Henry's hands on this occasion.

1124.

On the 25th March, the Earl of Leicester, his brother, and a number of other chiefs of the confederacy, riding carelessly and unguarded betwixt Beaumont and Vatteville, were suddenly set upon by William de Tankerville, chamberlain to the King, and, after some fruitless resistance, were routed, and all made prisoners.

The capture of these noblemen turned the scale entirely in favour of the King, the enterprise thereby being at an end. On their being brought into his presence, and making due submission, he pardoned, and was reconciled to them; and the Earl of Leicester (for his father's sake,) was received into as great favour as before. We therefore find that, after this period, he continued firmly attached to Henry's interests. He resided much about his court, attending him also in all his journeys; and he was present at Lyons, when, after a day's hunting, indigestion (brought on by eating too freely of lampreys, his favourite dish,) terminated at once the labour and the life of this great and good prince.

1135.

On Stephen's ascension to the throne, the Earl and his brother Walleran hastened to pay their homage, as did the majority of the nobles. The

ROBERT,
SURNAMED
BOSSU.

1139.

two brothers fought on his side in the civil wars that ensued, and which continued to rage during the greater part of the reign of this monarch.

The Empress Maude, only daughter of the late King, having landed in England, accompanied by her natural brother the Earl of Gloucester and a small retinue of 140 knights, took refuge in the Castle of Arundel, the residence of her stepmother the Queen-dowager, which Stephen immediately invested. The remainder of this story I shall give in the words of Henry the historian :—

“ The Queen-dowager, dreading his resentment, sent an apology for having admitted the Empress into her castle, which she said she could not deny to the only daughter of her late husband, King Henry ; and intreated him to respect the ties of blood, and the sacred laws of hospitality, and allow the Empress to retire to her brother’s castle at Bristol. This strange request was seconded by the King’s brother, the Bishop of Winchester ; and, to the surprise of all the world, Maude was honourably escorted by that prelate, and by Walleran, Earl of Mellent, her greatest enemy, and Stephen’s chief confidant, and safely delivered to her brother the Earl of Gloucester. This, it must be confessed, is a most astonishing event, and, like some other things in the story of this reign, hath more the appearance of romance than of real history.”

Of this earl, Dugdale says that he was appointed to and exercised the office of Chief Justiciary of England for fifteen years.

In the famous dispute between Henry the Second and Thomas à Becket, the Earl was concerned. He concurred with the King in his endeavours to check the turbulence and overgrown power of that ambitious and haughty prelate.

When Becket was summoned to attend a parliament held at Northampton, being charged by the King with contumacy and disrespect, he came in great state to the meeting, attended by a tumultuous crowd of the lower orders, and carrying a cross in his hand. Henry, informed of the manner of his approach, withdrew into an adjoining apartment, attended by his barons, while Becket, entering the parliament-house, sat down, with apparent unconcern, in his usual place.

Henry, after consulting with his barons, deputed a few of their number, at the head of whom was the Earl of Leicester, to state to the Archbishop, that, unless he altered his arrogant and disrespectful behaviour, and

yielded to the King's pleasure, the Parliament were resolved to proceed against him for treason and perjury. The Earl, addressing himself to Becket, said, "The King commands you immediately to come and give " in your accounts, or else hear your sentence." "My sentence!" cried he, starting to his feet, "No, my son, hear me first; I decline the jurisdiction of the King and barons, and appeal to God and my Lord the "Pope, under whose protection I depart hence." Saying this, he walked out of the hall in great state, leaving them so much disconcerted at his boldness, that none had the courage to stop him. Aware, however, of the extent of his danger, and afraid of the consequences, he kept himself concealed until he found a safe opportunity of retiring to France.

ROBERT
SURNAMED
BLANCHEMAINE.

The Earl of Leicester, agreeably to the prevailing fashion of the times, some years before his death, renounced the world, and became a monk in the Abbey of St Mary de Pratis in Normandy, which his grandfather had founded, and his father finished.

By his wife Amicia, daughter of Ralph de Guader, Earl of Norfolk, he had,

I. Robert, his successor.

II. Henry.

III. Geoffrey.

IV. John.

I. Isabella, married to Simon, Earl of Huntingdon.

II. Avice, or Hawise, married to William, Earl of Gloucester.

This Earl died anno 1167.

ROBERT, SURNAMED BLANCHEMAINE,

THIRD EARL OF LEICESTER.

In the extensive confederation that was formed in the nineteenth year of Henry the Second's reign, to depose that monarch and place his son Prince Henry on the throne, the Earl of Leicester actively concurred. He was then at the court of Lewis of France with young Henry; and, as soon as the malcontents in England were ripe for action, he directed his numerous retainers and vassals there to join them, while he accompanied the Prince and the Earl of Flanders to the coast, preparatory to a projected invasion of England to support the insurrection.

1173.

ROBERT,
SURNAMED
BLANCHEMAINE.

His vassals appeared in arms in the centre of the kingdom, assisted by the forces of the other members of the confederacy, and by a well concerted invasion of the Scots. They fortified the town and castle of Leicester; but, before they had time to take the field, Richard de Lacy, the Chief Justiciary, who in this crisis remained faithful to the King, hastily collecting what forces he could on the sudden, and being joined by some barons who also continued faithful, marched against the malcontents, routed, and totally dispersed them. He invested the city of Leicester, which for some days was gallantly defended by the townsmen, when, ordering a general assault, he carried it by storm; then leaving a sufficient garrison, he directed his course to the north, to oppose the progress of the Scots.

The Earl of Leicester was in Flanders when he received accounts of the failure of the enterprise, which put a stop to his preparations for that time. But, in the beginning of October, having drawn together his forces, composed principally of Flemings, he embarked at Whitsand and landed near Walton Castle in Suffolk, the inhabitants of which county were friendly to his cause. Sending back his shipping, he immediately attempted to take the castle of Walton, but without success; he then employed himself in reinforcing and strengthening his army, and, being joined by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, made himself master of the Castle of Framlingham, and advanced towards the heart of the kingdom.

De Lacy, who, on the first news of the invasion, had returned, by forced marches, from the north, encountered him at a place called Farnham. The Justiciary's forces, in his progress, had been increased considerably by the junction of the High Constable and other barons; and his troops, from their recent successes, were in high spirits, confident, and impatient for action. After a short, but bloody contest, the Flemings, who could not withstand the impetuous onset of the English, gave way on all sides, and a total route ensued.

The Earl, endeavouring to make his escape from the field, was taken prisoner, together with several noblemen of his party; and his countess, who, during the action, had remained at a short distance, perceiving that the day was lost, threw a ring of great value, which she usually wore, into the adjacent river, lest it might fall into the hands of the conquerors.

By King Henry's orders, the captives were sent over to Normandy, where he had remained in person since the beginning of these troubles.

It was the general expectation that he would have brought the Earl to trial; but, probably afraid to proceed to extremity against so powerful a subject, he contented himself for the present with committing him to prison, and confiscating all his possessions.

ROBERT,
SURNAMED
BLANCHEMAINE.

The ensuing spring the King of Scots again made an irruption into England, whilst his brother, the Earl of Huntingdon, Robert Earl of Ferrars, Hugh Bigod Earl of Norfolk, Roger de Moubray, and the numerous and powerful vassals of the Earls of Leicester and Chester, appeared in arms at the same time in different parts of the kingdom.

1174.

The vassals of the Earl of Leicester put the Earl of Huntingdon in possession of the Castle of Leicester, which they had recovered; and, marching under the conduct of the governor of the city, Ankitel Mallory, they besieged the town of Northampton, which place, after some repulses from the burghers, they carried by storm.

Had young Henry landed at this critical moment, the whole kingdom must soon have submitted to his power; but, owing to his delays, and the irresolution of the Earl of Flanders, all was lost. De Lacy again made head against the English malcontents, and, being joined by the northern barons, advanced against the King of Scots, and compelled him to retire within his own dominions. King Henry, who had heard of these successes, embarked on the 8th July, with his two captives, the Earls of Leicester and Chester, and next day landed at Southampton.

Availing themselves of Henry's absence, the King of France, Prince Henry, and the Earl of Flanders, made an irruption into Normandy, and, after taking several fortified places, laid siege to Rouen, the capital of the duchy. This inroad caused Henry to return with speed to save his foreign dominions, and he embarked at Southampton, carrying along with him his two noble prisoners, and a royal captive, William the Lyon, King of Scotland, who had lately fallen into his hands. Committing them to the Castle of Falaise, he hastened to Rouen, and soon compelled the confederates to raise the siege, and retire with precipitation. A peace was some time afterwards concluded betwixt the confederates and Henry; but the Earl of Leicester remained in confinement, first in Normandy, and afterwards in England, until January 1177, when, in a parliament held at Northampton, all his possessions were restored to him, except the castle and lands of Mountsorel in Leicestershire, and the Castle of Pacy in Normandy.

ROBERT,
SURNAMED
FITZPARNELL.

He undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but, on his return from thence, he fell sick at Duras in Greece, (the ancient Dyrrachium,) where he died and was buried, in the year 1190.

He married Petronilla, daughter and sole heiress of Hugh de Grandmesnil, Lord of Hinckley, and Great Steward of England. With her he got the whole estate and honours of Hinckley, and succeeded to the Great Stewardship. He had issue the following sons and daughters:—

I. Robert, his successor.

II. Roger, a churchman,* who came to Scotland in the reign of William the Lyon, and, being that monarch's relation, was much patronised by him, having first been made Chancellor of Scotland, and afterwards, at the termination of the famous dispute which that monarch had with Pope Alexander the Third, concerning the bishopric of St Andrew's, was raised to that see, anno 1189. He died at Cambuskenneth on the 9th July 1202, and, his body being carried with much funeral pomp, was interred in the church of St Rule at St Andrew's.

III. William, from whom it is said the Hamiltons are descended.

1. Amicia, married to the Pope's general in the crusade against the Waldenses and Albigenses, the famous Simon de Montfort.

2. Margaret, who married Saer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester in England, and of Winton in Scotland. His father, Robert de Quincy, married the daughter and heiress of a Scottish noble, by whom he came to have large possessions in that country. Saer and Margaret had a son, Roger de Quincy, Comes de Winton, who was Lord High Constable of Scotland, and who married Ellan, eldest coheiress of Alan, Lord of Galloway.

ROBERT, SURNAMED FITZPARNELL,

FOURTH EARL OF LEICESTER.

Dugdale, Henry,
and Wood.

He enjoyed a large share of the confidence and friendship of Richard Cœur de Lion. He carried one of the swords of state at his coronation ;

* This prelate is termed by Fordoun a relation of William the Lyon. For what reason I know not, he was not consecrated until 1198, although he had been raised to the bishopric nine years before. The Chronicle of Melrose says, "Rogerius, filius Comitis Leicestriæ, consecratus est in Episcopatum Stæ. Andree, prima dominica quadragesimæ 1198." He is mentioned as one of the witnesses to the foundation-charter of the Abbey of Inchaffray in Strathearn, founded by Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn, anno 1200.

ROBERT,
SURNAMED
FITZPARNELL.

and, when that heroic monarch, in his famous crusade to the Holy Land, drew after him great numbers of the English nobility and gentry, the Earl of Leicester, emulous to partake of what in those days was esteemed an enterprise of the greatest glory and honour, led a numerous band of vassals to the standard of his sovereign, and, on the plain of Vezelai in Champagne, the rendezvous of the united armies of England and France, the men of Leicester were conspicuous for their gallant and martial appearance.

At Messina, in Sicily, the Earl first heard of his father's death ; and shortly after, on the eve of the Purification of our Lady, in an assembly of the nobles and leaders of the army, King Richard invested him in the Earldom of Leicester by the cincture of a sword.

In the campaigns in Cyprus and in Palestine, with the brave and heroic Richard, the Earl of Leicester, from his intrepid and distinguished conduct, acquired lasting fame and honour ; and when that Prince, from the state of the English affairs, found it necessary to return homewards, he prepared to accompany him, but various circumstances led him to take another route. Richard, in passing through the territories of Leopold, Duke of Austria, was arrested by that potentate in revenge for some insult he conceived he had received in the Holy Land, and committed to close prison. Richard's misfortune was basely taken advantage of by his brother John and the King of France, the latter of whom commenced hostilities by suddenly bursting into Normandy with a strong force. After investing and taking several fortresses and towns, he at length laid siege to Rouen, threatening to put the inhabitants to the sword if they offered the least resistance.

At this critical period, the Earl of Leicester, thus far on his return from the Holy Land, fortunately appeared. Assuming the command, by his exhortations and example he infused fresh courage into the breasts of the almost desponding Normans, and incited them to make a noble defence.

Animated by his exertions, the city was defended with spirit and valour ; and the French King, repulsed in every attack, harassed by frequent and unexpected sallies, and finding all his efforts unavailing, precipitately raised the siege, and retreated to his own dominions. After performing this most signal service to Richard, the Earl continued his journey homewards.

He had a grant from King John of the whole lands of Richmondshire,

ROBERT,
SURNAMED
FITZPARNELL.

together with the forest and knights' fees. He afterwards made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where, in a tournament, bearing the arms of Richard, he unhorsed the Soldan.

Anno 1206.

He married Lauretta, daughter of William, Lord Brause,* a powerful baron, whose principal estates lay in Devonshire and on the borders of Wales. Dying without male issue, he was buried before the high altar in the Abbey church of Leicester, leaving all his great inheritance betwixt his two sisters.

Circa 1230.

The title of Earl of Leicester was afterwards revived in the person of his nephew, the so much celebrated Simon de Montfort. Some lands in England falling to his family,—the elder brother, who enjoyed more opulent possessions in France, transferred his right to Simon the younger. Simon, coming over to England, did homage for the lands, and was raised by Henry the Third to the dignity of Earl of Leicester. In the year 1238 he married the King's sister, the Dowager Countess of Pembroke, by whom he had a numerous issue.

INTRODUCTORY NOTICES CONCERNING THE DESCENT OF THE FAMILY.

I have thus traced the history and descent of the renowned and potent Earls of Leicester, because it is from this noble stock that the great progenitor of the Hamilton family appears to have come, and from them through an intermediate ancient family of the name of Hamilton, who formerly possessed the lordship and manor of Hamilton in Leicestershire.†

* Burton, in his History of Leicestershire, says his name was Reginald de Buis, Lord of Brecknock; and Wood, in his Peerage, designs him William de Brechin, Lord of Brechin. Burton published his work in 1623.

† From Nicholls's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. iii. fol. 53.

“Hamilton is a small lordship, bounded by Scraftoft, Humberston, Barkby, Thorpe, and Beby, and was once the property of Hugo de Grentesmainell.

“Hamilton,” says Mr Burton in 1642, “is in the parish of Barkby, and had a chapel within it. In this town was the seat of the antient family of Hamilton, which belonged to the old Earls of Leicester, from whose grant they had this land, and therefore bare for their arms, *gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, alluding to the said Earl's coat, who bare *gules*, one cinquefoil *ermine*, both which stand together in St

These Hamiltons were settled at this manor in Leicestershire for some time previously to the extinction of the De Bellomonts in the male line. They carried the same arms as the Earls of Leicester, only with the difference of three cinquefoils for one, as a mark of cadency: The single cinquefoil *ermine*, on a field *gules*, carried by the Earls of Leicester, being the original arms of the Mellent family, as we are told by Dugdale.

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Mary's church in Leicester. Of this house was Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, knight; who, in the reign of King Edward II, having slain one of the family of Thomas Despencer, fled into Scotland, and there marrying with Isabell, daughter of Thomas Randolfe, Earl of Murray, planted himself, and was honourably entertained by Robert Bruce, King of Scotland; of whose gift he held lands in Cadzowe in Chifedale, whose issue were afterwards made barons of parliament; of whom descended James, Lord Hamilton, that married Mary, the daughter of James the Second, King of Scotland; who by her had issue James, Earl of Arran, created Duke of Castle-Herault in Poictou in France, and Knight of the Order of St Michael, by Henry the Second, the French king; who had issue John, Marquis of Hamilton; who had issue James, Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Arran, Baron of Evon and Aberbroth, created Earl of Cambridge, and Baron of Ennerdale in Cumberland, by his Majesty, 1619, and Councillor of State for both the kingdoms of England and Scotland, who died 1624, leaving issue James, Marquis of Hamilton, [who was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, March 9, 1648."]

The MSS. of Mr Roper furnish the two following statements of proceedings in the Court of Exchequer relative to this hamlet:—

1. "Petrus de Lincolnia petit versus Geroldum de Hamilton, unam caricutam terræ, cum pertinentiis, in Hamelton, ut jus suum, per breve de ingressu, &c. Geraldus venit, et defendit jus suum, quando, &c.; et dicit, quòd non debet ei inde respondere, quia dicit quod non tenet integrè prædictam terram versus eum petitiam; eò quòd quædam Juliana, mater prædicti Geroldi, indè tenet tertiam partem in dote, et quæ non nominatur in brevi: Et Petrus non potest hoc dedicere: Ideò consideratum est, quod prædictus Geraldus eat sine die, et Petrus in maneria; et perquirat sibi aliud breve versus prædict. Julianam, si voluerit."*

2. "Henricus de Somervile, filius et hæres Joh'is de Somervile, fratris Alexandri, monstrat D'no Regi, per petitionem suam Gallicam, quòd Rad'us Burgeis, per fraudem et covinam, ipsum exhæreditavit de manerio de Hamilton, in eo quòd implacitavit prædictos Alexandrum et Johannem, per breve de recto, in banco, et ibidem locavit duos attornatos, unum pro se, et alium pro prædictis Alexandro et Joh'e; et tantum fecit quòd attornatus prædictorum Alexandri et Joh'is fecit defaltam; per quod judicium redditum fuit quòd dictus Rad'us recuperaret manerium prædictum versus ipsos, in perpetuum tenendum sibi et hæredibus suis, prout patet, tam per placitum hic,

* Placita 31. Hen. III. in receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 22, anno 1247.

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Burton, in his History of Leicestershire, states, that in his time* the arms of these Hamiltons were emblazoned on the principal window of the church of St Mary de Castro in the city of Leicester, being placed next to the coat of arms of the Earls of Leicester, and having the name of Hamilton below the shield, to denote to whom it belonged.

This very strong fact, that their coat of arms, so very similar, was placed in immediate conjunction with that of the Earls of Leicester, in a church founded† by those Earls, is almost decisive of the connexion between the two families.‡

quàm per petitionem et indortiamementum ejusdem, unà cum brevibus missis ad bancum commune et bancum regis: Ideo preceptum est vicecomiti, quòd venire faciat predictum Rad'um: Qui venit, et dicit quòd breve, per quod venit hìc, non concordat cum indortiamemento petitionis, neque declaratio sua concordat cum placito priori, per quod recuperavit versus prædictos Alexandrum et Joh'em: Et inde petit judicium.*

The Abbey held ten acres of land in Hamilton, for which they paid scutage at the rate of 3½d.

From certain lands in Thorpe and Hamilton, part of which abutted on the garden of Richard, the son of Gerard Hamilton, and other parts *super* Blye and *super* Brodale, the said Gerard paid a free rent to the Abbot of 10d. They had from him a farther free rent of 3s. the gift of Wallis, the son of William Herbert of Barkby, and of 4s. the proper gift of Gerard.

They had also a free rent of 7s. 6d. from Richard Wylloby, who held under the Abbot *in capite*, with homage and service, escheats, &c.

In 1346, Roger de Willoughby held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Barkby and Hamilton, of the fees of Ros and Huntingdon.

"This manor came afterwards to Thomas Keble, serjeant-at-law in the reign of King Henry VII; and is now (1641,) the inheritance of Henry, son of Ferdinando Sacheverell, of the Old Hays. †

"The site of the old manor-house of Hamilton is now entirely green grass field; not a stone seen peeping out of the sward; but, from the inequality of the ground, and the vestiges of the different indentations or intrenchments, there are evident indications of its having been a family residence in ancient times.

"There is at present only a single house in the Lordship, which is inhabited by a shepherd."

* Burton's work is printed in 1623. His MS. History of the same, of date 1642, is preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

† The church was endowed by Robert de Bellomonte, the first Earl, in 1107.—Vide Nicholls, vol. i. fol. 303.

‡ Burton, fol. 166, describes thus:—"In St Mary's church, these arms:—

"1. Quarterly, { France semé
 { England.

* Placita de termino Hillarii, 17 Edw. III. Rot. 74, coram Domino Rege, in receptu Scaccarii, anno 1344.

† Burton MS.

That the Scottish Hamiltons are descended from this family of Hamiltons in Leicestershire, I have no doubt; and in this I am confirmed by the concurring opinion of two of the ablest and most profound antiquaries and genealogists of the present day. The absolute identity of arms and name prove this;* and it is a remarkable circumstance that this Leicestershire family appears to have left England about the same period that the great ancestor of the Hamilton family first appeared in Scotland.†

The story told by Hector Boethius,‡ Lesly, Buchanan, and other Scottish historians, of his having been obliged to flee to Scotland for slaying one of

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“ 2. *Gueuelles*, 3 lyons passant gardant, *or*, a labell of France.

“ 3. *Gueuelles*, 3 lyons passant gardant, a labell of three points, *argent*.

{ “ 4. *Gueuelles*, a cinquefoile *ermine*.

{ “ 5. *Gueuelles*, three cinquefoiles *ermine*.—HAMILTON.

“ 6. Quarterly, *or* and *gueuelles*.—SAYE. &c. &c. &c.

Nicholls mentions that Wyrely describes these coats in the same manner, but, as they are now long destroyed, he only copies them. It is remarkable that to some of the coats names are put, whilst to others there are no names, though it was perfectly known to what families they belonged; and they have accordingly been supplied in Nicholls. Thus, the arms of the De Bellomonts, Earls of Leicester, *by whom the church was endowed*, have no name, while the three cinquefoils *ermine* has the name of Hamilton.

* It is a maxim in heraldry that armorial bearings, and the identity of arms, are, next to charters and records, the surest evidences of the sameness of blood and kindred. Roger, last Lord of Maule, in the Isle de Paris in France, was killed at the battle of Nicopolis in Hungary, in 1398, fighting against the Turks. His coat of arms, which was hung up in the church of Nôtre Dame at Paris, was exactly the same as that borne by the Earls of Panmure in Scotland. A number of other instances might be adduced to prove this, were it necessary.

† There are no notices of this Leicestershire family to be found, either in the public or private records after, about the termination of the reign of Henry the Third, in 1272. After that time many documents occur in Nicholls's History to prove that other proprietors held that estate.

‡ Bellenden, in his translation of Hector Boethius, gives the following account of the origin of the family:—

“ About this tyme ane Inglisman of nobil blude, namit Hāntoun, to eschew ye hatrent of king Edward, fled to king Robert in Scotland. Yis knight, efter the battle of Bannockburne, was in ye king of Englandis house at London, and had ane singulare favour to King Robert, oftymes avaising his gret manheid and virtew; quhill at last John Spensar, richt familiar and tender servitour to king Edward (howbeit he

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the Despencers, may be true in its foundation, though not in its circumstances. The Despencers were a very powerful family in the county of

was of vile and obscure lyneage,) tuk sic displeisair for avaising of king Edwardis enymē, yat he pullit haistely his swerd, and hurt Hāntoune, howbeit he was little ye wers. Hāntoune, impatient to suffer this outrage, as man of hie spreit and curage, cessit nocht while at last he slew this Spensar; and because he was consultit be his freindis to eschew ye king's hatrent, he fled with great diligence in Scotland, and was tenderly ressavit be King Robert, and gat the lands of Cadyow, quhais posteritie perseveris zit amang ws, spred in gret nowmer of pepyl, callit Hamyltonis, sum part changit fra ye name of yair first begynar."

Buchanan, Hollingshed, and the other historians, in their account of the origin of the family, give it nearly in the same words. Buchanan terms the progenitor of the family "*homo nobilis*," though afterwards he betrays great inconsistency, when, either through a wish to please his patron the Regent Murray, or to gratify his own hostile feelings towards the Hamiltons, in speaking of Lord Hamilton, who married, in 1474, the Princess Mary, daughter of James the Second, he terms him "*homo prope novus*."

Father Hay, in his MS. Genealogical Collections, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, in his account of the Hamiltons, observes:—

"The name is from England, the succession in Scotland thus:—The first is Sir Gilbert, who, having killed the Spencer, favorite to King Edward the First, on the quarrell of the Bruce, fled to Scotland, and got from King Robert the barony of Cad-yow, now called Hamilton. He married Isabell Randell, sister to Thomas, Earl of Murray. He got likewise Kinniel, Machan, and several other lands. *Sir John Cunningham told me that he hath seen a charter of the lands of * * * * * in Angus, quæ fuerunt in manibus regis, ratione forisfacturæ Elizabethæ Comitissæ de Strathearn, et Gilberti Hamilton, Angli, inimici nostri.*"

This Gilbertus, mentioned in the charter quoted from memory by Sir J. Cunningham, must be an error for Gulielmus; and the Elizabetha, Countess of Strathearn, undoubtedly a mistake for Johanna, Countess of Strathearn, who was engaged in the confederacy against Robert the Bruce, wherein Soulis, David de Brechin, and others, were concerned.

There is a William de Hamilton, who is joined with the Countess of Strathearn in one charter, as if her husband, and who is called *Anglus inimicus meus*, in the same charter, by Robert the Bruce.

In Robertson's Index, fol. 46, among the charters by David the Second, No. 3, is a charter, "Carta to Maurice Murray of twa Lethams, with the lands of Carmulache, quhilk Alexander Moubray forisfecit; with the lands of Ogilvee, in escheit of William Hamilton, Englishman."

This was Maurice Murray of Drumsargard, nephew of Malise, seventh Earl of Strathearn, on whom David the Second conferred the Earldom of Strathearn.

It is not improbable that this William Hamilton was brother of Sir Walter; and it may perhaps account for the family using the name of Hamilton so little for a generation or two, that they did not like to employ a name thus strongly associated with England, and with those hostile to the predominant power in Scotland.

Leicester, and nothing is more likely than that an individual of the house of Hamilton was forced to fly their vengeance for killing one of the members of their family. The date is evidently wrong, and the fable about Edward the Second and Robert the Bruce also false, but quite in character with the legendary origins of families, formerly so universal.

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Other families of the name of Hamilton appear, indeed, in other parts of England,* about the time of the early Scottish Hamiltons, but there is no reason to suppose any of them settled in Scotland.

* From the Index to Domesday-Book, it appears there were the following places in England of that name, in the time of William the Conqueror: The names of their proprietors are given also:—

Hameldun.	Terr̃ in clico, Ecc̃lia.	Roteland.	Martineslei Wap̃.	Albert̃. Clericus.
Hameldune.	M. p̃tri Ecc̃liæ, mol. &c.	Roteland.	Martineslei Wap̃.	Rex.
Hameledone.	Terr̃ in clico, mol. prãf. &c.	Sudrie.	Godelminge.	Edward⁹ Sarisber̃.
Hameltun.	M. terr̃ geld̃, silva past. &c.	Eurvisc̃. W. R.	Siraches Wap̃.	Ilfc̃. de Laci.
Hameltune.	Villa, terr̃.	Eurvisc̃. W. R.	Agemundrenesse.	Comes Tosti.
Hameledune.	Terr̃ in clico silva.	Hantes̃.	Menestoch.	Comes Rogeri.

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Index Locorum.

Com. Buck.	Hamelden,	fol. 22.
	Hameldenn,	„ 46.
	Hameleden,	„ 22.
Com. Ebor.	Hamilton,	„ 110, 135.

Index Nominum.

Hamelden, Alex̃. de,	fol. 4, 5, 7.
Hameldene, Alex̃. de,	„ 4, 6, 7, 38.
Thom. de,	„ 168.
Hameldone, Alex̃. de,	„ 45.
Hameldun, Heredes Jordani de,	„ 130.
Hameleden, Adam de,	„ 42.

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Index Locorum.

Com. Roteland,	Hameldon, Ec̃ca.	fol. 52.
	Hamildon, Ec̃ca.	„ 52.
	Maner,	„ 49.

Index Nominum.

Hameldeñ, Wills de,	fol. 354.
Hameledeñ, Rob̃r de,	„ 821.

As to the particular individual of the De Bellomont family from whom the Hamiltons are descended, genealogical writers usually state him to

The following places of the same name are to be found in Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary :—

“ Hambleden, in the first division of the hund. of Desborough, co. of Buckingham, a R. valued in the King's books at £35; patron Sir M. Ridley, Bart.; church ded. to St Mary.

“ Hambledon, in the hund. of Hambledon, Portsdown division, co. of Southampton, a V. valued in the King's books at £26 : 19 : 2; patron, the Bishop of Winchester; church ded. to St Peter.

“ Hambledon, or Hameldon, in the hund. of Godalming, co. of Surrey; a R. valued in the King's books at £6 : 7 : 11; patron, the Earl of Radnor; church ded. to St Peter. *There was a family of the name settled here.*

“ Hambleton, in the hund. of Amounderness, co. Palatine of Lancaster; in the parish of Kirkham; a chapel of the certified value of £11 : 5s.; patron, the Vicar of Kirkham.

“ Hambleton, in the hund. of Martinsley, co. of Rutland, a V. valued in the King's books at £10 : 17 : 1; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; church ded. to St Andrew.

“ Hambleton, in the Lower Division of the Wapentake of Barkston Ash, West Riding, co. of York, in the parish of Brayton.

“ Hambleton House, or Hills, in the Wapentake of Birdforth, North Riding, co. of York, in the parish of Cold Kirkby.

“ Hamilton, in the hund. of East Goscote, co. of Leicester, parish of Barkby.”

From Manning and Wray's History of Surrey, vol. ii. fol. 55.

“ Hambledon is a parish lying south of Godalming, &c. In the time of Henry III. Richard de Hamleden held a knight's fee here of the honor of Sarum, *i. e.* of the Earl of Salisbury. In the last year of Edward I. anno 1306, Walter de Hameledon presented to the living, and was lord here in 1316, anno regni, 9. Ed. II. Simon de Banyng presented to the living in 1343, as lord of the manor, which, in the following year, was in the hands of Earl Warrenne, probably during the minority of the heir of Hamildon. Matilda Hamildon, who died in 1410, married *Thomas at Hull*, and carried the estate into that family, who enjoyed it till 1614.”

From Sir Ludovick Stewart of Kirkhill, Advocate, his General Collections, MS. Advocates' Library.

1. “ Ane minute of the Register of Melros :—‘ Ane infeftment granted be Robert de Muscocompo of the lands of Trothop or Hathop, to pray for the soulis of Richeart, Henrie, and John (*then his king,*) kingis of England.—Witnesses, Archidiacono, et Decano, et Capellano de Northumbria, P. Comes de Dunbar, P. filio ejus, Rogerus de ‘ M. Loi,’ Rogerus Bertram, Odonello de Ford, Robertus Akile, *Robertus de Hameldun*, Robertus de Maner, Hugo de Morewill, *Rogerus de Hamildun*,’ &c.—Coll. fol. i.

have been William, the third son of the third Earl of Leicester; but this is disproved by the evidence which will be found in the notes. I am in-

INTRODUCTORY
NOTICES OF
THE FAMILY.

There is a subsequent charter, in 1223, of the tithes of these lands, by the same granter.

2. "Carta Walteri de Windishower de Cliftoun, teste David fratre Regis, Willelmo Somervilla, Gaufrid Riddell, Rob. de Landellis, *Thoma de Hamilton, Rogero filio ejus,*" &c.—Coll. fol. 2.

The date of this charter, from the circumstance of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of Malcolm the Fourth, being a witness, may be fixed about 1160.

The preceding notices are not found in the chartulary of Melrose in the Advocates' Library, nor in that in the British Museum, (Bibl. Harl.) Crawford quotes a chartulary of Melrose also different from either; and it is not unlikely that the one quoted by Sir Lud. Stewart may be the same with that quoted by Crawford.

From Dugdale, it appears that, among the manors belonging to Robert de Muscocompo, was one called *Hamildon*; and it is probable that the Hamiltons, witnesses to his charter, were his vassals in that manor, from which they took their name. The deed is, indeed, executed in England. This is confirmed by the circumstance that *Akile* was another manor of his, and a *Rob. de Akile* is also a witness.—*For an account of the possessions of Rob. de Muscocompo, vide Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. fol. 557.*

In respect to the second deed:—Clifton is in Roxburghshire, and Walter de Windishower was of English lineage, probably the same Walt. de W. who figures as possessed of several manors about the same time in Rymer's *Fædera*, (*new edition,*) tom. i. The Hamildons there, witnesses, were probably of the same stock as those in the other deed, and Roger probably the same person in both.

Besides these Hamiltons, there appears, among the Vicars of Stanford, county of Leicester, a William de Hamilton, about the middle of the thirteenth century, as may be seen in Nicholls, vol. iv. fol. 306.

Also a William de Hamilton, repeatedly taken notice of in the *Fædera Angliæ*, from 1274 to 1305, being employed in various negotiations and transactions of importance.

He was Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor of England during the reign of Edward the First. He was one of the commissioners appointed by that monarch, who met at Upsettlington, near Norham Castle, on 2d June 1292, to determine the claims of Baliol, Bruce, and the other competitors to the Scottish crown.

He was second brother to Hamilton of Hamilton Hills, in the North Riding, Yorkshire. The family ended in the male line on his and his brother's death, and his brother's daughter Sibylla carried the estate into another family.

Pedigree of this Family, from Roger Dodsworth's MS. Collections, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford:—

ADAM DE HAMILTON,

ADAM DE HAMILTON,	WILLIAM DE HAMILTON,
	Archbishop of York, and
SIBYLLA,	Chancellor of England.
heiress of Adam, and married to	
John de Metham.	

clined to believe it may have been from Hugh, surnamed Pauper, the third son of the first Earl of Leicester, who, during one of the civil contests of that period, from the rank of Earl of Bedford fell to that of a simple knight; and this is rendered the more likely, from the circumstance of the Hamiltons of Leicestershire having been settled, as already stated, at the manor of Hamilton for some considerable time previously to the extinction of the Earls of Leicester.

Mr Wood, who lately edited a new edition of the Peerage of Scotland, after noticing that Dugdale, in his English Baronage, in his account of the Earls of Leicester, is wholly silent as to the descent of the Hamiltons from the third Earl, continues to observe, that as William predeceased his

“Hamilton, in Brayton parish, Yorkshire.—William de Hamilton gives the manors of Marr, Hamilton, Gateford, and Abeholm, to John Metham and Sibylla his spouse. William de Hamilton, in 1307, mortified a certain sum to Our Lady in Hamilton, in the parish of Brayton.”

There was also a William de Hamilton, who held a mess and a caracute of land at the village of Marton in Warwickshire, anno regni 18. Edward I. or 1292.

In my researches after the early Scottish Hamiltons, the first of that name I find mentioned is in that excellent and useful work of Mr Cleland's, “*The Annals of Glasgow*.” In vol. ii. fol. 484, he gives the translated copy of a charter from Malcolm the Third, surnamed Canmore, to the masons of Glasgow, granting them very ample privileges. The witnesses are, David Comes, Duncan Comes, Gilbertus Comes de Menteth, *Andrew Hamilton*, Bishop of Glasgow, Sir Robert of Velen, and Adam of Stonehouse; dated at Fordie.

Malcolm the Third reigned between the years 1057 and 1093, and the Domesday-book, wherein, as already seen, several Hamiltons appear, was compiled about 1080; there is, therefore, nothing improbable in one of the Hamiltons being settled in Scotland at this early period, when they are to be found in England about the same time. But the circumstance of his being designed Bishop of Glasgow must throw suspicion on the credibility of the deed, there having been no Bishops of Glasgow for some considerable time after this,—the first, according to Chalmers, whose authority is decisive, having been John, (the preceptor of David the First,) who died in 1147. The authenticity of this charter, which I have inspected, may be questioned in other respects, setting aside the fact that few or no deeds of Malcolm the Third are now to be found, either in the chartularies or public records. It is too verbose, and has too much legal formality for a deed of that remote age, which are in general remarkable for their brevity and simplicity; I say nothing of the age of the parchment, which is easily imitated, but the character of the handwriting appears to me not to be above 200 or 250 years old. I therefore conclude that this notice of a Hamilton in Scotland, at so very early a period, remains without foundation or authority.

Crawfurd and Douglas, in their Peerages, take notice of a Gilbert de Hamilton, a *clericus* or churchman, mentioned in the chartulary of Paisley as one of the witnesses

elder brother,* without issue, he could not be the progenitor of the Hamiltons, and seems to think that they may have derived their origin from one of the younger sons of the second Earl, "as the similarity of arms, and the concurring testimony of several genealogists, evince that they came from that house." But of these three sons, Henry, Geoffrey, and John, introduced by Archdall in his Peerage without authority or evidence, neither Dugdale nor Nicholls make mention; and Dugdale was the most accurate of genealogical writers.

SIR WALTER
DE HAMILTON.

along with Walterus, Sanescallus Scotiæ, Comes de Menteth, &c. to a confirmation-charter, by Alexander the Third, of the church of Craigyn, to the monastery of Paisley, of date 1272.

* That William predeceased his elder brother he makes appear evident, from the great inheritance of the family going to the two sisters and their husbands, and from a charter in Nicholls's History of Hinckley, of this tenor:—

"Petronilla, Comitissa Leicestriæ, dedisse Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ de Lira, 40 solidos in molendinis meis de Bristolio—annuatim persolvendos ad faciendum anniversarium Willielmi de Britolio, filii mei."—This charter serves also to show that the surname of William was not Hamilton, but Britolio.

In a communication from George Frederick Beltz, Esq. Lancaster Herald, Herald's College, London, he states, that, in the pedigrees of the Bellomont family, preserved in the records there, this William is termed "Leprosus;" and that his brother and he dying without issue, the arms of Bellomont were borne as a quartering by the descendants of his sisters.

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SIR WALTER
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In charters, and other documents of the age, he is usually designed *Walterus filius Gilberti*, or sometimes *Walter Fitz-Gilbert*.

In the chartulary of Paisley he appears as one of the witnesses to the charter of confirmation by James, Great Steward of Scotland, to the monastery of Paisley, of the privilege of a herring-fishery in the Clyde, anno 1294.

Prynne's Collections,
vol. iii.
Ragman Roll, in Nisbet's Heraldry.

He appears to have had large possessions in Scotland at this period; for we find him, with many others, swearing fealty to King Edward the First, anno 1292, for lands lying in Lanarkshire, and again, in 1294, for lands lying in other counties.*

During the contest which ensued for the succession to the Scottish crown, after the death of Alexander the Third, he adhered to the English, or Baliol interest. Edward the Second appointed him governor of the Castle of Bothwell, and he held that important fortress for the English at the period of the battle of Bannockburn, as appears from Barbour, in his Metrical History of the Bruce :—

“ Quhen the gret bataill on this wiss,
Was discumfyt as Ik dewyss,
Quhar thretty thowsand wele war ded,
Or drownyt in that ilk sted;
And sum war in till handis tane;
And othyr sum thair gate war gane;
The Erle of Herford fra the mellé

* In the remarks on the Ragman Roll, in Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. ii. App. fol. 46, it is stated, “ Walter Fitz-Gilbert de Hamilton is the same great man that is mentioned before in this record, &c. All that we shall add here is, that he must be a very considerable person, and possessed of an estate in different places, when he is swearing fealty to the King of England in different counties, though, by the by, he seems to have a special relation to the shire of Lanark.”

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DE HAMILTON.

Departyt, with a gret mengné;
And straucht to Bothwell tok the vai,
That then in the Ingliss mennys fay
Was, and haldyn as (a) place of wer.
Schyr Waltre Gilbertson was ther
Capitane, and it had in ward,
The Erle of Herford thiddyward
Held, and wes tane in our the wall,
And fyfty of his men with all;
And set in howssis sindyrly
Swa that they had thar na mercy,*
The lave went towart England," &c.

Dr Jamieson's edition, 1820, Book Ninth, l. 576.

And, a little farther on, alluding to the proceedings of King Robert after the battle, he adds:—

“ And syne to Bothwell send he
Schyr Eduuard with a gret menyé;
For thar wes than send him word
That the rich Erle of Herford,
And othyr mychty als, wer ther.
Swa tretyt he with Schyr Walter,
That Erle, and Castell and the lave,
In Schyr Eduuardis hand he gave,
And till the King the Erle send he
That gert him rycht weill yemyt be;
Quhill at the last thai tretyt sua
That he till Ingland hame suld ga,
For owtyn paying of ransoune fre;
And that for him suld changyt be
Byschap Robert that blynd was mad;

* Dr Jamieson, in a note relative to the word *mercy* here used, observes, “ Perhaps the meaning is, that the governor of Bothwell Castle, viewing them as fugitives from the field of battle, showed them no compassion, but confined them to *separate houses* as prisoners.”—In some of the older editions of the Bruce, the word used is *maistery*, which appears to me to signify, that, from their being separately confined, they could have no control or command over the garrison. For the discovery of Sir Walter Gilbertson and Walter Fitz-Gilbert being the same person, I am indebted to J. Riddell, Esq. advocate, communicated through Sir William Hamilton, Bart.

SIR WALTER
DE HAMILTON.

And the Queyne that thai takyn had
In presoune, as before said I;
And hyr douchtre Dame Maiory,
The Erle wes changyt for thir thre,* &c.

Book Ninth, l. 848.

Douglas and Wood's
Peerages.

King Robert the Bruce bestowed on him several lands and baronies, then in the gift of the crown, viz. the barony of Cadyow,† (now called

Fœdera Angliæ,
iii. 446.

Caled. vol. iii.

* The Earl of Hereford was exchanged for the wife, sister, and daughter of King Robert, for Robert Wishart, Bishop of Glasgow, and the young Earl of Mar.

† “ In various ancient charters, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, the name of the barony, and of the church of the parish, appears in the various forms of *Cadihow*, *Cadyou*, *Cadyhow*, and *Cadyow*. The origin of the name is very obscure. In the ancient Welsh MSS. mention is made of a place in Scotland called *Rodwyz-Ceidio*, which signifies the boundary or rampart of Ceidio, a chieftain who is often mentioned in these MSS.; but there is nothing which can show that Cadyow derived its name from this chieftain Ceidio. *Cad* and *Caid*, in the Gaelic, signifies a rock or rocky height, *Cad-eo* the rocky height of the grave, and *Cad-io'a* the rocky height of the yew-tree.”

The ruins of the Castle of Cadyow, as represented in the frontispiece, stand in a romantic situation on the summit of a precipitous rock of a reddish colour, the foot of which is washed by the Avon. It was surrounded by a forest of very fine oaks, of which many, of an extraordinary size and age, still remain; and there is much natural wood of other kinds on the banks of the Avon.

It is not known who were the founders of this castle, which appears to have been built at a very remote period. In ancient times it was a royal residence, as is evident from the charters of many of our Scottish Kings, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, being dated “*Apud Cadyow*.” David the First made a grant to the church of Glasgow, *in elemosina pura*, of the tenth of his *can* or *kain* in Stragrief, (or Renfrew,) in Cunninghame, Kyle, and Carrick, which grant was dated from Cadihou in Clydesdale.

The manor of Cadyow was in possession of the crown during his reign; and the same monarch, with the assent of his son Earl Henry, granted the church of Cadihow, with its pertinents, to the church and Bishops of Glasgow; and this grant was confirmed by the bulls of Pope Alexander, in 1170 and 1178, of Pope Lucius in 1181, and of Pope Urban in 1186.

Along with other lands in Clydesdale, the lands and Castle of Cadyow seem afterwards to have become the property of a branch of the once powerful family of the Cummings. During the contested reign of John Baliol, the lands of Cadyow had fallen into the possession of the crown; for we find that when that monarch contracted his son Edward Baliol to a niece of the King of France, with a portion of 25,000 livres tournois, he secured her jointure upon certain of his lands in France, and upon some of the crown lands in Scotland, viz. the lands and Castle of Cadyow, the lands

Hamilton, the chief seat of the family;) the barony of Machanshyre; the lands of Edelwood, lying in the county of Lanark; the lands and baronies of Kinniel, Larbert, and Auldathie in Linlithgowshire, and the lands of Kirkender and Kirkowen in the county of Wigtown.

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DE HAMILTON.

To David, the son and successor of the great Bruce, he continued ever faithful. During his minority he accompanied the Regent Douglas to

Hailes's Annals, vol.
iii. fol. 90.

of Machanshire, Kilcadyow, Lanark, Cunninghame, Hadinton, and the Castellany of Dundee.

On the 28th April 1315, King Robert the Bruce granted to the Dominican or preaching friars of Glasgow, for supporting the lights of their church, and other works, twenty marks sterling yearly from the King's lands of Cadyow in Clydesdale. The lands of Cadyow continued to belong to the crown until King Robert made a grant of them to Sir Walter Fitzgilbert de Hamilton.

The successors of Sir Walter continued to make the Castle of Cadyow their principal seat down to the period of the Duke of Chatelherault; this nobleman having also made it his residence, as is proved from many charters and public documents being dated from thence by him while Regent of the kingdom, yet preserved in the public records. And certainly, from its lofty and commanding situation, and when surrounded by those fine oaks, while in the pride of their strength and vigour, as a baronial residence it must have been surpassed by few.

This fortress appears to have occupied a considerable extent of ground; to have been constructed with all the strength and solidity peculiar to the feudal ages; and to have contained within its walls a chapel and various offices. It also appears to have been surrounded with a strong rampart and fosse, some remains of which are yet to be seen. It underwent several sieges. In 1515 it was invested by the Regent, Duke of Albany, at the head of a select body of troops and a train of artillery. It was then the residence of the Princess Mary, the daughter of James the Second, King of Scotland, and mother of the first Earl of Arran. Ordering the gates to be opened, she went out to meet the Duke, who was her nephew by the father's side, and soon effected a reconciliation betwixt him and her son the Earl. After the battle of Langsyde, in 1568, it was summoned by the Regent Murray in person, and yielded up to him on discretion. It was again besieged, in 1570, by Sir William Drury, commander of the English troops, who came to assist the Regent Lennox against the Hamiltons and others of the Queen's friends. The captain, Arthur Hamilton of Merritoun, refusing to yield, batteries were erected against it, and, at the end of two days, he agreed to surrender, on condition that the lives of the garrison were spared.

It was, however, shortly afterwards repaired, and was lastly besieged in 1579 by the troops of the Regent Morton. The garrison was commanded by the same Arthur Hamilton of Merritoun, but, after a few days' determined resistance, they were forced to yield on discretion. The castle was completely dismantled, and the garrison were led prisoners to Stirling, with their hands tied behind their backs, where their brave commander was publicly executed.

The Castle of Cadyow has now been a ruin for two centuries and a half. It has been recently celebrated in the fine ballad of "*Cadyow Castle*," by Sir Walter Scott.

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the relief of Berwick, then threatened with a siege by the English monarch, and was present at the battle of Halidon Hill, where he had a command in the second great body of the army under the young Stewart.

1333, July 19.

Edward the Third, who this day led the English, had posted his army advantageously on Halidon Hill, a little to the west of Berwick, and awaited the onset of the Scots, who, being exceedingly irritated by the cruel and impolitic execution of Thomas and Alexander Seton, the sons of the governor of Berwick, were impatient for action. The Scots had a marshy valley to cross before they could reach the hill to attack their enemies; the men at arms therefore dismounted, resolved to fight to the last. As they advanced across the low ground, and began to ascend the hill, they suffered severely from the arrows of the English archers, whose superiority in the use of the long bow began about this period to be acknowledged by all the neighbouring nations. The raw and hasty levies of which the majority of the Scottish army were composed, being, however, encouraged and animated by the remnant of those hardy veterans who had fought and conquered under the Bruce, presented an undaunted front, and gallantly maintained the attack. Continuing steadily to advance under every disadvantage, they drove the English before them, until several commanders of note being killed, and the Regent mortally wounded, they began gradually to give way; and the English, observing the confusion in their ranks, made a vigorous attack with a body of reserve, when the wearied Scots broke on all sides, and a total route ensued.

There fell on this disastrous day about 10,000 of the Scots. Almost all those who had escaped the fatal field of Duplin perished here. Sir Walter was one of the few gentlemen of condition who escaped from the route at Halidon Hill, and got safe home.

The name of his first wife is unknown. He married, secondly, Mary, the only daughter of Adam, Dominus de Gordon,* a nobleman of great

* All the Gordons in Scotland appear to be descended from Adam, Dominus de Gordon. His original seat was at Huntly or Hunderley, upon the borders; but upon his obtaining from King Robert the Bruce a grant of the noble lordship of Strabolgie, &c. in Aberdeenshire, then in the gift of the crown, by the forfeiture of David de Hastings de Strabolgie, Earl of Athol, he removed to the north, fixed his residence there, and gave to these lands and lordship the name of Huntly, which has been one of the chief titles of his family ever since.

influence and respectability, and who acted a very distinguished part during the reigns of Baliol, Robert the Bruce, and David the Second. This is authenticated by a charter from King Robert, in the ninth year of his reign :—" Waltero, filio Gilberti, dilecto et fideli nostro, totum tene-
mentum de Machan, quod fuit quondam Joan. Cumyn, mil. cum pertinen. in Valle de Clude, tenend. dicto Waltero et hæredibus suis, inter ipsum et Mariam de Gordoune, sponsam suam, legitime procreatis; et, ipsis hæredibus deficientibus, hæredibus ejusdem Walteri, de uxore sua priore legitimi geniti," &c.

SIR WALTER
DE HAMILTON.

1315.

He had another charter from the same Prince—" To Walter, the son of Gilbert, and his wife Mary Gordon, and their heirs, of the lands and barony of Kinniel," dated 28th July 1324. He left issue two sons—

1. Sir David, his successor.

2. John de Hamilton, who, marrying Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Sir Alan Stewart of Dreghorn, got with her the lands of Ballencrief, &c. He is witness to a charter of William de Cunyngham, Dominus de Carrick :—" Jacobo de Leprewyke, medietatis terræ de Polkaine in Kyle—Regis, et in vic. de Are—Testibus Dominus *David, filio Walteri*; *Johanne de Daniellystoun*; *Alexandro, Senescallo, militibus*; *Johanne, filio Domini Walteri*; *Johanne de Nesbith*; *Johanne de Robardstoun*, et multis aliis: carta confirm.: Regis data est 5 Dec. anno regni 36;" corresponding to the year 1365. Of him are descended the Hamiltons of Innerwick, the Earls of Haddington, and others.

Rob. Index, fol. 77.

Sir Walter de Hamilton had two brothers—

1. Sir John de Hamilton de Rossaven, who had a charter from his nephew Sir David de Hamilton of Cadyow, of the barony of Fingaltoun in Renfrewshire, dated in 1339. He is ancestor of the Hamiltons of Fingaltoun and Prestoun, from whom are sprung the families of Airdrie and of Ellershaw, and from whom are said to be descended the Hamiltons of Cairnes, and the Hamiltons of Mount Hamilton, in Ireland.

2. Hugo de Hamilton. A charter, in the possession of the Robertons of Earnock, has for witnesses, *Walterus, filius Gilberti, et Hugo frater ejusdem.* Stewart's Gen. Hist.

SIR DAVID DE HAMILTON,

LORD OF CADYOW.

SIR DAVID DE
HAMILTON,
LORD OF CADYOW.

In the records of the age he is designed "David Fitz-Walter Fitz-Gilbert," and sometimes "David de Hamylton, miles, et Dominus de Cad-yow."

1343.

He was a person of great consideration during the eventful reign of David the Second, and, like his father Sir Walter, continued ever faithful to the interests and fortunes of that monarch. When the son of the Bruce, on his return from France, (whither he had gone after the fatal battle of Halidon Hill,) was excited, by the scenes of ruin and devastation which on every side met his eye, to take severe revenge and retaliation on the English, Sir David accompanied and served under him, when, for nearly the space of two years, he carried fire and sword through the northern counties of England. He accompanied him also the third year, when he led a gallant and well-appointed army across the Tyne. As he advanced towards York, he was met by the English (who, on the first news of this invasion, had mustered their forces,) in the neighbourhood of Durham.

1346.

The Scots at this time were much reduced in numbers, many of the common soldiers, according to their custom, when they had acquired sufficient plunder, having returned to their own country. The knowledge of this circumstance did not deter David from engaging the English; and, with a view to ascertain the true situation of their army, he sent out, on the morning of the 17th October, a chosen body of horse under Douglas, the Knight of Liddesdale, to reconnoitre, and also to procure a supply of forage and provisions. He unexpectedly encountered the whole English army on its march, and a hot conflict ensued, when the Scots, after the loss of 500 men, and their leader being nearly captured, were driven back upon their main body.

This brought on a general action sooner than was expected; but the Scots, though surprised, behaved with uncommon courage and resolution. Observing the great execution of the English archers, the Lord High Steward charged them, sword in hand, with so much fury, that they were driven back upon another division, which must also have given way, had not Edward Baliol, who commanded in chief, advanced at the head of a chosen body of reserve to its support. This movement decided the fate of the battle, for Baliol, who was as brave and active in the field as he was deficient in council, drove before him the High Steward, who, with his line, made a most masterly retreat. Baliol, without pursuing them any distance, then wheeled round and flanked the division, commanded in person by his rival David, who at this period was hotly engaged with another division of the English army.

SIR DAVID DE
HAMILTON,
LORD OF CADDYOW.

The King of Scots fought at the head of a chosen battalion, composed of the flower of his nobility, and of those Frenchmen who had accompanied him on his return from France. He had successfully opposed the enemy's division, but, overwhelmed by this vast disproportion of force, the troops that fought under him were nearly cut to pieces. "All the Scots about his person were reduced to about eighty noblemen and gentlemen; and he himself, after performing prodigies of valour, was wounded in the head by an arrow. Even in this desperate state he refused to ask for quarter, imagining he would be relieved by the Steward, or by that division of his army under the Lords Murray and Douglas. The latter moved to his assistance when it was too late; and David, perceiving himself totally overpowered, was endeavouring to effect a retreat, when he was overtaken by a party under one John Copeland, who, in attempting to seize the King, lost two of his front teeth by a blow from his gauntlet. David, however, finding it vain to resist any longer, asked if any man of quality was among his pursuers, and Copeland saying that he himself was an English baron, the King gave him his sword, and surrendered himself prisoner." In another part of the field, the division under Murray and Douglas was totally routed; and the High Steward, by carrying his line entire off the field, saved the remains of the army, and effected a safe retreat to Scotland.

In this battle, so fatal to the Scots, Sir David de Hamilton was taken prisoner. On the 14th February 1347, we find that an order was issued to the Archbishop of York not to deliver up David Fitz-Walter Fitz-Gil-

Fœdera Angliæ, vol. v.
fol. 547.

SIR DAVID DE
HAMILTON,
LORD OF CADYOW.

Chartulary of Glasgow.

Chart. in Pub. Arch.
and Rob. Index.

Robertson's Index.

Robertson's Index.
p. 139.

Robertson's Genealogies of Cunninghame,
vol. i. 357.

bert without the King's special mandate. Some time after this, however, he obtained his freedom on payment of a heavy ransom.

Sir David mortified to the see of Glasgow, *pro salute animæ suæ*, an annuity of ten merks sterling out of his barony of Kynnele. He is in this designed "*Dominus David, filius Walteri, filii Gilberti*," anno 1361.

He obtained a charter from David the Second, "*Davidi, filio Walteri militis*," confirming a charter granted by King Robert the First,—"*Walteri, filio Gilberti, militi, terrarum baroniæ de Cadyow, cum pertinen. jacen. in vicecomitatu de Lanark*," dated at Lindores, 27th December 1368; and other two charters from the same Prince to "David, the son of Walter, and grandson of Sir Gilbert," of several other lands, in December 1369.

He is mentioned as one of the magnates Scotiæ, at a meeting of the estates held at Scone, 27th March 1371, when John Earl of Carrick was unanimously acknowledged to be eldest lawful son of King Robert the Second, and undoubted heir to the crown. His seal is appended to the deed or instrument uttered on this occasion, having for bearing three cinquefoils, and round the outside of the shield are the words "*Sigill. David Fitz-Walter*." On the label by which the seal is affixed to the deed are the words "*D'ns D. fil. Walt*."*

He appears to have married a daughter of William Earl of Ross,† and left issue—

1. Sir David, his successor.

2. Walter de Hamilton, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Cambuskeith and Grange in Ayrshire. He is evidently the same person who obtained from Robert the Second a charter of a tenement of land in the city of Edinburgh.

3. Alan of Lethberd, or Larbert in Linlithgowshire, who granted to

* He is one of the witnesses to King David's confirmation of a charter by Walter Bisset, of half the barony of Culter to William de Newbyggyn, Dominus de Dunsy, dated "Apud Sconam," 30th September 1365. The other witnesses are, W. de Wardlaw, Ep^s Glasguensi; Patricius, Ep^s Brechinensi; Adamus, Ep^s Candide Case; Dominus Walterus de Erskine et Archebaldus de Douglas, militibus; Dominus Robertus de Glen, Rector Ecclesiæ de Libbertoun; Johannis de Graham, Patricius de Lumley, Adamus de Lanerk, clericus, et multis aliis.

† The Peerage writers state that he was married to Margaret, only daughter of Walter Leslie, Earl of Ross; but this is evidently incorrect, as this lady was married to Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in consequence of this marriage, laid claim to the Earldom of Ross, and fought the bloody battle of Harlaw in 1411.

his nephew, David Hamilton of Cambuskeith, a charter of the lands of Blairmead, which was confirmed by the over-lord, Archibald Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, dated at Peebles, 29th January 1411. *

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* Mr Robertson states this charter to be among the family writs of Hamilton of Grange, and conceives this Alan of Lethberd to have been the son of John, the ancestor of Innerwick, and cousin-german to David of Cambuskeith; but it is evident, from the term *patruus*, that he was the uncle, by the father's side, and may have got the lands of Larbert from his father or grandfather, which last had a grant of them from King Robert the Bruce.

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LORD OF CADYOW.

Sir David, at the time of his father's death, was proprietor of the lands of Clonesynach, Bernis, and Auldlands, in the county of Renfrew.

Chart. in Pub. Arch.

He was knighted by Robert the Second, by whom he was held in great estimation. The same monarch made him a grant of the lands of Bothwell Muir, anno 1377. He also gave him a charter, "*quadraginta mercat. Sterlingorum annui redditus, terrarum baroniæ de Cadyow*," in exchange for the lands of Clonesynach, Bernis, and Auldlands, conveyed by him to Robert de Erskyne. In this charter he is designed "Dominus David de Hamilton, filius et hæres David. filij Walteri."

He gave him another charter of sixteen merks sterling out of the feuduties of Cadyow, to himself and his wife Jonetta, in lieu of some lands in the barony of Bathgate, which, at the solicitation of the King, he resigned to Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, to preserve peace and amity between the two families.

He married Johanetta de Keith,* Domina de Galston, only daughter and heiress of the gallant Sir William Keith of Galston, by whom he had issue—

* Several of the Peerage writers and genealogists, in their account of the Hamilton family, have stated this lady to have been the daughter of Sir William Keith, Great Marshall of Scotland, while others have asserted that she was the daughter of Sir William Keith of Galston. This long controverted question has been now set at rest by the following communication, with which I have been kindly favoured by John Riddell, Esq. Advocate:—

Gen. History of the
Stewarts, p. 36, et seq.

"Andrew Stuart, in support of his favourite theory of the identity of William Stewart, younger brother of Sir John Stewart of Darnley who fell at the siege of Orleans in 1429, with Sir William Stewart of Castlemilk, who figured as early as 1398, and the undoubted ancestor of the family of Castlemilk, is obliged to adopt the hypothesis that the Janet de Keith whom Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow mar-

- I. Sir John, his successor.
- II. George, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Boreland in Ayrshire.
- III. William, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Bathgate.

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Crawford's Peerage,
p. 188.
Douglas's Peerage,
p. 328.

ried, was not daughter and heiress of Sir William Keith of Galston, but the daughter of Sir Edward Keith, Marshal of Scotland.

"That the former Janet, however, *was* the wife of David of Cadyow, seems established by the following evidence, which also leads to a still more important conclusion respecting the controverted male representation of the Stuarts of Darnley.

"As 'Lady of Galston,' she grants a charter, in 1406, which is dated *at Dalserf*, from which it is to be presumed that Dalserf was her place of residence, and belonged to her either in her own right or in that of her husband. Now, it is a material circumstance that Dalserf never belonged to the Keiths, but was the principal manor of the tennandry or barony of Machanshire as it was called, which had been bestowed upon Walter Fitz-Gilbert, ancestor of the principal family of Hamilton, by Robert the First, and continued to be possessed by his representatives as far down at least as the following century. Hence the probable inference that she was seated there as dowager, or lady tercer upon the estate of Hamilton. But farther still, among the leading title-deeds of the house of Hamilton, there is a charter by King Robert the Second, dated in 1378, confirming an alienation, by Sir David de Hamilton and Janet his spouse, of certain parts of *the barony of Bathgate* in favour of James Douglas of Dalkeith, which David is there expressly said to have possessed in right of his said spouse; and the King, in this very charter, remits to David sixteen merks sterling of the rent due to him out of the lands of Cadyow, under which burden, as is well known, the family of Hamilton originally held Cadyow, which was a royal demesne of the crown. This David, therefore, was no other than David of Cadyow; and, as 'Janet Keith of Galston' is proved, by charter and other evidence, to have been proprietrix of Bathgate, there can be as little doubt that she was his wife, and the individual Janet here mentioned.

Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot.
11. 17.

Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot.
1. 72.

Gen. Hist. p. 94, &c.

"The deed now to be quoted is corroborative of the same fact, while it legally establishes an important link in the Hamilton pedigree; for which reason, as well as another that will be apparent in the sequel, a fuller extract from it shall be here given:—

"*'Omnibus hanc cartam visuris, &c. David de Hamilton et Janeta de Keth, sponsa sua, salutem in Domino. Sciatis nos, quandam cartam Willielmi de Galbrathe, Domini de Kartconvalle, inspexisse, in hæc verba:—Willielmus Galbrathe, Dominus de Kartconval, salutem: Sciatis nos confirmasse, carissimo filio meo, Jacobo de Galbrathe, unam carracutam terræ, et quartam partem unius carracutæ terræ, scilicet dimidium de Estyrbothernok, videlicet illam dimidietatem quæ jacet propinquior Kelvine, et dimidium de Westyrbothernok, &c. cum dimidietate molendini de Kyncade, cum pertinentiis, in comitatu de Levenax, &c. &c.—quam quidem cartam nos David et Janeta prædicta in omnibus confirmamus. In cujus rei testimonium presenti cartæ confirmationis nostræ sigilla nostra sunt appensa, apud manerium nostrum de Dalserf, undecimo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo octogesimo primo. Hiis testibus, Domino Roberto de Danielstoun milite, Domino ejusdem; Andrea de Conyngham; Johanne, filio Domini Walteri; Roberto de Levyngham, Domino de Drumry; Johanne de Hamilton, filio nostro et hærede; Johanne de Parco, &c.*

Penes Hamilton of
Bardowie.

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IV. Andrew, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Udston.

V. John, ancestor of the family of Bardowie, concerning whom, more particulars will be found in the second part of this Work.

Fol. 285.

“ Janet Keith of Galston, as is evident from Sir Ludovick Stewart’s volume of MS. Collections in the Advocates’ Library, having been the heiress, through her mother, of the once great and ancient family of Galbraith, who possessed both Galston and Bathgate, would naturally, in this manner, confirm the acts of its subordinate members and retainers. And here she is directly proved to have been the wife of a David Hamilton *who possessed the manor of Dalserf* which was the undoubted property of David Hamilton of Cadyow, and hence no other than him.

Ch. Hist. p. 92.

“ Taking all these circumstances together, there really seems no ground for the contrary supposition of Andrew Stuart, which labours under the additional objection that there is no legal evidence of the existence of a Janet Keith, daughter of a Marshal of Scotland, *the wife of David*; nay, so far from this, it is even proved, by incontestable evidence in the charter-chest of the noble family of Mar, partly alluded to by Lord Hailes in the Sutherland case, that the cotemporary Janet Keith,—daughter of Sir Edward Keith, admitted to have been *Marshal of Scotland*, whom Andrew Stuart, upon the authority of Nisbet’s Heraldry, wishes to represent as the wife of David of Cadzow, and the ancestrix of his subsequent line,—*the only other Janet Keith of whom there is legal proof at the time*,—was in fact the wife of Thomas Erskine of Erskine from the year 1390, (probably before it,) down at least to the year 1413: And as it is in right of this very lady, whose grandmother was the Lady Elyne Mar, daughter of Gratney, Earl of Mar, that the family of Erskine succeeded, as heirs-at-law, to the Earldom of Mar, it follows that she could not have left descendants by any previous marriage with a Hamilton; for, in that event, they, and not the Erskines, would have been the preferable heirs to the Earldom. Neither can it be pretended that she was the wife of David of Cadzow *after* the death of Erskine, because it is very certain that David was dead long before 1390, while the other was alive, and her husband as late as the year 1413.

Peerage, vol. ii.
pp. 186—7.

“ It is singular that a late Peerage writer, Mr Wood, in all appearance to avoid this conclusion, has created a *third* Janet Keith, assuming, upon no competent authority, that Sir Edward, the Marshal, had *two* daughters of that name,—one, of course, the wife of David of Cadzow, and the other of Erskine, while he also talks of Janet Keith, daughter of the Knight of Galston; thus in some degree rather compromising the purity of the descent of two noble families, whom he elsewhere is at pains to commemorate.

“ The fact that John was *son* and heir of David of Cadyow, though generally asserted, was formerly by no means proved; but here we have him, in a legal deed, explicitly called son and heir-apparent of his father;—so that now the whole male line of the Ducal family of Hamilton, from Walter Fitz-Gilbert, the original ancestor in 1292, down to the present moment, is fully and legally instructed.

“ But this is not all; the date of the charter in 1381 is, besides, fatal to the pretensions of the family of Castlemilk, as espoused by Andrew Stuart, (by whom it was never seen,) to the male representation of the Stuarts of Darnley. By evidence that is

1. Daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Alexander Frazer of Cowie and
Dores, ancestor to the Frazers, Lords Saltoun.

He died before 1392.

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even referred to by that able and ingenious author, it is clear that Janet Keith 'of Galston' was afterwards married, towards the end of the fourteenth century, to Sir Alexander Stuart of Darnley. She again survived her husband, having by him been the mother of the heroic Sir John Stuart of Darnley, Constable of France, who fell at Orleans in 1429. In proof of which latter assertion, there is a charter in 1406, above quoted, in which he is styled her son. As Janet survived her husband, it indisputably follows that the William Stuart, (supposed ancestor of Castlemilk,) who also fell at Orleans, and is acknowledged on all hands to have been his younger brother, must likewise have been her offspring. But the William, the undoubted ancestor of Castlemilk, is proved, by a deed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, to have been a knight, and appointed one of the umpires, on the part of Scotland, for the preservation of the peace of the Western Marches, as early as 1398. Andrew Stuart expressly claims this person as their ancestor; while the William, the son of Darnley, owing to the circumstance of his being a younger son, and the late date of his father's and mother's marriage, *subsequent to 1381*, (as directly follows from the charter,) could only have been a child or strippling at a period when he is thus figured in the grave character of a responsible guarantee for the peace of two rival nations, and as having attained the highest of the degrees of chivalry, when it was the hard-earned reward of arduous and protracted services. Neither can it be instructed that William of Darnley was designed, or proprietor, of Castlemilk.

Gen. Hist. pp. 83-4,
&c.

Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot.
11, 17.

Fœdera, tom. 8, fol. 58.

Gen. Hist. p. 334.

"But what is again conclusive, is the fact of Sir John Stewart of Darnley, though early bred in arms, not even having been a squire or knight in 1406; and the still more irresistible one, *as appears from the authorities of Andrew Stuart himself*, of his brother William, the imaginary progenitor of Castlemilk, having only been a *squire* as late as 1421. William the *squire*, then, in 1421, could not possibly have been Sir William of Castlemilk the knight, in 1398, who was much his senior, nay, indeed, might have been his father; and in this manner the identity is disproved. Other proof to the same effect might also be adduced, but this, it is hoped, will suffice; and hence, on such grounds, the claim of the family of Castlemilk to a Darnley descent cannot be maintained. Though unfortunately unsuccessful in his main attempt, upon which he had expended the labour and ingenuity of many years, the work of Andrew Stuart must ever be highly prized by antiquarians for the original information, and acute remarks upon other subjects, with which it abounds; nor will his exposure of the injudicious attacks of opponents be less entitled to our admiration.

Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot.
11, 17.

Gen. Hist. p. 120, &c.

"The above remarks may perhaps not be regarded irrelevant, relating, as they do, to Janet Keith of Galston,—the common ancestrix of the noble family of Hamilton, and their cousins the Stuarts of Darnley, from whom James the First of Great Britain, and the subsequent monarchs of the house of Stuart, were lineally descended."

* It is really surprising that this should have escaped the observation of one so acute as Andrew Stuart. William is only then styled "*Ecuyer*," and never "*Chevalier*."

SIR JOHN HAMILTON,

LORD OF CADYOW.

SIR JOHN
HAMILTON,
LORD OF CADYOW.

Sir John, when returning from France in the year 1398, along with Sir John Hamilton of Fingaltoun, and some other Scottish gentlemen, was captured at sea by the English. Prompt notice of this breach of public faith having been taken by the Scottish government, and complaints at the same time having been made, by Sir John's attorney, in the English courts, King Richard the Second issued an order for them to be set at liberty, the ship and cargo restored, and the damages made good. The order is dated 28th October 1398.

Fœdera Angliæ, tom.
viii. fol. 57.

He was one of the Scottish commissioners appointed the following year for receiving the oath of King Richard for the fulfilment of the truce with Scotland. He was, some time after this, present with the Duke of Albany on the borders, when he, and the Duke of Lancaster on the part of England, prolonged the truce between the two countries.

Charta penes Ducem
de Hamilton.

He was superior of the lands of Balderston in Linlithgowshire; for he granted a charter and sasine of these lands to Adam Forrester of Corstorphine, on the payment of a silver penny,—dated 3d March 1395.*

Reg. Mag. Sigilli.

Dominus Johannes de Hamylton de Cadyow, Willielmus de Hamilton et Andreas de Hamilton, are witnesses to a charter of Andrew de Moravia to Janet de Kirchalche, of her liferent of the lands of Tuchadam in Stirlingshire; dated "apud Manuell," 14th May 1392.

Robertson's Index,
No. 26.

He granted to Sir John Hamilton of Fingaltoun "ane annual pension, furth of the barony of Machane," of 29 marks sterling, circa 1395.

* This charter is witnessed by John de Hamilton, "Dominus de Fyngaltoun, avunculus n'r carissimus, miles," and by John de Hamylton, "frater n'r carissimus."

He married Janet, or, as some term her, Jacoba, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

SIR JOHN
HAMILTON,
LORD OF CADYOW.

I. Sir James, his successor.

II. David, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Dalserf, Blackburn Green, &c.

Charta penes Comitum
de Morton.

III. Thomas of Darngaber, common ancestor of the Hamiltons of Raploch, Milburne, Stanehouse, Neilsland, Torrance, Aikenhead, Dechmont, Barnes, Peddersburne, Coirsland, Machlinghoill, &c. and the Earls of Clanbrassil, and other families of note, in Ireland.

Thomas de Hamilton of Darngaber was ordered to be released out of *Fædera Angliæ*. the Tower of London, having been for some time a prisoner of war. The order is dated 12th April 1413, immediately after the accession of King Henry the Fifth.

1. Daughter, Catherine, married to Sir William Baillie of Lamington.

Her brother Sir James granted a charter of the lands of Hyndshaw, Wats- Nisbet's Heraldry, ii.
toun, &c. wherein he designs him "*carissimo consanguineo nostro*." App. 137.

Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son.

SIR JAMES HAMILTON,

LORD OF CADYOW.

SIR JAMES
HAMILTON,
LORD OF CADYOW.

Charta penes Ducem
de Hamilton.

Sir James had from Robert the Third a charter, dated 28th July 1397, “ dilecto consanguineo nostro, Jacobo de Hamilton, filio et hæredi Johannis de Hamilton de Cadyow, militis, terras baroniæ de Kinel, cum pertinentiis, quæ fuerunt dicti Johannis, et quod apud Dunbretane resignavit ;”—“ reserving to the said John, and to our beloved cousin David Fleming, all the contracts and agreements entered into concerning the marriage of the said James, granted to the said David, and of the tuition and custody of him and his lands till he arrives at legitimate age, which indentures we have confirmed under our great seal.”

Fœd. Angliæ, tom. ix.
fol. 49.

He and his brother David obtained liberty from King Henry the Fourth to travel into England, as far as the Castle of Calthorpe in Lincolnshire. The letters of safe conduct are dated 6th September 1413.

James de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadyow, was a hostage for James the First, when he was allowed to return to his dominions, in 1421 ; and when that monarch, after a long and unjust detention by the English court, at last negotiated his release from captivity, he became bound to furnish hostages until such time as his ransom was paid. On this occasion Sir James was one of those who repaired to London as sureties for their sovereign. He arrived there in March 1424 ; and we find him still a prisoner the following year, for letters of safe conduct were granted for servants to repair to him.

Ibid. tom. x. fol. 342.

Douglas's Peerage,
vol. 412.

He married Janet, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Levingston of Calkerder, ancestor of the Earls of Linlithgow, as appears from a charter by Alexander de Levingstoun, Dominus de Kalender, dated 20th October 1422, granting “ Jacobo de Hamylton, Domino de Cadoch, et Janetæ de Levenstoun, filiæ meæ, sponsæ dicti Jacobi, et eorum diutius viventi, om-

nes terras meas de Schawys in baronia de Machane, infra vicecom. de Lanerk, in liberum maritagium," &c. They had issue—

SIR JAMES
HAMILTON,
LORD OF CADYOW.

I. Sir James, his successor, afterwards Lord Hamilton.

II. Alexander, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill and Westport, mentioned in a charter to be afterwards quoted.



III. John, who had a charter dated 14th June 1449, "to John Hamilton of Whistleberry, brother of James, Lord Hamilton, of the lands of Whitehope and Kirkhope, in the lordship of Crawford-Lindsay, in exchange for the lands of Wester Brithy, in the barony of Ferne in Forfarshire," and was dead before 1455, when his son William is next in substitution to Alexander his uncle, in a charter to James, Lord Hamilton.

Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot.
60, No. 130.

IV. Gavin, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Orbistoun, from whom are the Hamiltons of Dalziel, Hags, Monkland, Kilbrachmont, Parkhead, Longharmiston, Barr, &c.

V. Robert, who is mentioned in his brother John's charter, above quoted, of the lands of Whitehope, &c. He is therein designed "younger brother of John."

JAMES, LORD HAMILTON.

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Reg. Mag. Sig. Rot.
53, 50.

July 3, 1445.
Hailes's Annals,
vol. iii. fol. 378.

Pinkerton's History,
i. 395.

Acts of Parliament,
published by the com-
mand of his Majesty,
vol. ii. p. 59.

He had a charter, dated 18th April 1426, "to James de Hamilton, son and heir-apparent of James de Hamilton, Dominus de Hamilton, of the lands of Dalserf, in the barony of Machane, which had escheated to the crown, on account of the said James de Hamilton de Cadyow having conveyed these lands to his brother David de Hamilton, by a charter under his seal, and made him be personally infeft in the same, without the consent of the King, or the Governor, in absence of the King at the time."

He was created a Lord of Parliament by royal charter, granting "to James, Lord of Hamilton, the lands and baronies of Cadyow and Machane, the superiority of the lands of Hamilton Farm and the lands of Crossbasket, in the sheriffdom of Lanark; the barony of Kinriell, in the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, resigned by him into our hands; all which we create into one free lordship, to be denominated in future the Lordship of Hamilton. And the manor-house of the said James, *now called the Orchard*, situated in the barony of Cadyow, shall in future be the principal messuage of the Lordship, and shall be styled HAMILTON. And we create and nominate the said James a hereditary Lord of our Parliament, the said James and his heirs performing to us, our heirs and successors, Kings of Scotland, the services due and wont."* This charter was not only granted by the King, but had also the solemn consent and approbation of Parliament.

He was one of the commissioners, with the Bishop of Dunkeld, the Abbot of Melrose, and Sir Alexander Livingston, Justiciar of Scotland, appointed, in 1449, to meet on the Borders and renew the truce with England.

It being the prevailing fashion, about this period, amongst the great landed proprietors, for forming collegiate establishments, Lord Hamilton applied to Pope Sextus V. for authority to erect the parish church of Hamilton, (formerly called Cadyow,) into a collegiate church, and to add to

* This charter, in the original, is inserted at full length in the Appendix.

JAMES, LORD
HAMILTON.

it a provost and six prebendaries to a former foundation of two chaplainries in the said church, which the Pope accordingly granted; and Lord Hamilton thereupon built a new church in the Gothic style, with a choir, two cross aisles, and a steeple, all of polished stone, and highly ornamented. In this new church there was an altar, and a chaplainry dedicated to the most blessed Virgin Mary.*

Having always been on terms of the most intimate friendship and alliance with William Earl of Douglas, he continued attached to the interests of that nobleman when he commenced his disputes with King James the Second.

In the year 1450, the Earl of Douglas, observing his interest gone at court, resigned his situation of Lieutenant of the Borders, and all his other employments, and retired in discontent to his estates. He had not long remained there, when, tired of inaction, he formed the design of making a tour to Rome, and of displaying, in foreign countries, his wealth and his power. His equipage and retinue, on this occasion, were magnificent in the extreme. Besides his vassals and immediate attendants, he was accompanied, of his friends, by the Lords Hamilton, Gray, Saltoun, Seton, Oliphant, and Forbes, and by Calder, Urquhart, Campbell, Frazer, and Lauder, knights.

After visiting Paris, where he and his friends were received by Louis the Seventh with honours little short of royal, they passed on to Rome, and arrived there about the time of the jubilee, and were welcomed by the Pope with every mark of distinction.

In the meantime the enemies of the Earl at home were not idle. Several acts of Parliament were procured against him; the most severe proceedings were instituted against his kinsmen and vassals, and these, taking it upon them to defend his estates, caused them to be confiscated.

When the account of these transactions reached Rome, it immediately

* "In this church, which also served as the parish church, the arms of the family were finely sculptured, likewise those of some of its branches; and at different times afterwards there were emblazoned, on various parts of the church, the Hamilton arms impaled with those of the noble families with whom they were connected by marriage. All these remained entire when Hamilton of Wishaw wrote his account of Lanarkshire in 1702. A new church having been built in 1732, the old Gothic fabric was thereupon pulled down, with the exception of one of the aisles, which now covers the burying vault of the Hamilton family."—*Caled.* iii. 652.

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determined the Earl to proceed homewards. On his arrival in England, he sent his brother James to the Scottish King, to ascertain how that monarch now stood affected towards him and his friends. At this period King James was willingly disposed to forget all that had passed, and he agreed to receive the Earl into favour, provided he engaged to keep his lands and estates free from robbers and border thieves, and used every exertion in bringing these malefactors to justice. Douglas acceding to these conditions, the King, on his arrival in Scotland, nominated him to his former office of Lieutenant of the Borders, and gave orders to deliver up to him all his castles, houses, and lands.

1451.

Regardless, however, of these attentions on the part of King James, he went the following summer, without his consent, to England, and conferred with the English King on their mutual affairs and interests,—hostile, no doubt, to the Scottish King and kingdom. This, it must be confessed, after the leniency already shown, was a most unpardonable offence; yet, notwithstanding, we find that, at the solicitation of the Queen and some of the nobility, James again forgave him, and, towards the latter end of the year, even granted him a passport to proceed on a pilgrimage to St Thomas at Canterbury. In this passport Lord Hamilton is mentioned as one of those who were to accompany him.

On his return from this pilgrimage, the King, at the suggestion, it is said, of Chancellor Crichton, summoned him to court; which mandate he treated with the utmost contempt. And now, setting the laws and the King's authority at defiance, he was guilty of some enormities, which have stained his name with indelible disgrace. The waylaying and attempting to murder the Chancellor, who escaped only through the intrepidity of his son,—the slaughter of John Herries, a respectable landholder in Dumfriesshire,—and, above all, the cruel and wanton execution of Maclellan, the Tutor of Bombie, under cover of a hasty and illegal trial, are actions ever to be execrated.

He had, previously to this, formed a confederacy with the Earls of Murray, Crawford, and Ross. It now received strength by the accession of the Lords Hamilton and Balveny, and other barons and gentlemen. They entered into a new solemn bond and oath, the tenor of which was, “that they were never to desert one another during life; that injuries done to any one of them should be considered as done to all, and be a common quarrel; neither should they desist, to the utmost of their abilities, from

revenging them ; that they should concur and join force indifferently against whatsoever persons, within or without the realm ; and spend their lives, goods, and fortunes, in defence of their debates and differences whatsoever."

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These were the public and ostensible grounds of their association ; but there is reason to believe that, besides their principal views, in which all historians are agreed, *viz.* that of restoring the feudal superiorities and power, and of procuring the repeal of all the late institutions favourable to civil polity, their leader, the Earl of Douglas, aimed at the erection of a distinct and separate independent power, if he had not an eye to the crown itself. He might rest his pretensions to the latter on the same absurd claim which had been already preferred by one of his family, and he might indulge in the hope that, aided by some of the first noblemen in the kingdom, and having the sole and absolute command of his numerous retainers and vassals, of whom, we are told, he could bring nearly forty thousand into the field, the project was neither chimerical nor difficult.

He was, however, most notoriously overreached by the King's ministers ; for when, by their advice, James had invited him to a conference in Stirling Castle, (his usual residence,) Douglas readily agreed to attend, provided a safe conduct was granted to himself and friends. This document was immediately forwarded to him, sealed with the royal signet, and guaranteed by the signatures of several of the nobility ; on the receipt of which he set out for Stirling, attended by his usual numerous retinue, and arrived there on Shrove Tuesday. Whilst his friends and followers took up their residence in the town, he himself, accompanied by Lord Hamilton, proceeded towards the Castle.

1452.

On arriving at the gate, the Earl was readily admitted ; but, when Lord Hamilton proceeded to enter after him, he was rudely thrust back by the porter, and, drawing his sword to revenge the insult, his relation, Sir Alexander Livingston, who was standing within the gate, little regarding this, held him back with a long halbert until such time as they got the gate made fast. Whereupon he returned to the town, highly enraged at the indignity he had suffered ; but afterwards, when he heard of the bloody tragedy that had been acted in the castle, he knew it was done for his safety.

Meanwhile, the Earl of Douglas was received by the King with every mark of friendship and respect, and invited to supper in the Castle. When

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this repast was finished, on purpose that they might confer more privately together, James led him aside to a remote chamber. He then told the Earl that, as he was now come of age, he was resolved to take the reins of government into his own hands; and having heard that he (the Earl) had entered into a mutual bond and confederacy with several of the nobility, he required him, as the chief and original contriver thereof, to set an example to the others, and dissolve the same.

Douglas replied, that this could not be done until he had consulted with them; and the King, continuing sharply to press the matter, the Earl retorted. An altercation and mutual reproaches ensued, until at last James, losing all temper, in a loud and angry voice cried out, "If you will not break it, I will!" and, at the same time, stabbed him in the breast with a dagger. This was the signal for armed men to rush in, one of whom, Sir Patrick Gray, uncle to Maclellan, Tutor of Bombie, struck Douglas on the head with a pole-axe, and felled him to the ground. We are told by Hume of Godscroft, the historian of the Douglasses, that each of those who were present, to show their affection for the King, gave the fallen Earl a stroke, some of them even after he was dead.

1452. A friend in the Castle, privily conveying a pair of spurs to Lord Hamilton, gave the first intimation to Douglas's friends in the town of the sad catastrophe that had taken place. Amazed and confounded, the Earl's brother and the other chiefs of the party suddenly assembling, in the first transports of their rage proposed storming the Castle, and punishing on the spot the perfidious authors of this cruel murder; but, after a little reflection, discovering that they wanted materials and sufficient force for this purpose, they broke up for the night, and each man retired to his residence. On the morrow they again met, and, after acknowledging the Earl's brother, Sir James Douglas, (who had been bred a churchman,) as lawful heir and successor to all his estates and dignities, they proceeded to the market-cross, and, by the voice of the town-crier, proclaimed the King, and his aiders and abettors in the deed, to be perjured traitors and enemies of all good men, &c. They then left the town and departed to their own estates, having previously agreed to meet again, with all their forces, about the beginning of April.

On the 25th of March, having again assembled, they returned to Stirling, dragging after them, through all the towns and villages in their way thither, the King's safe conduct, made fast to a wooden truncheon, and

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tied to the tail of an old ill-favoured jade. At the market-cross they again, by the voice of a herald, and with the sound, (as we are told,) of five hundred horns, proclaimed the King, and all who adhered to him, false and perjured traitors, &c. After which, bidding defiance to the Castle, they plundered and set fire to the town.

They now proceeded to destroy the estates of the royalists with unrelenting vengeance; and Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, being particularly obnoxious on account of his adhering (though a Douglas,) to the King, they invested his castle of Dalkeith; which was, however, so bravely defended by the keeper, Patrick Cockburne, that they were obliged to raise the siege and retire, having previously wasted his lands. By the strength and number of their forces, they kept possession of the whole open country south of the Forth, and, by laying the royalists and the royal estates under contribution, and intercepting all the passes leading to Stirling, they placed James in such a situation, that, in a fit of despair, he had actually formed the design of abandoning his kingdom and retiring to France. But from this desperate measure he was dissuaded by Bishop Kennedy, who recommended him to wait in hopes of better times.

The battle of Brechin, fought between the Earl of Huntly and the Earl of Crawford, in which the former was victorious, proved extremely beneficial to the royal cause; for many who had stood neuter, or were wavering, or had been forced, contrary to their inclinations, to join the confederates, now declared for the King. The Earl of Crawford, not long after this defeat, making intercession with the King, was pardoned and again received into favour, and his submission was followed by that of the Earl of Douglas, at the commencement of the following year.

The reconciliation on both sides was neither very cordial nor very sincere; their mutual injuries were of too deep a nature, and too recent, to be easily forgiven. Both parties, notwithstanding their apparent friendship and cordiality, were secretly preparing means to thwart and overcome each other, and the flames of contention, for a short time smothered, soon burst out again with redoubled fury. Owing to some fresh rebellious practices of the Earl of Douglas, the King, now determined to act with vigour, summoned him to a Parliament, to be held at Edinburgh on the 17th November; and, on his refusing to obey this mandate, he was, for his contumacy, forfeited and condemned to death, and all his lands, goods, and possessions, were confiscated.

1453.

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1454.

The following year King James led an army into Galloway, which readily submitted to his arms, but, entering Douglasdale, and meeting with resistance from the Earl's vassals and tenants, he gave orders to lay the whole country waste. Lord Hamilton's lands in Avondale and Clydesdale underwent the same fate.* On the other hand, the Earl of Douglas was not idle. He was now straining every nerve to make a formidable opposition, and continually occupied himself in mustering and arming his retainers and vassals, whilst his friend Lord Hamilton went to England to solicit from King Henry the Sixth assistance in men and money. That monarch offered to assist the Earl liberally with both, provided he renounced his allegiance to the King of Scots and swore fealty to England; but, upon the Earl refusing to accede to these terms, Henry declined interesting himself in his affairs. Lord Hamilton, however, obtained for himself a considerable sum of money, with which, on his return, he equipped a body of 300 horse and 300 foot.

King James, having erected his standard at St Andrew's, issued a proclamation, ordering the fencible men of all the shires north of the Forth to meet him at Stirling on a certain day; which summons, through the interest and activity of his friends, was promptly complied with, and they met him at the appointed place to the number of thirty thousand men.

These vigorous proceedings, together with a proclamation, offering pardon and protection to all who left the confederates and returned to their duty, roused the Earl of Douglas, who forthwith summoned all his friends, vassals, and followers, to meet him at Douglas, with fifteen days' provisions, to march to the relief of Abercorn Castle, then besieged by a part of the royal army under the command of the Earls of Orkney and Angus.

* "In 1454, on the 25th and 26th November, ther was ane right gret speit in Clyde, the quhilke brocht down hale houssis, bernis, and millis, and put all the toun of Gorane* in ane flote, quhill thai sat on the houssis.—In March 1455, James the Second cast down the Castel of Inveravyne, and syne incontinent past till Glasgow, and gaderit the westland men, with part of the Areschery (Irishery,) and passit to Lanark and to Douglas, and syne brynt all Douglasdaile and all Evendale, and all the Lord Hammiltounis landis, and heriit them clerlye."—*Gray's Chronicle*, 53-4.

* This may apply either to Garion, near Dalserf, or the village of Govane, near Glasgow, both of which are places situated on low ground near the Clyde. "The Castel of Inveravyne" appears to have been Kinneil, situated not far from where the river Avon falls into the Forth.

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The Earl of Douglas, having mustered his forces, which amounted, as we are told by contemporary historians, to nearly forty thousand men, led them towards the banks of the Carron, and encamped near to where the Temple of Terminus stood, about three miles from the Torwood. The King, at the same time, advanced from Stirling, with an army resolute and zealous in his cause, and fully prepared for action.

At this crisis, Bishop Kennedy, who had always continued a firm adherent and faithful counsellor of King James, privately sent a message, by a confidential servant, to Lord Hamilton, offering, in the King's name, a free pardon for all that was past, and great rewards in future, provided he deserted the Earl of Douglas and submitted to the government. These offers were staggering enough, and, after what had passed, were more than he could expect. Being determined, however, to act honourably towards the Earl, he repaired to that nobleman, as his troops were drawing out from the camp, and represented to him, that as he never would probably again be at the head of a more numerous and well-appointed force, so he never could have a better opportunity of fighting the King to advantage; and added, that he would find it extremely difficult to keep his troops longer together. The Earl, in a haughty and impatient tone, replied, "That if he (Lord Hamilton) was tired or afraid, he might be gone."

While they were thus discoursing together, a herald from the King, advancing towards the front of the confederate army, charged every man to disperse and repair to his own home, under the pains of high treason. Notwithstanding the herald's voice was drowned by the clamour of his horns and trumpets, the Earl perceived, in the dejected and embarrassed countenances of his men, that they too well understood the purport of the royal message; and the King's army, advancing at the same time with trumpets sounding and banners displayed, so disconcerted him that he gave orders to sound a retreat and retired with his troops to the camp.

The events of this day discovered to Lord Hamilton the tottering and unstable situation of the Earl of Douglas. He saw that the bulk of his army disliked the cause in which they were engaged, and that even the Earl himself was of opinion matters had been carried too far. He foresaw also that his continuing any longer obstinately attached to a cause which could not maintain itself, would only end in his own ruin, and he therefore resolved to avail himself of the liberal offers of the King. The

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same night, calling his kinsmen and followers quietly together, he carried them over to the royal camp, and was received by the King with open arms, but, for the sake of appearances, was sent to Roslin Castle for a few days. His example had been most quickly followed, for, on the succeeding morning, of all the mighty host which he had commanded but the day before, there remained to the Earl Douglas but two hundred horse, (chiefly his own relations and immediate dependants,) with whom he hastily retired to the borders.

1455.

The following year, collecting a force of such of his vassals as still adhered to him, outlaws and border thieves, he once more renewed his depredations on the estates of the royalists; but, being overtaken at An-crum Muir, in Teviotdale, by a body of troops under the Earl of Angus and Lord Hamilton, he was routed with great loss, and driven out of the kingdom. One of his brothers, the Earl of Murray, was among the slain; the other two, the Earl of Ormond, (who behaved so gallantly at the battle of Sark,) and the Lord Balveny, having been made prisoners, were carried to Edinburgh and brought to trial, when, being found guilty, they were executed.

Carta penes Ducem de
Hamilton.

Lord Hamilton had a charter of precept and sasine, dated at Trief,* (Thrieve Castle in Galloway,) 1st November 1452, from James, Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway, of the barony of Drumsargard, of which he had a charter from the said Earl, dated at Peebles, 9th February 1452—3.

Malise, Earl of Menteth and Lord of Kynpunt, granted, “ Jacobo, Domino de Hamilton, militi,” and to his heirs-male by his wife Euphame, sister of the said Malise, a charter of the lands of Elastone, in the lordship of Kynpunt and constabulary of Linlithgow.

Lord Hamilton had a charter from James the Second, dated 1st July 1455, of the office of sheriff of the county of Lanark; and two other charters, of the same date, were granted to him and Euphemia, Countess of Douglas, his wife, the one of the barony of Drumsargard, and the other

* Thrieve Castle was built by Archibald Douglas the Grim, Lord of Galloway, on the site of a more ancient fortlet, the residence of former Lords of Galloway. It stood on an island in the Dee, and, while the old Douglasses remained unforfeited, continued to be the place of their pride and the centre of their power. In ancient records it was written *Trefe* and *Treve*, the British *Tref* signifying a dwelling-place or home-stead.

of the baronies of Drumsargard and Carmunnock, in that county, forfeited by James Earl of Douglas.

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A charter was granted, 23d October 1455, “to James Lord Hamilton, and Euphemia Countess of Douglas, his wife, and the longest liver of them, and the heirs-male of the body of the said James Lord Hamilton, legitimately procreated or to be procreated; which failing, to Elizabeth, daughter of the said James and Euphemia, and the heirs-male of her body legitimately procreated or to be procreated, taking and bearing the capital arms and name of the said James Lord Hamilton; which failing, to James de Hamilton, natural son of the said James Lord Hamilton, and the heirs-male of his body legitimately to be procreated; which failing, to the natural sons of the said Lord Hamilton, and the heirs-male of their bodies, legitimately to be procreated, respectively and singly succeeding; which failing, to Alexander de Hamilton, brother of the said James Lord Hamilton, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to William de Hamilton, son of the deceased John de Hamilton, brother of the said James Lord Hamilton, and the heirs-male of his body legitimately to be procreated; which failing, to the nearest heirs whatever of the said James Lord Hamilton, having the name of Hamilton, and receiving the capital arms of the said Lord Hamilton,—of the baronies of Drumsargard, Hamilton, and Machane, in the county of Lanark; the barony of Kinniel in the county of Linlithgow; the lands of Kirkunzeon and Corstrathane in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and of Cessford in Roxburghshire,—uniting and annexing the whole into the free barony of Hamilton.”

Mag. Sig. L. x. No. 4.

He held the lands of Draffan from the monks of Lesmahagow and Kelso; and, in February 1456-7, he obtained from them the appointment of heritable bailie over their barony of Lesmahagow.

Caledonia, iii. 642.

He had a grant of the lands of Fynnart in Renfrewshire, forfeited by the Earl of Douglas, from James the Second, dated 6th August 1457. He had likewise charters of part of the lordship of Bothwell, 15th May 1473, to him “et hæredibus suis in tallia antiquæ cartæ de Hamylton contentis;” of half the barony of Crawfordjohn, in Lanarkshire, 23d October 1464, and of forty merks of land within the lordship of Bothwell, *viz.* the lands of Easter Barmuckkis, 26th February 1471, in excambion for the lands of Kirkanders, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. He had also a charter, under the great seal, “Jacobus Domino de Hamylton, de terris infra mare lucrandis, versus terras de Kinnele et Burwardstoun.”

Penes D. de Hamilton.

Mag. Sig. L. vi. No. 3.
L. vii. No. 133.

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Fœdera, ii. 476, 716,
740, D.

From his abilities and knowledge of public business, Lord Hamilton was much employed in affairs of state, and was sent on several embassies and negotiations of importance. He was appointed, in 1455, one of the commissioners, on the part of Scotland, to treat of peace, with the Lord Montague and others, on the part of England: they met at York for that purpose. He was also employed again in 1461, 1471, 1472, and 1474, in which last year he was one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the court of England.

James the Second, impressed with the value of the great service which he had so opportunely rendered at Carron in 1454, ever continued to treat him and his family with the greatest distinction. It has been already mentioned that he made him grants of lands in Lanarkshire and other counties. As a further proof of his esteem, and the great consideration in which he held him, he resolved, it is said, to give him his daughter the Princess Mary in marriage. If this was King James's intention, his untimely death at Roxburgh Castle, in 1466, put a stop to the match; for the Boyd family, coming to have the supreme direction of affairs at the court of the young monarch, James the Third, the Lord Boyd, having been appointed Regent of the kingdom, together with the charge of the King's person during his minority, to lay a sure foundation, as they thought, for the continuance of their power, they persuaded James, a fickle prince, and entirely under their management, to agree to a marriage betwixt Thomas Boyd, the son of the Regent, and his sister the Princess Mary.

This marriage proved one of the great causes of their downfall; for, being now puffed up with an excess of pride and arrogance, they carried themselves with an intolerable and haughty demeanour, thereby adding to the number of their enemies, who, envying their undue influence and overgrown power, sought every opportunity to accomplish their ruin; and, not long afterwards, when Thomas Boyd, (created by the King, his brother-in-law,) Earl of Arran, was sent as ambassador to Denmark, to bring home the young Queen, they succeeded, during his absence, in effecting their purpose.

That young nobleman, on his return, finding his family forfeited by act of Parliament, his uncle beheaded, and his father (who had fled from the storm,) under sentence of banishment, left the kingdom, and, after wandering in several countries of Europe, at last sought refuge at the court of

Charles of Burgundy, by whom he was honourably received. He served this Prince faithfully in his wars against the Emperor, and died at Antwerp, anno 1471; and Charles, as a testimony of great respect, erected a noble monument to his memory.

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HAMILTON.

Bellenden's Boethius.

Lord Hamilton was one of the commissioners, anno 1476, appointed to meet the plenipotentiaries of England to prolong the truce, and to negotiate a marriage betwixt Cecily, the daughter of Edward the Fourth, and the Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Scotland, both of whom were then in their childhood,—a union that never took place.

He was a benefactor to the University of Glasgow, as appears by his charter of mortification, dated 6th January 1459-60, granting "Magistro Duncano Bunch," Regent of the University, and his successors, Regents, for the use of the said college, a tenement, with the pertinents, lying on the north side of the church and convent of the Predicant or Dominican friars, together with four acres of land in the Dowhill. In this deed the masters and students are required, daily after dinner and supper, to stand up and pray for the souls of his lordship and Euphemia his spouse, of his ancestors and successors, and of all from whom he has received any benefit, for which he has not made a proper return.

Stat. Acc. of the Uni-
versity of Glasgow, 14.
Crawford's Peerage,
189.

Lord Hamilton's name appears frequently in the "Acta Dominorum Concilii," as one of these judges, during the years 1478 and 1479.

He married, first, Lady Euphemia Graham,* eldest daughter of Patrick Earl of Strathearn, and widow of Archibald, fifth Earl of Douglas, and second Duke of Touraine; by whom he had issue—

I. Elizabeth, married to David, fourth Earl of Crawford, created, by James the Third, Duke of Montrose for life. Their only son John was killed bravely fighting at Flodden.

II. Agnes, married to Sir James Hamilton of Preston, and had issue.†

Cartul. Melros. apud
Mus. Britan. with
Wishaw and Craw-
furd's MSS.

* Her mother, Lady Euphemia Stewart, *Comitissa Palatina de Strathearn*, Countess of Strathearn in her own right, was the daughter and sole heiress of Prince David, Earl of Strathearn, eldest son of King Robert the Second, by his Queen Euphemia Ross. The Countess of Strathearn was thus grand-child to Robert the Second. On her marrying Sir Patrick Graham, second son of Sir Patrick Graham, Dominus de Kincardine et Dundaff, he assumed, in right of his wife, as was the custom of the time, the title and dignity of Earl of Strathearn. His elder brother William, Dominus Graham, was the ancestor of the present Ducal family of Montrose.

† This Agnes was, however, probably the daughter of the first Sir James, father of James, first Lord Hamilton. (See Part Second.) { 329 344

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Lord Hamilton married, *secondly*, in 1474, the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James the Second, King of Scotland, and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran. To Lord Hamilton she had issue—

I. James, second Lord Hamilton.

1. Elizabeth, married to Matthew, second Earl of Lennox.

Mag. Sig. L. vii.
No. 253, 320.

A charter was granted on the 2d, and another on the 12th July 1474, of the baronies of Kinniel, Drumsargard, and Carmunnock, on his own resignation, uniting and annexing them to the barony of Hamilton, to James Lord Hamilton and Mary Stewart his wife, sister to the King, in conjunct fee and liferent, and the heirs-male to be procreated betwixt them; which failing, to the heirs-male of the body of the said James; which failing, to the heirs in the entail, formerly made to the said James.

Ibid.

His spouse survived him, and had two charters in her widowhood, under the great seal, “*Mariæ Dominæ de Hamilton, de libero tenemento baroniæ de Felyng, terrarum de Cavertoun, Naristoun, Polgavy,*” &c.; also of the barony of Kilmarnock,—both dated on the 14th October 1482.

Ibid. L. x. No. 34, 35.

She had charters of the same date to Mary Lady Hamilton, of the liferent of all the lands and baronies which belonged to Robert, late Lord Boyd, and the deceased Thomas, Earl of Arran, his son.*

Nisbet's Heraldry,
vol. ii. App. 63.
Douglas's Baronage,
p. 95.

James, Lord Hamilton, died anno 1479, as appears from the chartulary of Glasgow, wherein it says, “*Obitus Jacobi Domini de Hamiltoun, sexto die Novembris, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo nono.*” He had a daughter, who was married to Sir John Macfarlane, chief of the clan Macfarlane, to whom she had issue. Sir John was killed, fighting bravely at the battle of Flodden, in 1513.

He had several natural sons; but of these only are known James de Hamilton, mentioned in the succession-charter 1455, Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel, and John Hamilton of Broomhill.

* James Lord Boyd, son of Thomas Earl of Arran and the Princess Mary, was killed, in 1487, at a place called the Wyllielee in Ayrshire, in an encounter with the Earl of Eglintoun, with whom he had a feud. Robert Crawford of Auchencairn, eldest son of Archibald Crawford of Crawfordland, who was with Lord Boyd when he was attacked, defended him with all his might, and afterwards died of the wounds he received on this occasion. Lord Boyd had an only sister, named Græcina, who was twice married, first to Lord Forbes, and, secondly, to David, third Lord Kennedy, who, by her means, was created Earl of Cassillis, and who was slain at Flodden. She had no issue to either of these noblemen. After the Earl of Cassillis's death, she never married again, but lived chiefly with her kinsmen the Hamiltons.

JAMES, SECOND LORD HAMILTON,

AND FIRST EARL OF ARRAN.

JAMES,
EARL OF ARRAN.

At the period of his father's death he was very young, and yet at the schools, when those unhappy contests commenced betwixt his uncle, King James the Third, and a faction of the nobility, which terminated in the barbarous murder of that unfortunate monarch at Bannockburn, anno 1488.

As Lord Hamilton grew up to manhood, he discovered the most eminent and princely qualities, excelling in all the knowledge and accomplishments of the age, and chiefly in martial exercises,—a branch of education so well suited to the genius of the nation.

Called to the court of his cousin James the Fourth, he acquired the esteem and intimate friendship of that young monarch, who kept him much about his person, and made him one of his privy councillors. He was sent, in 1503, along with some other noblemen, to the English court, to negotiate a marriage betwixt the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry the Seventh, and his royal relative, which was happily concluded the following year.

On this occasion King James, as a mark of his great regard for Lord Hamilton, and as a recompense (as the deed expresses,) for his many valuable and faithful services, made him a grant, and gave a charter, of the island of Arran, and at the same time created him Earl thereof, by letters patent, dated 11th August 1503. He also gave him a charter, or commission of Justiciary, within the island, together with a gift of all the castles, fortalices, mills, fishings, patronages of churches, &c. dated the day following.

Crawford's Peerage,
191.
Mag. Sig. L. xiii.
No. 592, 593.

In the month of June 1504, the Princess Margaret set out from London for Scotland, to be united to her future husband. Her father, after having escorted her as far as Collieweston in Northamptonshire, returned, whilst she proceeded towards the borders, accompanied by some of the most considerable of the nobility in the kingdom. At St Lambert's church

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in the Lammermuir, she was met by James in person, attended by a most superb train of his nobles and officers of state, amongst whom Lord Hamilton was conspicuous for the magnificence of his appearance and equipage. The royal bride was then conducted to Edinburgh, where the marriage was solemnized with extraordinary splendour. We are told that the Scots, on this occasion, by far outshone their guests in every article of luxury,—in the costliness and beauty of their apparel and equipage, and in the workmanship and massiveness of their chains of gold, at that period a great article of ornament. A late writer on Scottish history has observed, that this was the vertical period of Scotland's glory and prosperity. She declined from both ever after, while she continued to be an independent kingdom.*

Foreigners from France, Germany, and other countries, were guests at this illustrious marriage. The festivities continued for several days, and consisted chiefly of exhibitions of feats of arms, whilst the nights were spent in masquerades, dancing, and music. Amongst the foreigners of distinction whom the fame of the Scottish court, or the wish to exhibit his skill in arms, drew thither, was Anthony D'Arcy, a Frenchman, afterwards better known by the name of the *Sieur de la Beauté*, and famous over all Europe for his martial prowess. Lord Hamilton and this celebrated knight tilted together in presence of the whole court, and, after several trials, neither combatant could boast of any advantage over the other.†

James the Fourth was the first of the Scottish kings who applied himself assiduously to naval affairs. About this period, by encouraging the best workmen from all parts, by the large sums he laid out, and by frequently attending the operations in person, he began to form a navy; and

* “The scenes of splendor which ensued were worthy of the occasion, and of an age of chivalry. The gorgeous tournaments were invigorated by the valour, and graced by the beauty of both nations. James himself, emulous of novelty, appeared in the character of a savage knight, attended by highlanders and borderers, who interchanged real wounds, and disgusted the spectators with bloody pastimes; but the King, as Buchanan remarks, had no reason to regret the wounds or the death of marauders, inimical to law and order.”—*Pinkerton*, ii. p. 45.

† “They jüsted several times before the court, without any certain victorie to either, only the Lord Hamilton, one day at Falkland, was judged to have the honour, which La Beauté did impute to his own indisposition of body that day.”—*Sir J. Balfour's MS. Annals*.

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we are told that he even wrought with his own hands in the construction of the St Michael, said to be the largest ship the world had hitherto seen.*

By thus increasing his naval power, by the grandeur and magnificence of his court, by the style of splendour with which his ambassadors appeared in foreign countries, and by the liberal encouragement and protection which he gave to letters and learned men, he came to acquire considerable influence in the affairs of Europe; nor was it long before the navy, which he had recently formed, was employed to exhibit his inclination and his ability to assist his friends.

His kinsman John, King of Denmark, had been invited by the states of Sweden to assume the government of their country, but the Administrator Sture, dissatisfied and indignant that a foreign monarch should have been called to govern his native country, took up arms, and was soon at the head of a considerable force; and the Norwegians, at the same time revolting, placed John under such difficulties, that he was compelled to retreat to Denmark, and apply to the King of Scots for assistance. Some authors have said that John came over in person on this occasion; but, be that as it may, the Scottish king soon collected, and embarked on board his fleet, a force of ten thousand men, the sole command of which he gave to the Earl of Arran. After a prosperous voyage, that nobleman landed his troops, and performed the service required with equal zeal and ability; and historians are agreed that, but for this timely assistance, the King of Denmark must soon have sunk under the power and weight of his enemies. For the good conduct displayed in this expedition, the Earl, on his return to Scotland, met with the universal applause of his countrymen, and was received by King James with the greatest marks of distinction.

1504.

Crawford's Peerage,
192.

In the year 1507, he was sent as ambassador to France along with the Archbishop of St Andrew's. On his return, in January the following year, accompanied by his brother Sir Patrick Hamilton, he was arrested in Kent by Vaughan, an officer of that jealous and haughty monarch Henry the Eighth. He was at first treated with distinction, but, on his refusal to take an oath of fidelity to Henry, he was committed to the cus-

Pinkerton, ii. 62.

* "1506.—This year the King built a great ship, and Andrew Barton is made captain of her, and sent against the Flemish pyrates that had spoyle many Scots merchants, against whom he so prevailed, that he not only made the coasts clear of them, but sent the King three barrellfulls of their heads."—*Sir J. Balfour's MS. Annals*.

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tody of a guard. The English monarch, at the same time, sent an envoy to Scotland to vindicate himself. King James ordered this ambassador to inform his master, on his return, that he was determined the Earl of Arran should not swear fealty to England, and that he highly approved the Earl's refusal and spirited conduct; adding, that he set so high a value on this freedom of his kinsman, that he would delay the renewal of the league with France, provided he was released. In June following, the Bishop of Moray arrived at London again, to solicit the liberty of the Earl, but without effect; and it appears that he was not released till towards the end of the year. During his residence in England, his brother Sir Patrick, (whom André of Thoulouse, in his Diary for the year 1508, styles a most famous knight,) vanquished, in single combat, an Irish gentleman of eminent skill in arms.

Pinkerton, ii. 90.

The reputation the Earl of Arran had acquired in Denmark, procured him the command of a body of auxiliaries which was sent to the assistance of the French monarch Louis the Twelfth. King James was so intent on the success of this expedition, that he went on board of the admiral's ship, the *St Michael*, and accompanied the fleet until it was clear of the Isle of May, in the Mouth of the Frith of Forth. The Earl, pursuing his voyage, arrived safely in France, and disembarked his troops, whose coming proved so serviceable to the affairs of Louis, that, to express his great sense of this, he settled an annual pension on the Earl for life, besides making great gifts for the present. Having fulfilled his commission, and taken on board the Lord Fleming, the Lyon Herald at Arms, and the *Sieur de la Beauté*, the Earl set out on his return, directing his course by the western coast, but, meeting with unfavourable weather, which retarded his progress, and his provisions at the same time running short, he was forced to put into the port of Carrickfergus for a supply. The inhabitants of that place, to whom he offered ready payment for every article required, without any provocation treated his men with the grossest insults, and finally drove them to their ships. Indignant at this barbarous reception, the Earl, without delay, landed a choice body of his sailors, assaulted and stormed the town, and gave it up to be plundered; after which, pursuing his voyage, he arrived at Ayr on the 3d November.

1513.

During the Earl of Arran's absence on this expedition, events of the most important nature had occurred. James the Fourth, leading a gallant army into England, rashly engaged in battle at Flodden, and perished,

together with the flower of his nobility. Hence ensued a minority, long and tempestuous beyond example. Through the rash and chivalrous spirit of her King, Scotland was to become a prey to all those evils which attend a minority, in a country where the aristocracy were so powerful, and of such opposite interests. From this period we may date the rise of those domestic factions, which, either favouring the French or the English interests, continued to distract the councils, and disturb the peace and prosperity of Scotland, while she was a separate state.

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In the beginning of December a Parliament was held at Stirling, at which time the young Prince, an infant of a year and a half old, was crowned; and the Queen, agreeably to the will of her late husband, was declared Regent of the kingdom, which office she resigned some time thereafter, having fixed her affections on and married the young Earl of Angus.

Thereupon, an assembly of the nobility and States was held at Perth to elect a new Regent: the voices were much divided betwixt the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Arran. The latter, by his great influence, vast possessions, and the many eminent services he had rendered the state, had acquired a strong party in the kingdom, and a great many well-wishers in the assembly; but the venerable Elphinston, Bishop of Aberdeen, at the termination of a very pathetic speech on the state of the country, having recommended the Duke of Albany,—who, as a stranger, would be more unshackled and disinterested in his government, and, consequently, much abler fitted for this high office; and the Bishop having been warmly seconded by the Earl of Home, one of the most powerful noblemen in the kingdom, and to whom the nomination of any subject must have been disagreeable,—drew after him a large majority, and Albany was elected.

Crawford's Peerage,
192.

Sir Patrick Hamilton and the Lyon King at Arms were sent to France to notify this election to the Duke of Albany, and to request his presence in Scotland. After several pretexts were used to detain him, chiefly through the influence of Wolsey, the able minister of Henry the Eighth, the French king was at length obliged to consent to his departure, and he embarked for Scotland, accompanied by a respectable naval force, and landed at Ayr on the 17th May.

1514.

After suppressing and punishing numberless disorders and abuses, one of the first acts of Albany's government was to curb the overgrown power of several of the nobility, and chiefly of the Earl of Home, whose vast

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influence he considered too dangerous to the state for any subject to be possessed of. By his activity and address, he disconcerted and defeated the plans of that nobleman and his adherents, and obliged him to retire to his estates, from whence he was driven, by the Earls of Arran and Lennox, into England. Continuing to infest the borders with a band of outlaws and other desperadoes, the Regent required him to surrender, which refusing to do, he was denounced a rebel and traitor, and his possessions and estates were delivered up to confiscation. These severe measures did not deter him from renewing his incursions to a greater extent than ever, when the Regent, indignant that he should be thus braved, and his authority set at defiance by a subject, set out from Edinburgh in pursuit of him, at the head of a body of light horse, and advanced with such celerity, that he surprized him in the house to which he had fled for refuge, and made him prisoner.

1515.

Pinkerton, ii. 148.

By committing him to the custody of the Earl of Arran, governor of the castle of Edinburgh, Albany did not show his usual policy; for the Earl, who disliked the Regent and his measures, was easily persuaded by Home to retire with him to the borders, where they commenced hostilities in the most active manner. Home and his brother were again proclaimed rebels, and the Earl of Arran was required to surrender himself within fifteen days, otherwise he would be proceeded against in the same manner. At the same time the Regent, at the head of a select body of troops, and a small train of artillery, proceeded to invest the castle of Cadyow, the Earl of Arran's principal strength, and required its immediate surrender.

Fortunately for the Earl, an advocate appeared, who was to plead powerfully in his favour. That venerable Princess, his mother, the daughter of James the Second, now resided in this fortress. Ordering the gates to be opened, she came out to meet the Regent, and, as she was his aunt by the father's side, and greatly respected by him, he could not resist her solicitations in favour of her son. Terms of accommodation were soon effected, by which the Earl was allowed to return and resume possession of his estates.

1516.

Henry the Eighth, to suit his political purposes, the following year resolved, if possible, to displace the Duke of Albany, and advance the Earl of Arran to the Regency. He offered the most unlimited assistance to the Earl for that purpose, and, as the latter was still displeased and dis-

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satisfied with Albany, and probably considered himself as equally entitled to fill that high office, he associated with the Earls of Glencairn, Lennox, and the majority of the noblemen and gentlemen of the west, who had begun to consider some of Albany's measures as of too arbitrary a nature to be any longer endured. They met at Glasgow, to the number of 12,000 men, and seized on the royal magazines there; and, understanding that some French ships, with supplies of arms and ammunition for Albany, had arrived in the river Clyde, they sent a body of troops to take possession of them. These came too late, for the vessels had sailed, but they found a quantity of gunpowder and other ammunition landed, which they brought to Glasgow, where, lest it might fall into the hands of their enemies, the powder was thrown into a draw-well. The Earl of Arran, at the same time, by a stratagem, made himself master of the castle of Dunbarton, and expelled Lord Erskine, the governor. The Regent, in the meantime, was employed in collecting troops; and he now prepared to advance upon Glasgow, when an accommodation was once more brought about, chiefly through the means of Forman, Archbishop of Glasgow. An end was put to all differences; and the Regent, as a mark of his sincerity, bestowed church benefices, and other places of emolument, on some of the leaders of the malcontents.

This year the Regent, on account of his private affairs, finding it necessary to go to France, appointed, as deputies for the Regency during his absence, the Archbishops of St Andrew's and Glasgow, and the Earls of Arran, Angus, Huntley, and Argyle. To each of these six was assigned the charge of that part of the country contiguous to his own estates, while to the *Sieur de la Beauté*, the great favourite of Albany, was given the charge of the Merse and the Lothians. At the same time the young King was brought from Stirling to Edinburgh, and placed under the care of four noblemen of approved virtue and fidelity. Having completed his preparations, the Regent sailed from Newark (now Port-Glasgow,) about the middle of July, carrying with him a number of young Scottish noblemen, and the favourite natural son of the Earl of Arran, Sir James Hamilton of Finnart and Evandale.

1517.

La Beauté, whose activity in punishing and repressing the numberless disorders in his wardenship, occasioned much dissatisfaction amongst the borderers, was soon after slain by the Humes, in an ambuscade near Dunse; and we are told that Hume of Wedderburne knit to his saddle-

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bow the fine long hair which he wore, according to the fashion of the age, and hung the head over the battlements of Hume Castle.

The Earl of Arran was appointed to fill the vacant wardenship; but the Earl of Angus, who aspired to this office, was at no pains to conceal his dissatisfaction at the preference. The new Lord Warden, overcoming the difficulties of his situation, proceeded, with the greatest impartiality, and committed to prison Sir George Douglas, the brother of Angus, and Mark Ker, for some misdemeanour; and, in a Parliament which was held at Edinburgh in October, he received orders from the Estates to proceed against the murderers of La Beauté, and to seize upon the castles of Hume, Wedderburne, and Langton; against whom he accordingly marched, and they were delivered into his hands. The Earl of Arran had been elected, by the members of the Regency, their president, and at this time had the chief direction of affairs, but he was, upon all occasions, opposed by the Earl of Angus, who nourished a decided enmity, and who still had great influence; nor was it long before the private animosity, which subsisted between these two powerful noblemen, broke out into an open rupture.

1519.

Pinkert. ii. 182, 280.

The plague raging this year in Edinburgh, the young King, for greater security, was carried, by the Earl of Arran, to the castle of Dalkeith. The Earl, on his return to the city, was denied entrance by the citizens, on the pretext that he meant to overawe them in the election of their magistrates; and, through the instigation of the partizans of Angus, the gates were shut against him and his retinue. The Hamilton party within the town, resenting this proceeding, continual skirmishes and bickerings passed during the ensuing night; in the course of which, the Deacon of the Crafts, a person of some consideration in the city, was slain, and, what was at first but a private quarrel between these two noblemen, soon became a matter of public concern; and a circumstance, which also about this time happened in the south, helped to render the breach still wider.

Carr, the baron of Farnihairst, assumed the power of holding courts at Jedburgh, which the Earl of Angus claimed as his exclusive right. In this dispute, as usual, both parties had recourse to arms; and Sir James Hamilton of Finnart declaring for Farnihairst, set out for Kelso to his assistance, attended by his own followers, and by four hundred borderers. He had nearly reached that place, when he fell into an ambuscade, prepared for him by Carr of Cessfurd and Somerville of Cambusnethan, both of whom had espoused the interest of Angus. Sir James, with much pre-

sence of mind, ordered his men to dismount, being resolved to fight on foot, but the Merse men most basely abandoned him in this emergency; and he was so closely beset that four of his attendants were slain, and he and the remainder, with the greatest difficulty, made their escape to Hume Castle.

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A Parliament having been summoned to meet at Edinburgh towards the end of April, the Earl of Arran prepared to attend, together with Archbishop Beaton, and the most of the lords of the west, who all considered it necessary for the common good, that the overgrown power of the Earl of Angus should be curbed. The Earl of Arran, with his kinsmen and friends, on their arrival at Edinburgh, held a meeting in Archbishop Beaton's house, in the Blackfriars' Wynd, to concert measures for their mutual safety and welfare; wherein it was resolved, at the suggestion of the Archbishop, to place the Earl of Angus, who was then within the city, in his lodgings near the West Bow, under confinement.

1520.

Angus, privily getting notice of the purport of their consultations, sent his uncle, the famous Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, to accommodate matters, and to state, that he was ready to answer in Parliament for his conduct; that all he required in the meantime was, liberty to visit the Queen-dowager, his wife, in the Castle, after which he engaged to depart from the town peaceably. The Archbishop, the most violent of his party, having heard this message, replied by enumerating all the causes of discontent which the Earl of Arran had against the Earl of Angus; and concluded by saying, "There is no remedy,—the Earl of Angus must go to prison; upon my conscience I cannot help it;" and, in the heat of his asseveration, striking his breast with his hand, the hauberk, which he wore that day under his cassock, rattled, "How now, my Lord!" says Dunkeld, "methinks your conscience clatters; it is not becoming for us churchmen to carry arms, or engage in civil broils."

April 30.

The Earl of Angus, in the meantime, to be prepared for the worst, assembled his friends and followers, and, passing down the High Street, supplied himself from the armourers' shops, as he went along, with spears and pikes, the longest he could find; at the same time numbers of the citizens joined him, whilst others handed his followers weapons from their windows. After causing the heads of the wynds and closes leading from the Cowgate to be barricadoed with carts, ale barrels, and whatever lumber came readiest to hand, he seized on the eastern gate of the city, called

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the Netherbow Port, where, having left a sufficient force, he stationed himself, with the choicest of his men, in the High Street, fronting the head of the Blackfriars' Wynd.

The Bishop of Dunkeld, having left Beaton, passed to his friend Sir Patrick Hamilton, to whom he stated all that he had represented to the Archbishop; and Sir Patrick, impressed with the reasonableness of his request, went to seek his brother, the Earl of Arran, on whom he readily prevailed to relinquish his design upon Angus. Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, who was standing by, and who ill brooked any favour shown to Angus, upbraided Sir Patrick in the most contumelious manner, adding, "that he had no will to fight in his friend's quarrel, be it ever so just." Sir Patrick, indignant at these reproaches, answered, "Thou liest, bastard smaik! I dare fight where thou wilt not be seen this day." Then, placing himself at the head of his brother's party, he rushed out on the Earl of Angus. That nobleman, who had a regard for the man, seeing him advance considerably before the others, called out to save him; but it was too late, for he was unfortunately killed at the first onset. The contest continued with great fury and resolution on both sides, until some of the Queen's friends, coming to the assistance of Angus, and the rumour being that a reinforcement to him had arrived from the borders, caused the Hamiltons to give way. The Earl of Arran himself, and his son Sir James, fighting their way through the *melée*, retired down a wynd on the north side of the High Street, where, finding a coal horse standing, they threw off his burden, and rode through the North Loch, at a shallow place, no one thinking of pursuing them that way.

Of the Hamilton party there were slain about seventy, amongst whom, of note, besides Sir Patrick Hamilton,* was John, Master of Montgomery, son of the first Earl of Eglinton, and Sir James Hamilton, younger of Preston.

* Sir Patrick Hamilton was a natural son of the first Lord Hamilton by a daughter of Witherspoon of Brighthouse. He was the ancestor of the Hamiltons of Kincavel, whose genealogy will be detailed in the Second Part of this Work.

He was a man of a very honourable and upright character, greatly esteemed by his contemporaries, and much employed in public affairs. He was one of the most eminent of the Scottish knights who appeared at the marriage of James the Fourth in 1503. Lindsay of Pitcottie has given an account of a single combat betwixt him and a foreign knight, which, for the quaintness of the description, I shall here insert:

"Soone eftir this thair cam ane Duchman in Scotland, called Sir John Cockbewis, and desired fighting and justing with the lordis and barones thair of. Bot none was

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Archbishop Beaton, flying for refuge to the church of the Blackfriars,* was pursued thither, dragged from behind the high altar, and had his rochet torn from his back. He would have been slain on the spot but for the timely interference of the Bishop of Dunkeld, who represented to the victors how sacrilegious the slaying of a churchman would be considered. He was therefore allowed to depart, nor did he tarry long, for he did not consider himself safe until he had reached Linlithgow, to which place he travelled with all expedition on foot.

Towards the termination of the fight, eight hundred horse, the flower of the East Marches, under the conduct of the Prior of Coldingham and Sir David Hume, arrived from the borders to the assistance of Angus, and, bursting into the city, proved of great use to the party they came to aid. The Earl of Angus, emboldened by this supply, made proclamation throughout the city, granting permission for all of the adverse party to leave it immediately, and without molestation. There were still a considerable number in the town, who might have annoyed him, but they were scattered, and without a head; they therefore took advantage of his proclamation and retired.

Notwithstanding of this repulse, and the advantages it gave Angus, the Earl of Arran still continued to have the chief direction of affairs until the return from France of the Duke of Albany, who arrived in the Gaerloch,

1521.

so apt and readie to fight with him as Sir Patrick Hamilton, being then strong of bodie, and able to all thingis; and yet, for lack of exercisioun, he was not so weil practised as mister had beine, though he laked no hardiment, strength, or courage: Bot, when the Duchman and he was assembled togidder on great horsis vnder the Castel wall of Edinburgh, in the barrace; so, efter the sound of trumpet, they rusched verrie rudlie togidder, and break thair speares on vther, and immediatlie gat new speares and encountered agayne. Bot Sir Patrick's horse vttered, and would in no wayes encounter his adversar agayne, that it was force to Sir Patrick to light on foote, and fight the Duchman, and bade the Duchman alight from his hors, and end out the matter, saying to him, a hors was a weak weapon when men had most adoe. Then both the knightis alighted on thair foott, and joyned pertlie togidder, with right awfull countenance, each on strak at vther, and fought the space of an hour, with vn-certain victorie, quhill at the last the said Sir Patrick rusched rudlie vpon the Duchman, and strak him on his knies; and the Duchman, being on his knies, the King kest his hat over the castel wall, and caused the judges to stay and redd theme; bot the heraldis and trumpetteris soundit and cryit, saying the victorie was Sir Patrick's."

* The Blackfriars, or Dominican Convent, occupied the site of the present Royal Infirmary,—a happy exchange of superstition for benevolence.

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in Lennox, on the 19th November this year. The Queen-dowager, retiring from Edinburgh, (then possessed by Angus,) in the night, accompanied by several lords and gentlemen, met the Regent at Linlithgow; and the Earl of Arran, and other nobles and chiefs, hastening to offer their congratulations, the Earl of Angus and his party fled from Edinburgh, in great dismay, towards the borders; whilst the Regent entered the capital, accompanied by the Queen-dowager, the Earl of Arran, the Chancellor, and a numerous assemblage of peers and gentlemen.

In a Parliament held at Edinburgh on the 26th day of December, the Earl of Angus and his adherents, particularly Hume of Wedderburn, Sommerville of Cambusnethan, and Cockburn of Langton, were formally summoned to answer for various crimes and misdemeanours, committed during the absence of the Regent; and, on their non-appearance, were forfeited and sentenced to banishment. The good and virtuous Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, dreading the ruin of his house, retired into England, and fixed his residence at London, where, in the spring of the following year, he died of the plague.

1522.

1523.

Albany, entirely devoted to the French interests, at the instigation of that court, led a Scottish army to the invasion of England; but the principal nobility and gentry, from patriotic motives, refusing to cross the borders, he was reluctantly compelled to return. The Earl of Arran, about this time, joined the Queen-Dowager in opposing the Regent, who had proposed sending the young King to France for his education: and, the following year, Albany, once more baffled by the firmness of the nobility in a projected invasion of England, retired in disgust to France.

1524.

After his departure, to guard against the disorders and anarchy likely to ensue, it was agreed that the King should take the reins of government into his own hands. Accordingly, that young Prince, removing from Stirling to Holyroodhouse, assembled the nobility and chief men of the kingdom, and again caused them to swear allegiance to him.

Shortly after the King's assumption of the government, the Earl of Angus, chiefly through the influence of Cardinal Wolsey, the all-powerful minister of Henry the Eighth, was allowed to return to Scotland; and, though he found himself without power or influence at court, yet, by associating with the Earls of Lennox, Argyle, Hume, and others, he soon formed a party in the kingdom, which became formidable to the Queen-Dowager and the Earl of Arran, who then had the chief direction of

affairs under the King. In a dispute which ensued about the most suitable place for holding a Parliament, matters were carried to such a length, that Angus laid siege to the castle of Edinburgh, where the King, the Queen-mother, and the Earl of Arran, had taken shelter ; but an accommodation was quickly brought about, through the influence of the prelates, and the care of the King's person was transferred to eight Lords of Parliament, (to have the charge in rotation,) in the number of whom were the two rival Earls.

The Earl of Angus, while on his tour of duty, acquired such influence over the mind and affections of the young monarch, that he easily prevailed on him to grant ecclesiastical benefices, and other rich gifts, to his friends and dependants,—a measure which increased his power ; and the Queen-dowager, retiring about this time to Stirling Castle, left James solely under the management of Angus. Having now engrossed in his own hands the absolute direction of affairs, that ambitious nobleman, by his haughty and overbearing conduct, caused many of the nobility to retire from court. Amongst others, the Earl of Arran went to reside on his estates ; and the Douglasses, now without a rival, carried themselves in a very haughty and arbitrary manner.

1526.

The young King, from the restraint under which he found himself placed, soon began to dislike the guardianship of Angus, and the undue influence of the Douglasses. He had already made one unsuccessful attempt to escape from his thralldom, and he again applied to the Earl of Lennox to relieve him. That nobleman, retiring from court to Stirling, published a manifesto, calling on all loyal subjects to join him ; and the Archbishop of St Andrew's, and other prelates, advising him to take the field, and supplies daily pouring in from all quarters, he prepared to follow their advice. The Earls of Glencairn, Cassillis, and others, joined him from the west, whilst numerous reinforcements arrived from Fife, Angus, Strathearn, and Stirlingshire, so that he was soon at the head of a force amounting to about ten thousand men, besides a thousand Highlanders, who joined him as volunteers. The Chancellor-archbishop and the Queen-dowager threw their influence into the same scale, whilst the most considerable men in the kingdom either followed their example or remained neuter.

In this crisis, when Angus stood singly opposed to such a host of enemies, and appeared likely to be overwhelmed in the approaching struggle,

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Godscroft, p. 254,
ed. 1644.

1526.

Sept. 4.

he made overtures of reconciliation to the Earl of Arran. He offered him a share in the administration, and, at the same time, intimated that it was the intention of James to declare Lennox heir to the crown, in prejudice of the rights of the family of Hamilton. Godscroft, the historian of the Douglasses, intimates that it was the intention of Lennox to ruin them both, first by attacking Angus and then the Earl. It was probably the knowledge of this that determined them to wave all political and family differences, and, for mutual support, to embark in one common cause.

As the Earl of Arran, agreeably to their plan of operations, was preparing to advance to Edinburgh, he received information from Angus to meet him at Linlithgow, whither he accordingly proceeded, at the head of his kinsmen and followers. The Earl of Lennox, who was soon apprised of this movement, set out from Stirling, with the intention of cutting off the Hamiltons before they could be joined by the Earl of Angus; but the scouts of Arran, carrying notice of his approach, that nobleman sent off an express to Edinburgh to hasten on Angus and his forces; and, in the meantime, took possession of the bridge over the Avon, about a mile from the town, and stationed a strong party to defend it, while, with the main body, he took post on a rising ground a short distance above, and nearly opposite to the monastery of Emmanuel. He then sent some gentlemen of his name to his nephew Lennox, for whom, notwithstanding their family differences, he still retained a most lively affection, to dissuade him from the prosecution of his enterprize, adding that, should he advance, the Hamiltons must, much against their inclinations, oppose his progress. Lennox, with great spirit, returned for answer, "that he was determined to advance to Edinburgh in spite of all opposition." These gentlemen had scarcely retired, when, dividing his army into three bodies, he gallantly led them on to the attack. His vanguard, making too much haste, disordered their ranks, and, having some eminences to ascend, were out of breath before they came to close quarters with the Hamiltons, who, with great coolness, stood their ground, and who now charged with such fury, that they drove the assailants back with considerable loss upon their second line; and a detachment of the forces of Angus, running into the field at this critical moment, seconded their efforts, and increased the confusion and dismay amongst the troops of Lennox. The united forces, without giving them time to recover, now advanced upon the broken ranks of

their enemy, and, after some further resistance, forced them to give way, when a total route ensued.

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King James, riding to Linlithgow, accompanied by Sir George Douglas, and a select body of the Douglasses, hearing, at some distance, the noise of the artillery, sent forward Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, one of the gentlemen of his household, to the field of battle; with orders for both parties to cease fighting, and, if possible, to ensure the safety of the Earl of Lennox. Sir Andrew, on his arrival, found the Hamiltons victorious. In one part of the field he rescued the Master of Glencairn, (who, with about thirty followers, was maintaining his ground against fearful odds,) and conveyed him to a place of safety. In another quarter he found the Earl of Arran weeping most bitterly over his expiring nephew Lennox, deploring his loss, and exclaiming, "the wisest, the best, the bravest man in Scotland, has fallen this day." Covering the body with his scarlet cloak, he placed a guard around, and delivered it up to the King's servants to be honourably interred. During the action the Earl of Lennox had been wounded and taken prisoner by John Hamilton of Bardowie, who, knowing his chieftain's regard for him, was conveying him to a place of safety, when he was met by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, who cruelly slew him in cold blood.* Besides the Earl of Lennox, there were slain, of his party, the Abbots of Melrose and Dunfermline, the Baron of Houston, Stirling of Keir, and a great number of private men.

After this most signal success, the Earl of Angus prepared to take revenge on all his enemies, and chiefly on his late wife, the Queen-dowager, and the Chancellor-archbishop. Against the latter the Hamiltons were greatly exasperated, for having caused Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Ferne, to be burnt, in the spring of the year, as a heretic; and Beaton, finding the danger so imminent, fled to the mountains of Badenoch, where, under the disguise of a shepherd, he tended cattle until the storm was blown over.

Many, to preserve their lives and estates, became vassals either of the

* "As some atonement for this cruel deed, he afterwards granted to the preaching friars of Glasgow ten merks yearly from the lands of Strathaven, for which the friars were obliged to say prayers and masses for the soul of the late John, Earl of Lennox."—*Chalm. Caled.* vol. iii. p. 646.

"Sir James was rewarded by Angus with the captaincy of the palace of Linlithgow, and many lands lying in Linlithgowshire, which were confirmed to him in the Parliament held, in November following, at Edinburgh."—*Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 854.

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Hamiltons or the Douglasses ; and the best understanding continued to prevail between these two great and powerful families, until it was nearly interrupted by an accident which happened towards the end of this year.

An under groom, or helper to the stables of the late Earl of Lennox, after his master's death, being out of employment, wandered up and down the country, until at last, either from the love he bore the deceased, or tired of life, and willing, by some notable exploit, to end it, he resolved to assassinate Sir James Hamilton. With this intention he came to Edinburgh, where, meeting with one who had been his fellow servant, he asked him if he had seen Sir James lately ; and the other answering that he had, he upbraided him, that, having seen him, he had not, for the love he bore his late master, killed him ; then, hastening to Holyroodhouse, he arrived there during a review of the Hamiltons and Douglasses, in the court-yard. Waiting his opportunity, he saw his victim cross the court and ascend the stairs of the palace, upon which, closely following him into a dark gallery, he immediately attacked him. Sir James, who was unarmed, defended himself as well as he could, by holding his cloak before him ; and the assassin, after giving him six severe wounds, none of which proved mortal, retired and mixed with the crowd. Great confusion immediately ensued. The Hamiltons, who at first thought the deed had been perpetrated by the Douglasses, were preparing to revenge it, when some one, more considerate than the rest, having recommended that all those in the court-yard should range themselves singly along the walls, the assassin was presently discovered, with the bloody knife still in his hand. Having been put to the rack, to force him to name his accomplices, he said the contrivance was entirely his own ; and, after enduring numberless torments, his right hand being cut off, he observed that it was punished less than it deserved, in not better obeying the dictates of his mind.

The Earl of Arran, advanced in years, and ever regretting the untimely death of his nephew Lennox, shortly after this retired from court and public business, and spent the remainder of his days on his own estates.

He was infefted in the heritable sheriffship of Lanarkshire, anno 1489. On the 30th May 1498, he had a charter of the lands of Paddockcruke.

He had a charter, dated the 16th January 1512-13, " to James, Earl of Arran, Lord Hamilton, and the heirs-male of his body legitimately to be procreated ; which failing, to James Hamilton of Finnart, knight, his natural son ; Patrick Hamilton of Kincavill, knight, and John Hamilton

of Brumehill, his brothers; James Hamilton of Silvertownhill, William Hamilton of Candor, and Gavin Hamilton of Orbiston, and the heirs-male of their bodies respectively; which failing, to the nearest heirs-male whatsoever of James Earl of Arran, bearing the name and arms of Hamilton,—of the lands and baronies of Hamilton, Machanshyre, Drumsargard, and Carmunnock, Kirkle, and Richardstoun, with the office of sheriff of Lanarkshire, the lands and baronies of Kinneil, in the shire of Linlithgow, Fynnart in Renfrewshire, Kirkinnan in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and Birkinsyde in Lauderdale.

JAMES,
EARL OF ARRAN.

Four days after this, on the 20th January, a legitimation passed the great seal “to the Earl of Arran’s natural son, James Hamilton of Fynnart, knight, and to his bastard brothers, Patrick Hamilton of Kincavill, and John Hamilton of Brumehill,” on the narrative that he had no heirs of his body lawfully procreated to succeed him in his inheritance, and in consideration of his propinquity to the King, and a wish to preserve his ancient and honourable name entire and in one blood.

The Earl of Arran married, first, Beatrix, daughter of Lord Drummond, by Elizabeth, daughter of David, Earl of Crawford and Duke of Montrose, by whom he had Lady Margaret, married to Andrew Stewart, Lord Evandale and Ochiltree.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth, sister of Alexander Earl of Home, by whom he had no issue. They had a charter “*Jacobo, Domino de Hamilton, et Elizabethæ Hume, sponsæ suæ, baroniæ de Kynle,*” dated 22d April 1490. This lady’s former husband, Sir Thomas Hay, of the family of Yester, (who had gone abroad, and was supposed to be dead,) returning to Scotland, the Earl instituted a suit of divorce in the ecclesiastical court, which he obtained, and which was confirmed by the Pope, empowering him to marry another.

He married, thirdly, Janet, daughter of Sir David Beaton of Creigh, Comptroller of Scotland in the time of King James the Fourth, niece of Cardinal Beaton, and widow of Sir Thomas Livingston of Easter Wemyss. They had a charter “to James Earl of Arran, and Janet Betoun his wife, of part of the barony of Kinneil,” 23d November 1516. By her he had issue—

I. James, Earl of Arran and Duke of Chatelherault.

II. Gavin, designed, in a charter dated 4th November 1540, “brother to the Earl of Arran.”

JAMES,
EARL OF ARRAN.

L. xxxi, No. 33.

1. Lady Isobel, married to John Bannatyne of Corhouse, from whom she had a charter, previously to their marriage, of the lands of Logoth and Allerstokis, for life, dated 21st July 1529, wherein she is designed daughter of the late Earl. She had another charter of half the lands of Allerstokis, 16th May 1555.

L. xxiii, No. 70.

2. Lady Helen, married to Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyle, who gave her for life a charter of the lands of Menstrie in Clackmannanshire. She is therein designed legitimate daughter of the late Earl of Arran; dated 27th August 1529.

3. Lady Jean, married to Alexander, fifth Earl of Glencairn.

L. xxiv, No. 153.

4. Lady Janet, married to David Boswell of Auchinleck. They had a charter under the great seal, "Davidi Boswell de Auchinleck, et Jonetæ ejus sponsæ, sorori Jacobi Comititis Araniæ, et hæredibus inter ipsos legitime procreat. seu procreand. terrarum baroniæ de Auchinleck, in vice-comitatu de Air," dated 12th February 1531.

The Earl of Arran died some time before July 1529. He had a natural son, Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, knight, of whom there is frequent mention in these Memoirs, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Evandale, Crawfordjohn, Gilkerscleugh, &c. Sir James's mother, according "to the Memorie of the Somervilles,"* was a daughter of the

Memorie of the Somervilles, vol. i. p. 315.

* "The House of Hamilton, by marriage to King James the Third's sister, who had been the wife of Thomas, Lord Boyde, from whom she was divorced, and married upon James, the first Lord Hamilton; by reason whereof this familie was now at a great hight both for honour and estate, and the name universally the most thriving of any in Scotland; and amongst them all none more, about this tyme, then a young gentleman, James Hamilton, naturall sone to James, the second Lord Hamilton, and first Earl of Arrane, begotten on a daughter of the Lord Boyde's. This gentleman, by his father's donatione, had the lands of Finhard given him in patrimony, by which he was ever designed; although afterwards, by his interest at court, and great trust and favour he had of King James the Fifth, being his thesaurer, he purchased, in a short tyme, a vast fortune in lands, equal to, if not much beyond, the House of Hamilton itself, as was supposed; and, for strong and stately houses, being the King's master of worke, and the principal architector of that age, there was none did equall him for the royall houses, that was, the palace of Hollyrudehouse, Linlithgow, Falkland, and some part of the fairwork of the Castle of Stirling."

Much of this narrative is evidently supported by other proof, and hence there is a presumption that the rest is correct, and accounts for the superior beauty of Craignethan Castle, which was built by Finnart.

A distinguished individual of the present age, Sir Walter Scott, in his Notes upon

Lord Boyd, according to Crawford, Mary, a daughter of Boyd of Bon-

JAMES
EARLOF ARRAN.

“The Lord of the Isles,” when speaking of a violation of the regular order of succession, which is said to have occurred in the family of Macdonald at a remote period, says,—“But, in truth, the maxim of inheritance in Scotland was sometimes departed from at periods when it was much more distinctly understood. Such a transposition took place in the family of Hamilton in 1513, when the descendants of James, third Lord, by Lady Janet Home, were set aside, with an appanage of great value indeed, in order to call to the succession those whom he had by a subsequent marriage with Janet Beatoun. In short, many other examples might be quoted to show that the question of legitimacy is not always determined by the fact of succession,” &c.

Craw. Hist. of Ren-
frewshire, Rob. edit.
p. 126.

So new and singular an attack on the honours of the first family of Scotland ought to have been supported by something more than a gratuitous assertion; and nothing but the gravity of the charge, and the celebrity of the author, could make it incumbent to say any thing in reply to so rash and so unfounded a statement. It is indeed easily proved, that the real and ostensible representation of the house of Hamilton were not, in this instance, disjoined. For, without entering on the question as to the legitimacy of the children of such an annulled marriage, there does not exist a vestige of probability that Elizabeth Home had any children at all; and it can at all events be demonstrated that none of the Earl's sons, accounted illegitimate, could have been the offspring of his marriage with that Lady. It will not be asserted that the male issue of that connexion could have been wholly passed over by the Earl in the entail, to be again quoted, which he executed of his estates, while he there calls to the eventual succession even the collateral branches of illegitimate descent; nor, *at the date of that deed*, could it have been therein said, on this hypothesis, *that he had then no legitimate heirs of his body*. Of his children styled natural, Sir James Hamilton of Finnart alone is included in this entail, and, consequently, in regard to him only can there exist a doubt. In reference however to Sir James, the evidence is equally conclusive. For, without insisting on the concurring testimony of genealogists, *that his mother was a Boyd*, or on the frequent epithets of illegitimacy applied to him in legal deeds, and by cotemporary historians, *subsequent to the divorce*, all doubt upon this subject is removed by the two following deeds. 1. Charter under the great seal, Lib. xiv. No. 479. dated 24th September 1507, confirming a previous grant by James, Earl of Arran, of the lands of Finnart to “*his natural son*,” James Hamilton.—2. Charter under the great seal, quoted above, 16th January 1512, in favour of James, Earl of Arran, and the heirs-male *lawfully to be procreated* of his body; whom failing, “*Jacobo Hamilton de Fynnart, militi, filio naturali dicti comitis, et hæredibus masculis, &c.; quibus deficientibus, Patricio Hamilton de Kincavill, Joanni Hamilton de Brumehill,*” &c. After which there follows in the record his legitimization, reciting, that “*Jacobus Comes de Arania, Dominus Hamilton, nullos habet hæredes de corpore suo legitime procreatos, &c.; quamobrem eidem nostro consanguineo concessimus novam infeodationem, &c. sibi et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis; quibus deficientibus,*

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EARLOF ARRAN.

shaw* in Renfrewshire. The Earl had another natural son, Sir John Hamilton of Clydesdale, who married Janet, only child of Alexander, third Lord Home, and was ancestor of the Hamiltons of Samuelston.

Wood's Peerage, vol. i.
p. 699.

He had also James Hamilton, who had a charter of Parkhill, in Sept. 1547, wherein he is designed "natural brother of James Earl of Arran." He is probably the same with James, variously designed of Kinniel, of Stainhill, and of Sprowston. Under the first designation he is mentioned in a charter by James, Abbot of Kelso, to the Duke of Chatelherault, 1550; and, under the last, is included in the pacification of Perth, 1572.

John, Archbishop of St Andrew's, was also his natural son, though, according to Knox and Buchanan, his paternity was doubtful.

The Earl had a natural daughter by the same mother as Sir James of Finnart, who was married to Hugh, fifth Lord Somerville.†

Vide Craw. Peer. p.
192, referring to the
decree of divorce in the
Hamilton charter-
chest.

suo *carnali* filio et fratribus suis, &c. prout in dicta nostra *nova* infeodatione desuper confecta latius continetur; nos igitur, &c. concessimus dictis talliatis personis, viz. Jacobo Hamilton de Fynnart, militi, filio *naturali* dicti consanguinei, Patricio Hamilton de Kincavill, militi, et Johanni Hamilton de Brumehill, bastardis carnalibus fratribus ejusdem nostri consanguinei," &c. Now, it is very important to remember, that the marriage between the Earl of Arran and Elizabeth Home, which was celebrated previous to 1490, was accounted lawful to the year 1513, when it was dissolved, on the ground of bigamy, by the spiritual Judge-ordinary. Hence it follows that, if James of Finnart had been the offspring of that marriage, he would, in 1512, and, beyond all doubt, previous to that period, in 1507, have been designed "Master of Arran," or "lawful son" of the Earl; but so far from this being the case, we see, that he was considered, during that antecedent period, as a natural son, and had the most unequivocal designations of illegitimacy applied to him. The necessary inference from this fact therefore is, that he could not have been the son of the Earl of Arran by Elizabeth Home. He was apparently the son either of the daughter of Boyd of Bonshaw, as affirmed by Crawford,—of the Lord Boyd, as stated by Lord Somerville,—or of some other individual of that name. As little room also is there for the supposition that he was provided for by his father in a large appanage. All that he received from him was the small estate of Finnart in Renfrewshire. It is very true that the Knight of Finnart afterwards held a very great estate; but that was acquired exclusively by himself. He was the architect of his own fortune, and, by means of his personal talents, was elevated to the high power and consideration he possessed.

Wood's Peerage, vol. i.
p. 51.
Memorie of the Somervilles, vol. i. p. 321.

* Mary, daughter of Arch. Boyd of Bonshaw, had two bastards to James IV.

† There is the following passage in "The Memorie of the Somervilles," written by one of the members of that house:—"Hugh (Lord Somerville) confirms his former resolutione to make interest at court, by some honorabill marriage: Anna Hamilton,

JAMES, SECOND EARL OF ARRAN,

AND DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT.

JAMES, the second Earl of Arran, accompanied James the Fifth, during the summer of 1536, in an excursion to the Orkneys and Hebrides, at which period he must have been a very young man. The King, having fitted out five ships, properly manned, and engaged Alexander Lindsay, one of the most experienced pilots of his time, set sail from Leith, giving out that he was bound for France. On clearing the land, he gave orders to alter their course and steer towards the north. Landing on one of the Orkney islands, he held a justice ayre, and punished several delinquents. Continuing his voyage, he visited the Lewis, Sky, Uist, and the other islands of the northern Hebrides, and, at each place where he landed, he held a court of justice. Some of the chiefs of the clans he obliged to give sureties for their good behaviour; others he carried with him, and sent under ward to different places south of the Forth. After visiting Mull, Isla, Jura, and the other islands in that quarter, in his passage towards the Clyde he was overtaken by a furious storm, and driven to the coast of Galloway, and landed near the Abbey of St Ninian's, from whence he proceeded over land to Stirling. During this excursion his pilots were employed in taking charts of the sea-coasts, which were published at Paris more than a century afterwards.

James, desirous of forming an alliance with one of the daughters of Francis the First, had sent ambassadors for that purpose; but, impatient

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1536.

Pitscottie.

natural daughter to James, the first Earl of Arran, and full sister to Sir James Hamilton of Finhard, by being begotten upon the same mother, the Lord Boid's daughter. This marriage was solemnized at the Castle of Hamilton upon the 20 day of December 1510, the Earl being then a widow, or at least so esteemed, by his divorce from Elizabeth Home, sister to Alexander Lord Home."

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TELHERAULT.

of the delay, or probably wishing to judge for himself, he embarked on board a well-equipped fleet, and sailed on the 26th July this year, taking with him several of the nobility, amongst whom was the young Earl of Arran. After having been at sea for some days, a storm arose which drove them back, and, the wind continuing adverse, the pilot asked the King what course he should steer, whereupon James replied, "Land me any where but in England." By his directions they sailed round Scotland, intending to proceed by the western coast; but some of the nobles, who were adverse to a union with France, prevailed on the pilot, while the King was asleep, to alter his course and steer for the Clyde. The King was so enraged at the skipper's presumption, that, but for the interposition of some of the nobles, he would have hanged him on the moment. He gave directions to be landed in the Island of Bute, and took up his residence in the Castle of Rothsay, until horses were brought from Stirling. His fleet met him again at Pittenweem, from whence, attended by a splendid retinue, he set sail on the 1st September, and, after a short and prosperous voyage, arrived off the harbour of Dieppe in Normandy.

The French, who, at first sight, took them for enemies, no sooner saw the red lion of Scotland flying at the mast-head of the admiral's ship, than they knew it was the King of Scots, and hastened to welcome him with every mark of respect. The rumour soon spread, far and wide, that he was come, with a powerful army, to the assistance of the French, which had the effect in causing the Emperor, who had invaded France with an army of 80,000 men, to make a hasty and disgraceful retreat towards his own dominions. The Earl of Arran attended King James on a visit to the French camp, and afterwards to Paris, where he was married to Margaret, the eldest daughter of Francis. The nuptials were performed in the church of Nôtre Dame, with extraordinary magnificence, and they were attended by a prodigious concourse of people of the first distinction. James spent the winter in France in a continued round of festivity. In the exhibitions of martial exercises, during this period, the Scots surprised the French by their superior skill and address in arms.—James, whose presence was much wanted in Scotland, accompanied by several French nobles, set out on his return, and landed at Leith on the 28th May. The young Queen was welcomed with extraordinary rejoicings, and conducted, with every mark of attention, to the Palace of Holyrood; but she did not long enjoy the affection of her new subjects. A pulmo-

nary complaint, with which she had been for some time affected, terminated her existence a few weeks after her arrival. King James afterwards married Mary of Guise, Dowager-duchess of Longueville.

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1540.

The clergy, who had acquired considerable influence with this spirited monarch, persuaded him to appoint Sir James Hamilton of Finnart ecclesiastical judge in all matters of heresy. The fires of persecution were again lighted up over all the kingdom,—the favourers of the reformed doctrines were diligently sought after,—and the jails were soon found insufficient to contain all the victims of ecclesiastical tyranny. Sir James, whose devotion in this instance to the King and the clergy ultimately led to his own downfall, was at this period a person of great consideration and credit at court. His estates, in value and extent, almost equalled some of the first baronies in the land, and few of the nobles appeared with such a numerous and splendid retinue. He had castles and houses in various parts of the kingdom, and his rebuilding the Castle of Craignethan* of itself shows the extent of his opulence and his power. He had long been the favourite of his sovereign, who made him cupbearer and steward of the royal household; and, either from his skill and knowledge in architecture, or as a mark of favour, he made him director of the national buildings. It was under his fostering care that the palaces of Linlithgow, Falkland, Rothsay, &c. monuments of the architectural taste of the Scots of that age, arose, or were reëdified and embellished. King James omitted no opportunity of expressing his regard for him, and rewarding his services and attachment to his person; the most striking example of which was, his permitting him to incorporate part of the royal arms† with his

* The ruins of this once spacious and almost impregnable fortress are situated on the bold and romantic banks of the Nethan, about a mile above where it falls into the Clyde. It presents a striking specimen of the rude magnificence and feudal grandeur of ancient times. The outer wall, surmounted with battlements, and inclosing a space of nearly two English acres, is almost entire, as well as a deep and broad dry ditch, faced with hewn stone; but the ponderous drawbridge, which led to the main body of the building, now greatly decayed, is gone. The arms of the Hamiltons of Finnart and Evandale, cut in stone, and placed over the principal entrance, are still to be seen. The area within the principal wall now forms an orchard and kitchen-garden for the adjoining farm-house. This castle has undergone several sieges, and it afforded shelter to Queen Mary for a few days, after her escape from Lochleven.

† His descendant, the representative of his family, continues to carry the same armorial bearings.

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own,—a favour seldom granted to a subject. No wonder that a man thus distinguished, and possessing such power and influence at court, should excite the envy of his compeers, and it was natural to expect that he should have a host of enemies. All their efforts, however, to promote his disgrace, might have proved ineffectual, but for his acquiescence with the wishes of the clergy, and accepting of this odious and fatal office. It was reserved for a Hamilton and a kinsman to effect his ruin.

Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel, the illustrious knight before mentioned, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Alexander, Duke of Albany, left two sons, James Hamilton of Kincavel, sheriff of Linlithgowshire, and Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Ferne, who, for his attachment to the reformed faith, had been burnt at the stake about ten years before this. The family, it appears, notwithstanding, had continued stedfast in the same religious principles; and, on this occasion, one of the sons was singled out by the clergy as a fit object to make another terrible example of.

The sheriff, father of the young man, who privately had obtained information of the design, resolved if possible to prevent them, and save his son's life, and he sent a younger son with a private message to the King. As James was riding early in the morning towards the Queensferry, he met the young man on the road, hastening towards Edinburgh, who, falling on his knees, requested an audience, saying he had matters of importance, regarding his Majesty's safety, to communicate. The King, impressed with the earnestness of his manner, heard him shortly; but not having time to return, pulled a signet ring from his finger, and desired Hamilton to show it to the Treasurer Kirkaldy, the Secretary Sir Thomas Erskine, and the Master of the Household Sir Thomas Learmonth, whom he would find, on his arrival in Edinburgh, sitting in the Exchequer-house, and to detail to them fully what he had to communicate.

To these three officers of state young Hamilton accused Sir James of having frequently boasted, amongst his intimates, of the proximity of the Hamilton family to the crown,—that he had hired desperate ruffians for the purpose of cutting off the King,—and that he had grossly misapplied and embezzled the sums given him for the erection and repair of the royal palaces and castles. A council was immediately assembled, who, without delay, ordered the Lyon King at Arms to secure the person of Sir James, and lodge him in the Castle of Edinburgh that very day. Sir James immediately wrote to the King, who was at Falkland, requesting permission

to come before him and plead his cause; which was acceded to, and an order sent for his liberation. On hearing of this, the Treasurer and his colleagues, dreading the effects of Sir James's vengeance, immediately set out for Falkland, and, in addition to the charges already preferred against that favourite, accused him of keeping up a correspondence and conspiring with the banished Earl of Angus, against the King's government and person; and concluded by representing, that his Majesty, by pardoning offences of such magnitude, was endangering his own and the public safety.

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Impressed by the weight of these representations, James returned without delay to Edinburgh, and, notwithstanding the powerful intercession made in his behalf, he brought his late favourite to trial in the Tolbooth. The jury, composed of barons and landed gentlemen, some of whom, it is said, were his personal enemies, brought him in guilty, and he was condemned to death. He was beheaded and quartered, and his lands and possessions were confiscated and annexed to the crown. Thus fell Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, a man whose character has been variously represented. That he was brave, generous, munificent, a sincere and trusty friend, will readily be admitted. It will, at the same time, be difficult to conceal that he was tinctured with some of the vices of the age. His downfall was the cause of much wonder at the time, or, as Pitscottie expresses it, "quhairof the countrie marvelled meikle, that sik ane man, of so grett credence, was so suddenlie put down, by ony man's expectatiounes."

The great body of the nobility, perceiving every thing at court ruled by favourites and a few of the clergy, withdrew in disgust to their estates, and left the field to this faction, who, to suit their own purposes, instigated their master to invade England,—certainly the most rash and impolitic measure of his whole reign. The result of this ill-fated expedition is well known. Oliver Sinclair, a younger son of the house of Roslin, a court minion, was appointed general; and the Scots, disdaining to be commanded by one whose only recommendation was the favour of his sovereign, allowed themselves to be routed at Solway by a few English horsemen. King James never recovered from its disastrous effects; even the birth of a daughter, afterwards the unfortunate Queen Mary, only added to his despondency and grief, and he died at Falkland on the 13th December 1542.

1542.

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TELHERAULT.

1543.

Robertson, l. 93.

Rec. Parl. 647.

Ambitious to secure the Regency, Cardinal Beaton ordered a pretended will of the King to be read at the market-cross of Edinburgh; but the Earl of Arran, having assembled the nobility and officers of State, was recognised by them as Regent, in right of his proximity of blood to the infant Queen. He immediately took possession of the Exchequer, and of the royal palaces and castles; and the Estates of Parliament assembling, by a solemn deed of *Act and Covenant*,* signed and sealed in their presence, declared him Regent and Governor of the kingdom, tutor to the Queen during her minority, and heir-apparent, and, after her, successor to the crown.

On assuming the reins of government, the Regent passed a number of acts, honourable to himself and advantageous to the interests of the people, one of which was an act allowing the Bible to be read in the vulgar tongue,—a circumstance which, more than any other, contributed to the advancement of the Reformation in Scotland. His taking into his family, as domestic chaplains, Thomas Quillim, formerly a black friar, and John Rough, two reformed preachers, procured him the favour and affection of the great body of the people. “And now all matters looked fair, no man wishing them to go better, for, in the Governor’s court, was nothing seen that the severest eye could censure or reprove. In the public government such moderation was kept as no man was heard to complain. The Governor was reverently obeyed, and held in as great respect as any king of preceding times.”

Knox’s History.

Robertson, i. 101.

Henry the Eighth, desirous of marrying his son Prince Edward to the young Queen of Scots, made an overture to that effect to the Regent and Parliament; but finding this union was to be only on conditions to which he was averse, he again addressed himself to the Regent alone, and offered to make him King of all Scotland beyond the Forth,—to support him in that exalted dignity with all his influence and power,—and to give his daughter Elizabeth in marriage to his eldest son the Earl of Arran, provided he delivered into his hands the person of the young Queen. The Regent, firm in his duty and true to his country, without the least hesitation rejected these alluring offers; but a treaty between the two king-

* For a fac-simile of this deed, see the Scots acts of Parliament, lately published by command of his Majesty. The original is to be found in the charter-room at Hamilton Palace.

doms, and, at the same time, a treaty of marriage between the young Queen of Scots and the Prince of England, was concluded on the 1st July.

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Rec. Parl. 647.

Cardinal Beaton, who had been imprisoned for intriguing against the Regent's government, was about this time released; and the first use the ungrateful priest made of this favour, was to assemble the Scottish clergy at St Andrew's, upon whom he prevailed to make him a grant of all the church plate, under pretence of defending the Scottish nation and church from the dominion of Henry, but, in reality, to be the better enabled to thwart the measures of the Regent. At the same time, actuated by that spirit of restless policy so peculiar to him, he sent a private invitation to France, to Matthew Earl of Lennox, the hereditary and irreconcilable enemy of the house of Hamilton, reminding him that the legitimacy of the Regent was very questionable; that the late King had appointed him successor to the crown, after his daughter, and that many were ready to support his right to the Regency; adding also, that he knew of no obstacle that could prevent his obtaining the Queen-mother in marriage. He advised him, therefore, to return without delay to Scotland, but to endeavour, beforehand, to procure from the French King a supply of money and troops. The reasons held out by Beaton to insure the compliance of Lennox were such as suited his belief and wishes. On the presumption that the sentence of divorce obtained by the Regent's father against Elizabeth Home was illegal, and the Regent being born during her lifetime, Lennox, and the other enemies of the Hamilton name, wished him to be considered as illegitimate, and he (Lennox) entitled, as heir of line of Elizabeth, daughter of James Lord Hamilton and the Princess, to succeed to all the Hamilton estates, the right of succession to the crown, and the Regency.

Unfortunately for his pretensions, the sentence of divorce against Elizabeth Home declared that it was in consequence of her first husband, Sir Thomas Hay, who had been several years absent, and was supposed to be dead, returning from foreign parts and claiming her as his wife. This deed is still extant. The sentence of the ecclesiastical court is confirmed by the Pope, and a dispensation is granted to Lord Hamilton to marry again.

On the promise of assistance from the French monarch, Lennox returned to Scotland, where, on his arrival, he was welcomed by Beaton and

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his party ; and, instigated by them, began to collect troops, and oppose the measures of the Regent.

About the same time the Regent's natural brother, John Hamilton, Abbot of Paisley, arrived from France, a man of considerable ability and learning, and much esteemed by the Regent ; and, as he was the personal friend of the Cardinal, he never ceased until he had effected a reconciliation betwixt his brother and that haughty prelate. The Abbot, at the same time, performed a piece of real service to the Regent, in prevailing on the governor of the Castle of Edinburgh to deliver up that fortress, the charge of which was given to James Hamilton of Stanehouse, who did not, as will be observed in the sequel, belie the trust reposed in him.

Meanwhile, the young Queen was crowned, with great magnificence and pomp, at Stirling. The Earl of Lennox, who now perceived that the Cardinal had only made a tool of him to answer his own political purposes, burned with impatience for revenge. While he was secretly preparing means for this intent, a supply of arms and ammunition, and a sum of money, amounting to 12,000 crowns, sent by the King of France, arrived in the Clyde. These he immediately seized, and, hastily collecting his vassals and followers, and being joined by the Earls of Angus, Cassillis, and Glencairn, the Lords Maxwell, Somerville, and others, by a forced march came suddenly upon the Regent and Cardinal, while they were at Leith, but slenderly attended, and little expecting such a visit. In this emergency Beaton's subtle policy was of great service. By his advice, the Regent instantly made proposals for an accommodation, which Lennox had the weakness to listen to, and a negotiation was commenced. The delay this produced proved of the greatest service to the Regent ; for his friends, on hearing of the danger, flocked in from all quarters to his assistance, while the greater part of the followers of Lennox, who, according to the feudal usage, served at their own expense, returned homewards ; and, from being in a condition to dictate terms, he was now obliged to receive them, and a treaty was concluded much to the advantage of the Regent.

The two parties, thus reconciled, continued for some days together at Edinburgh, apparently on the best terms, and afterwards adjourned to Linlithgow, from whence Lennox, under the pretence that there was a design formed to imprison him, retired suddenly to Glasgow. He fortified the castle, and summoned his followers and vassals to his assistance, determined to make another attempt to retrieve his affairs. He was very

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Pitcottie and Hollingshed.

soon joined by the Earl of Glencairn, the Barons of Tullibardine, Houston, Buchanan, Drumquhassel, and others, of the shires of Renfrew and Dumbarton. The Regent lost no time in making head against this new attempt to subvert his authority. On the first information of the real designs of Lennox, he marched straight to Hamilton, and, having received a considerable accession of force, set out for Glasgow. As he approached the town, he descried his opponents issuing out, and drawing up in battle array upon the common muir a little to the eastward. The two armies soon came in sight of each other, and an engagement was inevitable. The Regent, commanding the trumpets to sound, advanced in order of battle, and the action began with all that fury which is usual in civil strife, and when the adherents of two powerful families are opposed to each other. After a short and hot contest, the victory fell to the troops of the Regent, who drove their antagonists, with great slaughter, into the town. The loss fell chiefly on the clergy and the citizens of Glasgow who, on this occasion, showed themselves the most active partizans of Lennox. The Master of Glencairn, son of the Earl of that name, and Monipenny, who commanded the foot, were among the slain. The Earls of Lennox and Glencairn fled in all haste to Dumbarton. The slaughter would have been much greater, had not the Regent, when he saw the enemy begin to give way, issued orders to slay none but such as resisted. On his side no person of condition was killed but one, whom Hollingshed* terms "the Baron of Argentine." Entering Glasgow, the Regent behaved with unusual moderation to the citizens, and only fined some of the wealthiest, as an example to the others. He laid siege to the Bishop's castle and the great tower of the cathedral, which had been fortified, and was now defended by some of the followers of Lennox. With the assistance of some hired mercenaries, he commenced battering the place; and the besieged, at the end of a few days, having lost several of their number, were glad to capitulate unconditionally. Beaton's bloody disposition was here gratified, for, after the Regent's departure, he caused eighteen of the garrison to be hanged on the spot.

* Hollingshed adds, that the Laird of Cambuskeith also fell on the side of the Regent; but this appears to be a mistake, as we find the last will and testament of John Hamilton of Cambuskeith registered in the Commissary records of Glasgow, of date 22d January 1547, wherein it is said that he died on the 12th September of the preceding year.

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Lennox, who had retired to Dunbar on hearing of the complete subjection of his adherents, and the disastrous state of his affairs, sent the Earl of Angus and Lord Maxwell to the Regent for the purpose of once more bringing about a reconciliation. These two noblemen found him in the monastery of the Blackfriars at Glasgow, and laid before him the purport of their commission. With the advice of his council he sent them prisoners to the Castle of Cadyow.

These vigorous proceedings convinced Lennox that he had little to expect from the clemency of his rival ; and he was preparing to enter England, and solicit an asylum from Henry the Eighth, when an invasion of Scotland by that monarch afforded him a temporary relief.

1544.

Robertson, i, 106.

Henry, whose hasty and jealous temper could ill brook the free and independent spirit of the Scottish government, in their renouncing alliance with him, and entering into a league with France, hurried on by his resentment and thirst of vengeance, employed a body of troops, destined for the French wars, to invade Scotland. As soon as the season permitted, a numerous and well-appointed army was embarked on board his fleet and dispatched for Scotland, while 4000 cavalry (some say 6000,) followed by land. On the 3d of May the English fleet appeared in the Frith of Forth, and their unexpected arrival spread alarm and consternation in the Scottish capital. The following day they landed their troops, took possession of Leith, and spoiled the adjacent country.

The Regent, on this occasion, behaved with a spirit and conduct becoming his high station and the reputation of his ancestors. He dispatched messengers in every direction to order forward troops, and, with the few that were with him, used every exertion to cover and defend the capital ; but, finding himself too weak to cope in the field with the more numerous forces of the English, he retired westward to Linlithgow, leaving a select garrison in the castle, under the command of his kinsman, James Hamilton of Stanehouse.

Two days afterwards the English advanced, and, meeting with no opposition, the greater part of the inhabitants having retired, entered the city, carrying pillage and devastation wherever they went. Their leader, the Earl of Hertford, next laid siege to the castle, which was bravely defended by the governor, who showed himself worthy of the trust reposed in him. After quietly allowing the enemy to take up a position and erect their batteries, he commenced firing, and plied them so warmly with his

artillery from the half-moon, that he soon dismounted their guns, killed a great number of their men, and forced them to an inglorious retreat, previous to which they set fire to the city, the conflagration continuing for several days.

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The Regent, in the meantime, having collected a considerable force, and being joined by the Earl of Angus and other powerful chiefs, advanced to Edinburgh, with the intention of giving battle to the English; but the Earl of Hertford, without waiting for the event, embarked part of his troops on board his fleet, whilst, with the remainder, he commenced a rapid and disorderly retreat to Berwick.

The Earl of Lennox, who had been received with distinction at the English court, soon became a great favourite with Henry, who gave him in marriage his niece the Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Angus, and his sister the Queen-dowager of Scotland. With all the zeal of a new partizan, he prepared to act with vigour in a fresh invasion of his native country. At his solicitation a fleet of eighteen stout ships were assembled at Bristol. A select number of land forces were put on board, and experienced officers to assist him. With this armament he arrived off the Island of Arran, where he landed a party of his men, and, out of revenge to the Regent, who was proprietor, plundered and burnt all the houses on the island, and razed the castle to the foundation. He afterwards proceeded to the Island of Bute, and took the Castle of Rothsay, but was foiled in an attempt to seize the Castle of Dumbarton; and, after several ineffectual attempts to establish a landing on various parts of the coast, he returned to Bristol, without having acquired either reputation or profit.

Hollingshed, vol. ii.
p. 223.

In the commencement of the following year, the Regent, understanding that a considerable body of English, under the command of Lord Evers and Sir Brian Latoun, had made an irruption into the southern counties, great part of which they claimed under a deed of gift from Henry the Eighth, and were, along with the Earl of Lennox, plundering the adjacent parts, hastily set out from Edinburgh, and, being joined by several of the border chiefs, with their followers, gave the invaders battle at a place called Pennielhaugh, near Jedburgh, on the 17th February, and routed them with great slaughter. Lord Evers and Sir Brian Latoun were among the slain; and the Regent, alluding to their pretended claims, observed, "that their taking of seisin had been no less unfortunate than unformal."

1545.

Godscroft.

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July.

Francis the First, King of France, sent this year a body of troops, under the command of Monsieur de Lorges Montgomeri, who, on his arrival, invested the Regent, the Earls of Angus, Huntley, and Argyle, with the order of St Michael. These auxiliaries were little used, except in some skirmishes on the borders; and a peace having been soon afterwards concluded, they returned to their own country.

1546.

The cruelties and murders perpetrated by Cardinal Beaton, under the sanction of a zeal for religion, caused him to be held in almost universal detestation; and a design to cut him off had been entered into by several individuals, some time previously to this; but it was reserved for one of his most intimate friends to be the minister of vengeance. Norman Leslie, eldest son of the Earl of Rothes, was the person. Having received a marked and public insult from the Cardinal, he vowed revenge; and, in the heat of his passion, associating with the above mentioned persons, who only required a leader to direct them to this deed of violence, they seized upon the Castle of St Andrew's by surprise, turned out the garrison, and most deliberately proceeded to murder the ill-fated Cardinal.

May 29.

Lord Hamilton, eldest son of the Regent, was in the castle at the time, and this young nobleman the conspirators kept as a hostage for their future safety; and, there being reason to fear that they might deliver him up to the English government, for securing its friendship and assistance, a very singular expedient was fallen upon. An act of Parliament was passed, by which Lord Hamilton was excluded from all right of succession to the Hamilton estates and the crown, during the continuance of his captivity, and his brothers were substituted, according to their seniority, and, in default of them, the nearest heirs-male of the Regent. The castle was besieged, at first unsuccessfully, but afterwards, with the assistance of some French troops, it was taken, and the garrison allowed to retire to France. The Archbishopric of St Andrew's was bestowed by the Regent on his brother the Abbot of Paisley.

14th August 1546.
Rec. Parl. 697, 722.

1547.

This year the Duke of Somerset, (lately Earl of Hertford,) who, after the death of Henry the Eighth, under the name of Protector, assumed the administration of the English affairs, resolved to invade Scotland, and compel the Scots to agree to the proposed union betwixt his young master, Edward the Sixth, and the Queen of Scots, or bring their country under subjection to the English crown. In the beginning of September, at the head of 18,000 men, he crossed the borders, and encamped betwixt

Preston and Tranent, almost on the same ground where, two hundred years afterwards, the Highlanders defeated the royal army under Sir John Cope. DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT.

The Regent had foreseen this invasion, and was prepared for it. He ordered the fiery cross, the symbol of invasion, to be sent into every shire, for all Scottish men to repair to the national standard, and he was soon at the head of a respectable force.—A battle ensued at Pinkie, near Musselburgh, in which the Scots, who at first had the advantage, were defeated with great loss. Several persons of condition were killed, and amongst the prisoners was Lord Hamilton; but the Regent, by his prudence and firmness, prevented Somerset from reaping any material advantage, and he soon afterwards returned into England.

The Scots, exasperated more than ever, threw themselves into the arms of France, and entered into a treaty, by which their young Queen was betrothed to the Dauphin, and sent to that country* for her education. A body of troops was at the same time sent over, under Monsieur D'Essée, to assist the Scots. About this time James Hamilton of Stanehouse, governor of the castle and provost of Edinburgh, was, amongst with his son, killed in a tumult betwixt the French soldiers and the citizens.† On the

1548.

Robertson, i. 125.

* She was accompanied by the Lords Erskine and Fleming, by her natural brother James, Prior of St Andrew's, and by several other gentlemen. Lady Fleming, her natural aunt, was appointed her governess, and she had, for maids of honour and companions, four young ladies of the name of Mary, the daughters of the houses of Livingston, Fleming, Seton, and Beaton of Balfour. At this period she was scarcely six years of age.

† After the attack upon Haddington, wherein they failed, the French retreated to Edinburgh, and were quartered in and about the Canongate,—the inhabitants, according to Buchanan, refusing to admit them into the city. It happened that a French soldier delivered a culverin to one George Tod, a gunsmith, to be stocked, who, carrying it through the street, met another Frenchman, who claimed it as his property. Tod refusing to yield it, a scuffle ensued between them, and some of each nation, drawn by the noise, took part, each with their countryman. The French were beaten off, and driven from the Cross, where the affray first commenced, a considerable way down the High Street. The Provost, being upon the street at the time, caused two of the most forward of the French to be apprehended, and was conveying them to the Tolbooth, when he was assaulted by above sixty of their countrymen with drawn swords. The citizens, quickly assembling to assist their Provost, repulsed them to the Netherbow Port, with the intention of driving them out of the city; but a fresh reinforcement of Frenchmen coming to assist their countrymen, gave them the superiority, and they overpowered the citizens. The Provost, his son James Hamilton, and five persons of note, were slain in this tumult.

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8th February this year, the Regent was created, by Henry the Second, Duke of Chatelherault, in the province of Poitou, in France. The French King, at the same time, made a solemn recognition of the act of settlement, fixing the succession of the crown upon the Regent and his heirs.*

The war continued, with various success to both sides, but chiefly to the advantage of the Scots, until the commencement of the year 1550, when a treaty was concluded on the 24th March, by which peace between the two nations was reëstablished on its ancient foundation.

1550.

We come now to that remarkable period of the Regent's life,—his resignation of the Regency and retiring to a private station. The Queen-mother, Mary of Guise, after the untimely death of her husband, beheld, with the utmost disquietude and resentment, the elevation of the Earl of Arran to the Regency,—a dignity which the rights of his family, the ancient usage of the nation, and the public voice, equally called him to. Though disappointed in her views at that time, she never lost sight of this, the great and sole object of her ambition, nor ceased to concert measures for attaining it; and, so early as 1545, with the assistance of her friends and a few confederate lords, enemies of the Regent and his house, she

In the Charter-Room
at Hamilton Palace.

* Two letters are still extant, of promise made by Henry the Second of France, to his cousin the Regent, Duke of Chatelherault, signed by the King, and countersigned by De Laybepine, and confirmed under the great seal of France.

The first promise, that the government of Scotland should be secured to the Regent during his life and the Queen's minority, dated April 28, 1548. The second, that, in case of the Queen's death without issue, the crown should devolve to the Regent, as next in succession, and his heirs, whom the King of France and his successors should be obliged to acknowledge, defend, and maintain in peaceable possession of that crown and kingdom against all enemies;—dated June 17, 1549.

There are two ratifications of that last promise, both of one date, under the same seal,—the one by Henry the Second himself, which is signed and countersigned, as stated above,—the other by his son the Dauphin, signed "François;" and, in the reply, "Par Monseigneur le Dauphin;"—dated April 19, 1558.

There is likewise a paper inscribed to Louis the Fourteenth, King of France, concerning the Duchy of Chatelherault, which his predecessor granted to the Regent, Earl of Arran, and to his heirs;—the original patent of that Duchy, dated 8th February 1548;—the consequent brevets and ordinaries of Henry's successors;—and his letters of naturalization, making the Regent and his heirs denizens of France, as if they had been born there. There is, in like manner, the letter relative to the intended marriage of his cousin, the Princess de Montpensier, with the Regent's eldest son, the Earl of Arran, dated 28th April 1548.

attempted, by summoning a mock Parliament at Stirling, to deprive him of his authority, which, by his prudence and firmness, he defeated.

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Stimulated by her brothers of the house of Guise, to whom she was wholly devoted, the Queen-mother continued her operations, but in a more covert and politic manner. Keeping, in appearance, on the best terms with the Regent, but secretly devising means to accomplish her purpose, she paid the greatest attention to all those lords who favoured the reformed religion, conversed with the preachers, affected to hear their discourses with attention, and gave them the most lively hopes of her future countenance and indulgence, in the event of her acquiring the supreme direction of affairs. Having thus paved the way, and brought every thing to a proper train in Scotland, she embarked for France, towards the end of this year, accompanied by several French officers and some of the Scottish nobility. She solicited and obtained the aid of Henry the Second; and that monarch, though he saw how suitable it was for his own interests that she should be raised to the Regency, was yet averse to use coercive measures. He wished that the resignation of the Duke of Chatelherault should be voluntary; and he dispatched to Scotland two of that nobleman's intimate friends, who happened to be then in Paris, Panter, Bishop of Ross, and Sir Robert Carnegie, to endeavour to prevail on him to resign the Regency. At the same time, his eldest son, the Earl of Arran, who was then in France, was made captain of the Scottish guards, and posts and preferments were liberally bestowed on many of his relations. The parliamentary acknowledgment of his right of succession to the crown, and the ratification of his public conduct, were at the same time offered him; and the Regent, who well knew that, through the exertions of his enemies, and the intrigues of the Queen-mother, a strong party was formed in the kingdom, which might become extremely formidable to his power, hearkened to these proposals, and entered into a negotiation.

His brother the Archbishop of St Andrew's, who never neglected any opportunity of advancing the interest and dignity of his house, lay at this time under the influence of a dangerous and lingering malady. He was at the point of death when the celebrated Cardan, more venerated by posterity for his knowledge in natural philosophy and medicine than for his skill in astrology and magic, two sciences which at that time caused him to be revered and consulted by all Europe, arrived in Scotland, and, by

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1551.

his judicious treatment of the disease, soon restored him to health ; and the first exertions of the Archbishop were to prevail on his brother to break off the negotiation. Meantime, the Queen-mother returned to Scotland, secretly rejoicing in the success of her schemes, and calculating on taking immediate possession of the Regency. Her surprise was great, and her indignation boundless, when she was apprized of this new turn of affairs ; but she was constrained to vent her complaints in private, and dissemble her resentment.

1554.

The Regent kept his station for three years after this, until the young Queen, having entered the twelfth year of her age, and claiming a right to nominate whom she pleased to the Regency, avowed her wish of placing her mother in that high and important trust. This, combined with other causes, determined the Duke of Chatelherault to resign his authority. He stipulated for, and obtained the same advantages, before held out to him. In a Parliament held at Edinburgh, on the 10th April this year, the Duke resigned the government into the hands of the Queen-mother, and the Castle of Edinburgh into the hands of Lord Erskine ; he himself at the same time obtaining the governorship of the Castle of Dumbarton.

1557.

Robertson, i. 156.

The first measures of the Queen-regent were viewed with great distrust by the nation ; and, to regain her popularity, she spared no pains in conciliating the leaders of the reformed ; and, still further to strengthen her authority, she prevailed upon the Parliament, which assembled towards the end of this year, to send eight deputies to attend the nuptials of her daughter with the Dauphin of France. In their instructions, which were drawn up with great care, every precaution was used in securing and preserving the rights of the house of Hamilton in the succession to the crown, in the event of the Queen's having no issue.

1558.

The marriage was celebrated with all the pomp and magnificence befitting the union of two such illustrious personages ; and, some time afterwards, the Scottish Parliament granted the Dauphin, at his solicitation, the crown-matrimonial, notwithstanding all the opposition of the Duke of Chatelherault, the Archbishop of St Andrew's, and the friends of their house.

1559.

The Queen-regent, who had hitherto favoured, now became the persecutor of all those who professed the reformed faith. To this measure she was instigated by her brothers of the house of Guise, and the Catholic princes, who aimed at nothing less than the extirpation of the reformed

religion throughout Europe. To her attempts to crush the seeds of the Reformation in Scotland, are we to attribute those disputes, and that opposition to her power, which finally led to the establishment by law of the Protestant religion. It caused the leaders of the reformed to unite the more firmly together, as the danger became greater. By their wisdom, prudence, and firmness, they at length triumphed, and procured the Parliamentary acknowledgment of their rights as freemen. To these worthy patriots, the first assertors of civil and religious liberty, do we chiefly owe the blessings we now enjoy.

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The Duke of Chatelherault had for some time observed, with concern, the violent and arbitrary measures of the Queen-regent, and, in a conference with the Lords of the Congregation, he agreed to join them. In this resolution he was further confirmed by the representations of his son the Earl of Arran. That young nobleman had been, as before observed, promoted to the command of the Scottish Guards, since which time he had chiefly resided in France. He there imbibed the principles of the reformed religion, and boldly avowed his sentiments in a court, at that time the most bigoted in Europe. One day, being in company with the Duke of Guise, the conversation turning on the doctrines of the reformed faith, the Earl expressed himself too freely in their favour. This was not forgotten; for, in addition to those who had been already condemned by the church, and delivered up to the flames as guilty of heresy, “the Princes of Lorraine resolved to select, for a sacrifice, one whose fall might convince all ranks of men that neither splendour of birth nor eminence in station could exempt from punishment those who should be guilty of this unpardonable transgression. The Earl of Arran was the person destined to be the unhappy victim. As he was allied to one throne, and the presumptive heir to another; as he possessed the first rank in his own country, and enjoyed an honourable station in France,—his condemnation could not fail of making the desired impression on the whole kingdom. But the Cardinal of Lorraine, having let fall some expressions which roused the Earl’s suspicions of the design, he escaped the intended blow by a timely flight.”

Robertson, i. 192.

Robertson’s History
of Scotland, vol. i.
p. 192.

He fled by the way of Geneva, at that time the general resort of those who professed the reformed faith; and, meeting with Mr Randolph, the English minister there, he returned with him, by the north of Germany, to England, and was introduced at the court of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was received with much distinction. Foreseeing that a nobleman of

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his rank and talents would be of great service to the Lords of the Congregation, she prevailed on him, already sufficiently inclined, to lend his assistance to their cause; and, after a short stay at her court, he pursued his route homewards. The Queen-regent, instigated by her French advisers, laid a plan to intercept him on his entrance into Scotland, which coming to the ears of the Duke, his father, he sent a special messenger to Sir James Crofts, governor of Berwick, requesting immediate information of his son's arrival, and begging that he would give him a safe escort. The Earl, on reaching Berwick, was so impatient to proceed to Hamilton, that Sir James sent him across the Tweed after sunset, attended by a trusty person, who accompanied him along the south side of the Cheviot hills, until, having entered Tweeddale, they met, by appointment, an intimate friend of the Earl, who conveyed him safely to Hamilton.

He found his cousin, the Earl of Argyle, and the Prior of St Andrew's, on a visit to his father, to whom he imparted his fixed resolution of joining the Lords of the Congregation; and the representations of these two noblemen, joined with his own, decided the Duke to follow the same course. Along with the Earl and the Prior, he set out for Stirling, where the Lords of the Congregation had taken up their residence, and offered his assistance in the common cause. He was most cordially welcomed; and a few of their number accompanied him back to Hamilton, to confer with his father on the present state of their affairs.

The Duke embarked most heartily in favour of the Congregation, and continued to employ all his power and influence in support of its measures; and the Earl of Arran distinguished himself in various encounters with the troops of the Regent. The Lords of the Congregation, though generally successful, found it necessary, in the course of this year, to enter into a treaty with Queen Elizabeth, by which she furnished a body of troops, who, on their arrival, laid siege to Leith. Previously to this the Queen-regent, whose health had been gradually declining, retired into the Castle of Edinburgh, where shortly afterwards, during the course of the siege, she expired. Having foreseen this event, she called the Duke, and several other Lords of the Congregation, about her bed, and acknowledged the errors of her administration, and intreated their forgiveness.

1560.

On the 6th July 1560, a treaty of peace was agreed to, advantageous to the Scots, in which the question of religion was left to the decision of their

own Parliament ; and the French and English troops in a few days retired to their respective countries. On the 1st of August, a Parliament assembled at Edinburgh, which, amongst other proceedings, recognised the reformed faith as the established religion of the land.

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The Earl of Morton and Glencairn, and Maitland of Lethington, were at the same time sent as ambassadors to Elizabeth ; and part of their instructions was, to represent to her that the Scottish people, sensible of the great advantages they enjoyed from their connexion with England, were desirous of rendering the bonds of amity between the two nations perpetual ; and, for this purpose, besought her to accept of the Earl of Arran as her husband, who was of the royal blood, and, after Queen Mary, undoubted heir to the Scottish crown. If ever Elizabeth entertained any preference for this nobleman, she seemed now to have entirely relinquished it, or she was averse to admitting a sharer in the sovereign power ; for, with many professions of good will to the Scottish nation, and respect and esteem for the Earl, she declined the proposal.

Robert. i. 239, 269.

Towards the end of this year, the feeble and effeminate Francis, the husband of Queen Mary, died at Paris, it is said of an imposthume in his ear. The young Queen returned to Scotland the following year, and landed at Leith on the 19th August, where she was received by her subjects with the most affectionate marks of attachment and reverence, and immediately took up her residence at Holyroodhouse. Immediately on landing, the nobility and gentry hastened to pay their respects to their sovereign, and, among the first, were the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Arran ; but Mary received her two kinsmen with coolness and distrust. Her uncles of the house of Guise, who could never forgive the Duke and his son for their active and zealous opposition to their design of rendering Scotland a province of France, had infused into the mind of their niece a strong aversion towards the family. This was further increased by the envy or the enmity of her natural brother Lord James Stewart, Prior of St Andrew's, now high in her confidence, and who dreaded the power and influence of the Hamiltons. The Duke, naturally fond of retirement, soon left the court, and went to reside on his estates, and did not, for several years after this, interfere much in public affairs.

1561.

George, Lord Gordon, the eldest son of the Earl of Huntley, was married to Lady Ann Hamilton, second daughter of the Duke of Chatelherault. After the battle of Corrichie, fought in November this year, where

1562.
Craw. Off. of State, 90.

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his father fell, and which led to the execution of his brother Sir John Gordon, and the attainder of his family, he fled for safety to his father-in-law, who protected him ; but the Queen, requiring him to be delivered up, he was, on assurance of his life made to the Duke, sent to Edinburgh, from whence he was committed prisoner to the Castle of Dunbar.

1563. The Duke attended the Parliament this year, the first held since the Queen's return ; at the same time he was made one of her privy council.

1564. Towards the end of the year 1564, the Earl of Lennox, so long an exile in England, returned home. Queen Mary, who had solicited his recall, aware of the hereditary enmity between the two families, employed all her influence to effect a reconciliation betwixt him and the Duke of Chatelherault, which she happily accomplished.—Her marriage with Darnley followed, and, though approved of by some of the nobles, and passively acquiesced in by the majority of the nation, yet proved far from being agreeable to several of the most considerable men in the kingdom. The

1565. Earls of Argyle, Glencairn, Murray, Rothes, and others, met the Duke at Stirling, to concert measures, if possible, to prevent the marriage. Mary's indignation at their opposition was extreme. She immediately sent a body of troops against them, and they, finding themselves unable to face the storm, retired for the present into Argyllshire.

August 15. The marriage, in the interim, having taken place, they again assembled at Ayr, with their friends and followers ; and, hearing that the King and Queen were preparing to march for the west, they advanced to Paisley, and from thence to Hamilton, keeping the high road by Rutherglen, in number about a thousand horse, and within view of the royal forces lying in Glasgow. The next day the King and Queen, at the head of five thousand horse, set out for Hamilton, but, when they arrived within a short distance of that place, they got notice that the Lords had departed early in the morning for Edinburgh, whereupon they returned to Glasgow.

Crawford's Memoirs.

Ibid. The Lords, on their arrival at Edinburgh, endeavoured to increase their forces ; but, finding themselves disappointed in this, they returned to Hamilton by the way of Lanark, and from thence continued their route for Dumfries. Here they remained until the beginning of October, when the King and Queen advancing against them, they rode to Ednam ; and, finding all attempts at an accommodation ineffectual, they retired into England, and were well received at Carlisle by the Earl of Bedford, Eliza-

beth's lieutenant on the borders, who assigned Newcastle-upon-Tyne as their place of residence. Elizabeth, though she gave them no public countenance, yet privately sent instructions to Bedford to omit nothing that could render their retreat agreeable.

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Some short time after his arrival at Newcastle, the Duke sent his kinsman, the Abbot of Kilwinning, to Mary, who, notwithstanding Darnley's opposition, agreed to receive him into favour, provided he retired to France. He was allowed, however, to return to Scotland for a short period, to arrange his private affairs.

As the time drew nigh for the Queen's delivery,—with the advice of her privy council, she made choice of the Castle of Edinburgh as the most commodious place for the safety and security of her person. The Earl of Arran, who, on account of a mental malady, had been confined in that fortress since the year 1562, was allowed to retire to Hamilton, with liberty to travel for a short space around his residence,—the Earls of Murray and Glencairn becoming security that he would enter himself, on twenty days' notice, in the castles either of Edinburgh, Dunbar, or Dumbarton.

1566.

The following year Lord John Hamilton, the second son of the Duke, sat as one of the jury, which met to try the Earl of Bothwell, accused of the murder of Darnley. His acquittal necessarily followed, there being no evidence whatever brought against him.

1567.

During the Duke's absence in France, most important events had occurred in Scotland. Mary's criminal marriage with Bothwell was not long after followed by his exile, and her deposition from the sovereign power and imprisonment in Lochleven Castle. The confederated nobles, who had deprived Mary of her crown, raised the Earl of Murray to the Regency. This was naturally considered, by the friends of the house of Hamilton, as an injury done to the Duke of Chatelherault, who, as first prince of the blood, had an undoubted right to that high office. Mary herself was of the same opinion; and she commissioned the Earl of Argyle and the Abbot of Kilwinning to represent to the confederated Lords, that the coronation of her son, and the elevation of Murray, were against her consent, and that the Duke of Chatelherault was the proper person entitled to fill the office of Regent. The Lords, in reply, stated, that the Duke's absence in foreign parts was a sufficient reason for his non-election.

1568.

Meanwhile, a party was gradually forming in the kingdom extremely favourable to Mary's interests; and, while her friends were deliberating

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about obtaining her liberty, she herself effected it in a manner wholly unexpected.*

On her escape from Lochleven, she proceeded to Hamilton, where she was most gladly welcomed; and, whilst her friends and adherents were assembling from all quarters for her defence, she took up her residence in the Castle of Craignethan.†

May 13.

Eleven days after her escape, her army began its march, with the intention of escorting her to Dumbarton Castle, but was met on the road at Langsyde, by the troops of the Regent, and, after a short but hot contest, routed with great loss. Amongst the prisoners taken on this occasion were several gentlemen of the name of Hamilton.‡ Queen Mary

* By frequently conversing with George Douglas, brother to the Laird of Lochleven, she easily discovered his weak side, and that, of all his failings, love of money was the chief. A considerable sum in gold and jewels, and the promise of more when she recovered her freedom, when offered by a handsome woman, were proposals too powerful for his resolution, and he agreed to sacrifice the interests of his brother, and assist in her escape. By his means she communicated her intentions to her friends; and her letters were intrusted to one James Beaton, who contrived to pass several times unsuspected betwixt Lochleven and Hamilton.

Secret Memoirs of
Queen Mary.

Sunday, the 2d of May, was the day fixed upon as the fittest for their purpose. Whilst his brother was at supper, and the family retired to their devotions, Douglas employed an accomplice to steal the keys from his brother's chamber. On opening the gates, Mary ran with precipitation to the boat which had been prepared for her, whilst Douglas, the better to elude discovery, after making all fast behind him, threw the keys into the lake. One thing was remarkable in their flight: One of the maids of honour having, by some accident in the hurry, been left in her chamber, and being unable to get out by the gate, which was already locked, threw herself out of the window, without receiving the least hurt or bruise, though it was a great height from the ground.

Lord Seton, and James Hamilton of Ruchbank, with a select body of horsemen, well armed, came by different roads to the place of rendezvous, and lay about half an hour in a little obscure bay, impatiently expecting the boat from the castle, which at length appeared, with the Queen and her maids, rowed by Douglas and his confidant. On landing, Mary instantly mounted on horseback, and rode full speed towards Niddrie Seton, Lord Seton's house in West Lothian, where, halting but three hours, she set out for Hamilton, and, travelling at the same pace, arrived there next morning.

† It has been conjectured by many, that the author of "The Tales of my Landlord" had this castle in his eye, when he drew the description of the Castle of Tillietudlem, the resemblance in many points is so striking.

‡ For a full, and, as it appears to me, a correct description of this battle, see Robertson's edition of Crawford's History of Renfrewshire, p. 272.

herself fled from the field, and, continuing her route with unabated speed, reached the Abbey of Dundrennan in Galloway, from whence she embarked for England, to throw herself on the generosity of her relation Elizabeth,—a rash and fatal step, and which she had afterwards much cause to regret, as productive of great calamity.

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The day after the battle, the Regent, with five hundred horse, went to Hamilton, when the Castle of Cadyow was rendered to him; and so great was the terror produced by this defeat, that the greater part of the inhabitants of Clydesdale fled from their habitations, leaving the country deserted. The Regent, on his arrival at Edinburgh, resolved to proceed with rigour against his prisoners. Seven gentlemen of distinction, three of them the Hamiltons of Innerwick, Kincavel, and Bothwellhaugh, were tried and condemned to death; but, as they were led out to execution, some of the reformed clergy used their mediation to save their lives, and they were remitted back to prison. The other gentlemen of the name of Hamilton were sent to different places of confinement, whilst, of the other prisoners, some were let out upon bail, or got off by paying a fine.

Crawford's Memoirs.

A Parliament having been summoned to be held at Edinburgh in the beginning of August, the principal intention of which was to forfault all those who refused to acknowledge the King and Regent's authority, the Queen's Lords who, though dispersed, were not broken, resolved if possible to prevent the meeting. As the time drew nigh, Lord Claud Hamilton met the Earl of Argyle and others, at the head of their respective forces, at Glasgow, where the Earl of Huntley was also to have joined them from the north with a body of troops. Murray would probably have found it extremely difficult to have withstood their united forces; but, on this occasion, he did not try the fortune of arms, for he plied Queen Elizabeth so assiduously, that, at her request, the Queen of Scots sent orders to her friends to lay down their arms, and desist from hostilities, until such time as her affairs in England, which were in a fair train, were brought to an adjustment. This measure was of great service to Murray.

The arrival of the Duke of Chatelherault in England, on his way to Scotland, where his rank, as first nobleman in the kingdom, his great family influence, and his presence, which would greatly encourage the Queen's friends, were just causes of dread and alarm to the Regent. The pretensions and demands of the Duke were not calculated to allay his fears. He claimed the Regency as his right by blood, and as agreeable to

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the ancient usage of the kingdom. He solicited the assistance of Elizabeth; but that politic princess, who recollected how steadily he had defended the honour and integrity of his country, and who preferred the Earl of Murray, as best suiting her purposes, declined giving him any countenance; whilst the Regent, dreading his presence in Scotland, exerted all his influence with Elizabeth to have him detained in England; but, though she tried this under various pretences, she was at length obliged to allow him to depart.

Crawford's Memoirs.

He arrived in Scotland towards the end of February, attended by Lord Herries and the Abbot of Kilwinning; and, in virtue of a commission from Queen Mary, constituting him Lieutenant-general of the kingdom, began to assemble his friends and raise forces. The Regent lost no time in drawing together a body of troops, with which he marched to Glasgow, resolving to crush his antagonists before they could collect in sufficient force to oppose him. As the Duke's attempts at raising a force to uphold his authority were unsuccessful, so many of his kinsmen having suffered from the unfortunate issue of Langsyde, and as he knew Murray was willing to come to an accommodation, he sent the Archbishop of St Andrew's to Glasgow, through whose means a meeting took place between the two chiefs, and the Duke agreed to resign his pretensions as lieutenant-general for the Queen, and acknowledge the King's authority; the Regent, on his part, binding himself to get the forfeiture taken off all those who had supported the Queen's interest, their estates to be restored, and to call a convention, to be held at Edinburgh on the 10th April, to settle all differences. For the faithful performance of this treaty hostages were given, and, in the meantime, the Duke, the Earl of Cassillis, and Lord Herries, set out for Stirling, on a visit to the young King, where they were splendidly entertained by the Regent and his friends.

The Regent, on his return to Edinburgh, courting popularity, or tired of detaining them longer in custody, dismissed all the prisoners taken at Langsyde, having first taken security for their good behaviour and appearance when called upon. One of their number, James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, had, some time previously, effected his escape, and at this time lived retired amongst his friends.

As the time drew nigh for the meeting of the convention at Edinburgh, the Duke and his friends, confiding in the promises of personal security made to them by the Regent, went thither to attend it. They had been

in Edinburgh but a few days, when Murray, on the pretence that they were engaged in the design formed about this time by Queen Mary's English friends to set her at liberty and reëstablish her authority, ordered his guards to seize the Duke and Lord Herries, and, in defiance of all law and his solemn promise, committed them prisoners to the Castle of Edinburgh.

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Such a flagrant act of injustice aroused the indignation of the whole of the Hamiltons, who saw, in the imprisonment of their chief, their own insecurity and disgrace. They considered this step of the Regent as an insult offered to them all; and it the more keenly recalled to their memories the many injuries they had already sustained at his hands. Their devastated fields, ruined parks and orchards, and the ashes of their burnt dwellings, still stared them in the face, and curses, not loud but deep, were vented on his head. But from them he would have always remained secure from personal violence: It was the despair and the vengeance of one man which effected his destruction.

James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, as before observed, had been condemned to death by the Regent, but pardoned at the intercession of the clergy. Having afterwards effected his escape, he continued to lurk amongst his friends, and was the only one of all the gentlemen taken at Langsyde against whom the act of forfeiture remained in full force. When his paternal estate of Bothwellhaugh was confiscated, his wife, who had continued to remain there, not thinking that her husband's forfeiture could affect her own inheritance, being co-heiress of Woodhouselee in Mid-Lothian, went to this latter place to reside. This estate had been asked and obtained of the Regent by one of his favourites, Sir James Belenden, Lord Justice-Clerk; and, on his representation, Murray sent some officers to Woodhouselee, who took possession of the house, and turned the unfortunate lady, not in very good health at the time, naked, in a cold dark night, into the open fields, where, before day, she became furiously mad. The enormity of this latter provocation, added to the injuries he had already sustained, wound up the resentment of the husband to the highest pitch, and he resolved to be revenged. He made no secret of, but openly avowed his purpose, and watched the Regent's motions for some time, but always missed an opportunity of striking the blow.

Robertson.

He chose at length Linlithgow, through which he knew his enemy must pass on his way from Stirling to Edinburgh, as the most proper

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place to gratify his revenge. He took his station in a wooden gallery, which fronted the principal street of the town, spread a large feather bed on the floor that the noise of his feet might not be heard, and hung up a black cloth opposite the back window that his shadow might not be observed from without. His next care was to cut a hole a little below the lattice sufficient to admit the point of his arquebuss; and, to add to the security of his flight, he examined the gate at the back of the house, and, finding it too low for a man to pass under on horseback, with the assistance of his servant he removed the lintel, and kept his horse in the stable ready saddled and bridled. After all these preparations, he calmly and deliberately awaited the approach of the Regent, who had slept the preceding night in the town.

The threats of Bothwellhaugh had reached the ears of that nobleman, and hints of his present danger had been communicated to him, and he had resolved in consequence to take the road which led round the outside of the town; but after mounting his horse, observing the gate through which he meant to return very much crowded, he wheeled the other way, and, as he went along the street, which, according to the fashion of the age, was very narrow, the throng of people increased so much, that he was obliged to move very slowly, or indeed almost stood still, opposite the gallery where Bothwellhaugh was stationed, who, having time to take a deliberate aim, marked for his belt, and shot him with a single bullet through the lower part of his belly, killing at the same time the horse of a gentleman who rode on the other side.

Binet's Diary.

Bothwellhaugh instantly got on horseback, and, before the Regent's followers could force the house, was already far on his way. Part of their number pursued him for several miles, "and, when whip and spur failed him, coming to a broad ditch, he drew his dagger and struck his horse behind, which made him leap across, and so escaped his enemies, and got safe to Hamilton."*

After a short stay at Hamilton, this fierce and determined man went to France, where, according to De Thou, an attempt was made to engage

* The night he left Hamilton, after he had shot Murray, he sought refuge with his brother-in-law, James Muirhead of Lauchope, who received and sheltered him, and accompanied him on his way the day following. His pursuers, hearing he had stopped at the house of Lauchope, rifled and burnt it to the ground.

him to assassinate the famous protestant chief, Admiral Coligni. But they completely mistook his character ;—he was no mercenary dealer in blood, and he rejected the offer with indignation and scorn. De Thou says, DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT. Histoire de De Thou, tome iii. p. 336. “ Et parce qu’on le croyoit hardy, lors que l’on le sollicita, par vne recompense, d’entreprendre la mesme chose contre l’Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, il repondit hardiment, qu’il n’estoit point venu d’Ecosse en France comme meurtrier à gage ; qu’il avoit fait ce qu’il auroit fait par vne resentment violent, d’une iuste douleur, mais il se repentoit ; et, qu’ au reste, il ne serois jamais le vangeur d’autruy, ni par prière ni par recompense.”

After a meeting, and a fruitless attempt to reconcile the two parties and elect another Regent, they separated, and agreed to meet again on the 1st of May.

In the meantime Kirkaldy, governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, considering himself as no longer justified in detaining the Duke of Chatelherault and Lord Herries, set them both at liberty.

These two noblemen had a meeting with the other chiefs of the Queen’s party at Niddry-Seton towards the end of March, the result of which was, that they all assembled, with their friends and followers, at Linlithgow, about the middle of April, and marched to Edinburgh, the citizens consenting to admit them, and the governor of the Castle espousing their cause. The adherents of the late Regent, or the King’s friends, as they were termed, witnessed with dismay the defection of some of their best friends ; and they were so reduced, that they must soon have yielded to the superior ascendancy of their adversaries, when, fortunately for them, Queen Elizabeth stepped in to their assistance. By her orders the Earl of Sussex, her lieutenant in the north, assembled, in the beginning of the following year, an army on the borders, under pretence of punishing Scot of Buccleugh and Ker of Farnihairst, who had made several irruptions into England. He crossed the borders and laid waste the adjacent counties with fire and sword, and at the same time sent Sir William Drury and the Earl of Lennox with a thousand foot, five hundred horse, and some field pieces, and these, being joined on the road by a considerable body of the King’s adherents, advanced towards Edinburgh.

1570.

The citizens, alarmed and dreading to encounter the horrors of a siege, earnestly besought the Queen’s lords to retire. The Duke and his friends, not deeming it prudent to remain in a city, the inhabitants of which were either lukewarm or disaffected to the cause, retired to Linlithgow, and

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published a proclamation, asserting the Queen's authority, and enjoining the lieges to obey none other but her lieutenants, the Duke, and the Earls of Argyle and Huntly.

Sir William Drury, after taking possession of Edinburgh, proceeded westwards,—the Queen's lords, whose forces were considerably reduced, retiring before him to Glasgow, the castle of which place, defended by some of the partizans of Lennox, they invested, but, on the approach of the English troops, they dispersed different ways, some of the lords going to the north, whilst the Duke went with the Earl of Argyle into his country. After a short stay at Glasgow, the English troops marched for Hamilton, and summoned the Castle of Cadyow. The captain, Arthur Hamilton of Merritoun, refusing to yield, batteries were erected, and, at the end of two days, he agreed to surrender, on condition that the lives of the garrison should be spared. The English ordered it to be dismantled and set on fire. The Duke's palace and the town of Hamilton were treated in the same way, nor was a single house belonging to any of the gentlemen of the name in Clydesdale spared. "And that these honest patriots," says Crawford, "might be heartily humbled, not so much as the trees and stackyards belonging to an Hamilton escaped their fury." On their return towards Edinburgh, they burnt the houses of the Lords Fleming and Livingston, and wasted their lands; they also burnt the Duke's lodging in the town of Linlithgow and his house at Kinniel. The houses of Peel, Binny, Pardovan, Kincavel, and the chapel of Livingstone, shared the same fate.

Crawford's Memoirs.

Supported by the influence of Elizabeth, the Earl of Lennox was elected Regent, in a convention held on the 12th July; and, elated by the prosperous appearance of his affairs, and his successes in the north over the Earl of Huntly, as well as by the countenance of an English army which, under the Earl of Sussex, hovered on the borders, he proclaimed the Duke of Chatelherault, the Earls of Huntly and Argyle, and the other leaders of the Queen's party, traitors and enemies to their country. At the same time he sent a body of three hundred horse to Hamilton, who seized upon the Duke's plate and household furniture, and sold the same at the market-cross of Linlithgow, the money arising from which he appropriated to his own use.

In some measure to retaliate for this, an attempt was made by Lord Claud Hamilton, one of the most enterprising of the loyalist chiefs, to

surprise the Regent in Callender wood, on his way from Stirling to Edinburgh; but the latter having received intimation of the design, staid so long at Stirling, that Lord Claud, tired of waiting, returned to Hamilton. This spirited nobleman next attacked and drove Lord Sempill from the Abbey of Paisley, and placed a garrison in it. This place was of little advantage to either party; but the Regent, unwilling to allow any success to the Hamiltons, hastened to Glasgow, collected together a body of troops, and laid siege to it. The small garrison were soon forced to surrender at discretion; and Lord Claud, apprehensive of their fate, sent out parties, who took several of the Regent's friends prisoners, whom he confined in the Castle of Craginethan, in the hopes of exchanging them for the garrison of Paisley. The Regent, regardless of the consequences, carried his captives to Edinburgh, where they were all hanged; but Lord Claud, too generous to follow his example, shortly afterwards set all his prisoners at liberty.

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Not long after this a truce was entered into between the two parties, which, although not very religiously kept on either side, was prolonged from time to time, until the 1st of April the following year. The day after its expiry, Captain Crawford of Jordanhill surprised the Castle of Dumbarton,—a most acceptable piece of service to the Regent, and certainly one of the most adventurous and fortunate enterprises ever attempted. Amongst the prisoners was the Archbishop of St Andrew's. "He was carried under a strong guard to Stirling; and, as he formerly had been attainted by act of Parliament, he was, without any formal trial, condemned to be hanged; and, on the fourth day after he was taken, the sentence was executed. An attempt was made to convict him of being accessory to the murder of both the King and the Regent, but these accusations were supported by no proof." Our historians observe that he was the first bishop in Scotland who died by the hand of the executioner. The high offices he had enjoyed, both in church and state, ought to have exempted him from a punishment inflicted on the lowest criminals. But his zeal for the Queen, his abilities, and his profession, rendered him odious and formidable to the King's adherents. Lennox hated him as the person by whose councils the reputation and power of the house of Hamilton was supported. Party rage and personal enmity dictated that indecent sentence, for which some colour was sought by imputing to him such odious crimes. It was said that his execution was hastened, lest Queen Elizabeth should have interfered in his behalf.

1571.

Crawford's Memoirs.

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His execution was the signal for the loyalists to fly to arms. The indignation and rage of his kinsmen the Hamiltons were without bounds, and hostilities were renewed with a fierceness and animosity which had hardly a precedent. From this deed a two years' war commenced : and the country was desolated with all the miseries of civil strife. *King's men* and *Queen's men*, the names by which the two factions were distinguished, started up in almost every quarter : the inhabitants of the same town or village,—the most intimate friends,—nay, members of the same family, were frequently opposed in this unnatural warfare.

Kirkaldy, governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, during the late truce, had actively employed himself in reinforcing his garrison. He now began to act with vigour on the side of the Queen. He took possession of the city, planted a battery on the steeple of St Giles' cathedral, and issued a proclamation declaring Lennox's authority to be usurped and unlawful. At the same time the Duke, and the other leaders of the Queen's party, having received a supply of ten thousand crowns and some ammunition from France, which enabled them to increase the number of their forces, they marched to Edinburgh, and were received with open arms by Kirkaldy. The walls were immediately repaired, the gates fortified, and a proclamation was issued, ordering all who refused to acknowledge the Queen's authority to depart from the city. On the other hand, the Regent and Morton, with a body of troops, seized and fortified Leith ; and skirmishes took place almost daily between the two factions, in one of which Gawin Hamilton of Raploch, Commendator of Kilwinning, a man much esteemed by both parties, was slain.

The Regent held a Parliament at Stirling, at which, besides the lords and gentlemen of his party, were present, the Earls of Argyle, Eglintoun, and Cassilis, and the Lord Boyd, who had hitherto been amongst the most strenuous supporters of the Queen's authority. They began by passing an act of forfeiture against the Duke and his two sons, Lord John and Lord Claud, and most of the gentlemen of the name of Hamilton ; against the Earl of Huntly and the Gordons, Kirkaldy of Grange, &c. ; and, as they had left a considerable force at Leith to keep the Queen's troops in that quarter employed, they deemed themselves secure from any interruption or attack from the loyalists.

An enterprise, planned by Kirkaldy, and worthy of his military genius, roused them from this confident state of security, and convinced them

that they had completely mistaken the character and energy of their enemies. Had this enterprise been followed throughout with the same good success that attended its commencement, it would at once have terminated this unnatural contest, and restored peace to the country.

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On the 3d day of September, 300 horse, (chiefly Borderers,) under the command of the Earl of Huntly, Lord Claud Hamilton, Scott of Buccleugh, and Sir David Spence of Wormeston, and 80 infantry, under the two captains, Bell and Calder, left Edinburgh a little before sunset; and, the better to conceal their design, gave out that they were going to Jedburgh to reconcile a difference that had taken place between that town and Ker of Farnihairst. Having seized all the horses that came to market the day before, and such as they now met with on the road, they were enabled to mount their infantry, and continuing their progress southward, until they had passed an eminence which hid them from the view of the city, they wheeled to the right, and, after a rapid march all night, arrived at Stirling about the break of day. The walls were without a sentinel,—all perfectly quiet,—and not so much as a dog was heard to bark. Captain Bell, who was a native of the town, and knew every street and lane in it, acted as guide, and assigned to every man his post; and, in a few minutes, the house of every person of distinction was surrounded, and the inmates roused from their sleep by the loud shouts of the loyalists. Their slogan or war-cry, “*God and the Queen!*” “*A Hamilton!*” resounded from every quarter; and, before they had time to think of so strange an event, the Regent, the Earls of Glencairn, Argyle, Cassilis, Eglintoun, Montrose and Buchan, and the Lords Sempill, Cathcart, and Ochiltree, were mounted behind troopers, ready to be transported to Edinburgh. Some musketeers, stationed in the market-place, fired incessantly on all who opened their windows or offered to leave their houses. No resistance was met with except from the Earl of Morton, who defended his house with obstinate valour, and only yielded to his kinsman,* Scott of Buccleuch, when it was set on fire, and the flames drove him out. But the time thus lost was of the greatest use to his party; and the Borderers, who, in the first attack, had behaved with great resolution, now began, according to their

* Buccleugh was married to his niece, Margaret Douglas.—*Godscroft*, 321.

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wonted practice, to disperse, and rifle the shops and houses of the citizens, and plunder the stables of the nobility.

The Earl of Mar, hearing the noise and uproar in the town, sallied out from the castle, at the head of about 30 musketeers, and, assisted by some of the townsmen, entered by the back way into his new, and still unfinished house, which, from its situation, commanded the market-place, and, planting two small pieces of ordnance, began firing with such success upon the loyalists, of whom by this time few or none but the officers kept together, that he drove them, with some loss, to the east end of the town. The different parties of stragglers, alarmed at the turn affairs were taking, now hastened to join their companions, but many were seized by the townsmen; and the Regent's soldiers pressed so warmly upon the main body of the loyalists, that they were forced to drop all their prisoners and consult their safety by a speedy retreat. Captain Calder, seeing the day lost, resolved to make sure of one, and barbarously run the Regent through the body with a broad-sword. It has been generally said that he fell a sacrifice to the memory of the Archbishop of St Andrew's. Sir David Spence, to whom he surrendered himself, did all he could to preserve him, but he lost his own life in the generous attempt. Some of the royalist soldiers coming up to where the wounded Regent lay, literally hacked Sir David in pieces, notwithstanding all the intreaties of the former to save him.

Scarcely does the history of our country present another enterprise so well-planned, so happily commenced, and so strangely disconcerted. To the license of the Marchmen the failure must be attributed; but the same cause insured a safe retreat. In all probability not a man would have escaped death or captivity but for the characteristic rapacity of Buccleugh's marauders, who, having seized and carried off all the horses in the town, left the victors no means of following them.

1572.

After the death of the Earl of Lennox, the assembled nobles elected the Earl of Mar to the regency. Hostilities still continued, with increased animosity, between the two parties, and Morton, with the Regent's forces, made an ineffectual attempt upon Edinburgh. Almost daily skirmishes took place, and their mutual rage was such that each party hanged the prisoners they took, without trial or mercy. The miseries of war and famine were felt in the highest degree, when happily the French and English ambassadors, using their mediation, procured a suspension of hostilities.

The Regent, who anxiously desired to restore peace to his distressed country, laboured in vain to effect a reconciliation between the two factions. He was chiefly thwarted in his good intentions by the resentment of the Earl of Morton. He did not long survive this disappointment. Grief and a settled melancholy caused his death in less than fourteen months from his accession to the regency.

DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT.

The Earl of Morton, who succeeded him, exerted himself, though from less generous motives, to establish peace. He set on foot, and concluded, in the commencement of the following year, a treaty at Perth, with the Duke and the Earl of Huntly, by which the establishment of the reformed religion was secured, the King's authority recognized, and the Regent bound himself to get the act of attainder against the Queen's friends repealed in Parliament, and their lands restored.

Robertson, ii. 223.

The gallant Kirkaldy, refusing to be included in this treaty, and disdain- ing to come to any terms with Morton, was besieged in the Castle of Edinburgh, and, after a brave and intrepid defence, taken and delivered up, by his old and unforgiving enemy, to the public executioner. Maitland, who also fell into his hands, prevented a similar fate by a voluntary death, "ending his days," says Melville, "after the old Roman fashion."

Melville's Memoirs.

The Duke, after this, retired from public business, for which both his age and the fatigues of an active and busy life unfitted him. He spent the short remainder of his days on his estates, and died in his palace at Hamilton on the 22d January 1575.

Crawford's Memoirs, p. 278.

In him Queen Mary lost a faithful and tried friend. He was esteemed as a good man and true patriot, open, plain, and without dissimulation. He was remarkable for his affection towards his friends and relations, who, in return, were ever ready to serve him with their lives and fortunes.

Ibid. 279.

He had a charter "to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Gavin Hamilton, his brother-german; David Hamilton of Brumehill; Andrew Hamilton of Newton; John Hamilton of Candor; Gavin Hamilton of Orbiston, and the heirs-male of their bodies respectively; which failing, to his nearest heirs, bearing the name and arms of Hamilton,—of the lands and baronies of Machanshyre, Drumsargard, Stanehouse, Kirkinnan, and the office of sheriff of Lanarkshire, the baronies of Hamilton and Carmunnock, the Earldom of Arran," &c. dated 15th Sep-

Mag. Sig. L. xxvii. No. 67, 93, 124. L. xxxi. No. 33.

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tember 1540; and of the lands of Birkinysde in Berwickshire, 4th November 1540.

The Duke of Chatelherault married Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of James, third Earl of Morton.

Mag. Sig. L. xxiv.
No. 160.

She had a charter from her husband of part of the barony of Kinniel, dated 23d September 1532. They had issue—

I. James, third Earl of Arran.

II. John, Marquis of Hamilton.

Ibid. L. xxx. No. 134.

III. Lord David, who had a charter "*Davidi, tertio filio genito Jacobi Araniæ Comitis, terrarum de Grange et Fothers, in vic. de Fife;*" dated

Inq. Ret. in Pub. Archiv.

31st August 1547. He died without issue in 1611, and his nephew James, second Marquis of Hamilton, was served heir to him in his landed property.

IV. Lord Claud, ancestor of the Earls of Abercorn.

Ibid. L. xxxii. No. 638.

1. Lady Barbara, married to James Lord Fleming, High Chamberlain of Scotland, and had one daughter. She had a charter of part of the barony of Lenzie from James Lord Fleming, 14th December 1553, wherein she is designed eldest daughter of James Duke of Chatelherault. She

Ibid.

had also a charter of her liferent of the lands of Kildowan and Ochtermony, 21st December 1554.

Wood's Peerage, I. 648.

2. Lady Margaret, married to Alexander Lord Gordon, eldest son of George, fourth Earl of Huntly, who died before his father without issue.

Ibid. I. 650, et Mag. Sig. L. xxxiv. 204.

3. Lady Anne, married to George, fifth Earl of Huntly, High Chancellor of Scotland, and had issue. She had a charter of the dominical lands of Boig and Gight, in the county of Banff, 8th July 1574.

Penes Com. de Eglintoun.

4. Lady Jane, married, contract dated 13th February 1554-5, to Hugh, third Earl of Eglintoun; but, as the parties were within the fourth degree of consanguinity, and a papal dispensation had not been obtained, the marriage was dissolved 1562, and she died in December 1596. She had a charter under the great seal of the lands of Eastwood, dated 28th May 1562.

JAMES, THIRD EARL OF ARRAN.

HE succeeded his father in 1575. About the year 1554 he went over to France, and was given the command of the Scottish Guards, at the court of Henry the Second. In 1559, as already stated, finding a design formed to cut him off, by the Princes of Lorraine, he left France, and returned home by England, remaining some time at the court of Queen Elizabeth.

JAMES,
EARL OF ARRAN.

Robertson's History.

In 1560 the Scottish Parliament, with a view of allaying all animosities between England and Scotland, and rendering the bonds of amity between the two nations perpetual, proposed the Earl of Arran as a husband to that Princess; but she, with every favourable disposition and esteem for the Earl, and many professions of good will to the Scottish nation, declined the proposal.

The following year he openly aspired to the hand of Queen Mary, who betrayed great partiality for him; but, by his most imprudently opposing the exercise of her religion, he forfeited her favour altogether.

When his brothers Lord John and Lord Claud Hamilton were attainted in 1579, the Earl of Arran, though incapable, from his situation, of committing any crime, was involved, by a shameful abuse of law, in the common ruin of his family, and confined a prisoner by order of the Regent Morton.

Captain James Stewart, grandson of Lady Margaret Hamilton, only child of the first marriage of James, first Earl of Arran, was appointed tutor to the Earl; and afterwards, in 1581, obtained, from King James the Sixth, a grant of the baronies of Hamilton and Kinniel, and the other estates of the Hamilton family. The same year, under the pretence that he was the lawful heir of the family, and that the children of the third marriage of the first Earl of Arran were illegitimate, he was created Earl of Arran, which dignity he held, along with the estates, until his disgrace in 1585, when they were restored to the true owner.

James Earl of Arran obtained a charter of the baronies of Hamilton and Machanshyre, 24th June 1589.

Mag. Sig. L. xxxvii.
No. 8.

He died without issue in March 1609, and was buried in the Island of Arran. He was succeeded by his nephew James, second Marquis of Hamilton, who was served heir to him on 23d May 1609.

Inq. Ret. in Pub. Arch.

LORD JOHN HAMILTON,

MARQUIS OF HAMILTON.

JOHN, MARQUIS
OF HAMILTON.

LORD JOHN HAMILTON was born in the year 1532. The public transactions in which he was engaged have already been detailed under the head of the Duke of Chatelherault. The remainder of the Memoirs of himself, and his brother Lord Claud, form a remarkable era in the history of their house. Attainted and exiled from their native land, they beheld their estates and possessions delivered up to an ambitious and unprincipled usurper, who ruled over the vassals and tenants with a rod of iron;—yet, after a few years' exile, they returned, and, expelling the intruder, resumed possession of the halls of their ancestors.

1575.
Crawford's Memoirs,
p. 280.

On the death of his father, Lord John came into possession of the family estates, shortly after which a ceremony took place, which, as a memorial of the customs of our ancestors, I shall here relate. In the beginning of March, Lord John and his brother Lord Claud came to Edinburgh, and, on the 7th of that month, at the Palace of Holyrood, in presence of the court, delivered a sword by the point to the Earl of Angus, in satisfaction for the slaughter of Johnstone of Westraw, a dependant of the Earl's, who was slain during the civil war by a retainer of the house of Hamilton.

Ibid. 283.

The Regent Morton, who, notwithstanding his relationship, showed, during the whole course of his administration, a fixed animosity to the house of Hamilton, formed, about this time, a design of cutting off its chief, and instigated some of his dependants to the enterprise.

July 26.

As Lord John was journeying to Aberbrothock, attended only by his ordinary train, he was pursued by Douglas of Lochleven, the Earl of Buchan, Lord Lindsay, and the Bishop of Murray, at the head of about five hundred horse. Whilst refreshing his followers in the town of Cupar, he was privately warned of his danger. He mounted without delay, and

had hardly left that place when he descried his enemies at some distance off, on the other side of the river Eden. Separating himself from his attendants, whom he ordered to keep together in a body, and to follow the route to Aberbrothock, he resolved at first to fly to the Castle of Leuchars; but, observing that his pursuers had come up with his followers, and were now in full pursuit of himself, he turned aside to the house of Dairsie. Its owner, Learmonth, kindly received him, and, after defending him bravely for two days, compelled the assailants to retire with disgrace. Being reinforced, they returned again the following day to renew the siege, but were surprised to find the Hamiltons hastening to defend their chief, and the Earls of Angus, Errol, and Rothes, and Lord Seton, flocking with their followers to his assistance; whereupon, finding themselves foiled in their deadly design, they wheeled about and made a hasty retreat, whilst Lord John continued his journey to Aberbrothock. Reparation was demanded of the Regent for this public violation of the laws; but little was done, only the chief actor, Douglas of Lochleven, was committed to the Castle of Edinburgh until he gave sufficient security for his good conduct in future.

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OF HAMILTON.

The Regent, whose avarice was perpetually prompting him to new schemes for raising money, committed, contrary to an article of the treaty of Perth, the greater part of the gentlemen who had fought for the Queen at Langsyde, to prison, and compelled each to buy a particular remission for himself at a very exorbitant price. He perambulated the kingdom and held justice courts, being generally attended by a numerous and splendid train. On one of these occasions, at Dumfries, a great many English gentlemen came to see the form and manner of proceeding against the borderers. Scarcely a day passed without a horse race. The English generally foiled the Scots, and swept the stakes; but having shifted the scene to Solway Sands, they were beaten by Lord Claud Hamilton, who rode himself upon a horse much lower than any in the company.

Crawford's Memoirs,
p. 284.

In the beginning of this year a circumstance occurred which the Regent eagerly seized upon as a fit opportunity for again oppressing the Hamilton family. Queen Mary, previously to her retreat into England, had bestowed upon Mary Livingstone, one of her maids of honour, a certain portion of land.* This lady had married John Semple of Belltrees;

1577.

Ibid. 287.

* A charter was granted, 19th April 1567, by the Queen, and ratified by the Par-

JOHN, MARQUIS OF HAMILTON. and Morton, to one of whose estates the property lay contiguous, resolved to reduce the deed of gift and convert it to his own use. The business was accordingly brought before the Court of Session, where Morton urged that the gift was null and void, as the crown lands could not be alienated. Belltrees answered, "That it was a plain deed of gift under the great and privy seal, and therefore could not be recalled." The plaintiff, however, was both party and judge, for he sat in person to browbeat the judges; and the defendant Semple, seeing his plea likely to be lost, in a great rage openly protested that, if he lost his suit, he should lose his life too. His uncle, Whitefoord of Milneton, fell into the same violent passion, and, alluding to Morton's low stature, said, "that Nero was but a dwarf compared to Morton." These, and other intemperate expressions uttered out of court, gave the Regent a handle, and proceedings were instituted against both uncle and nephew. Belltrees was taken in Edinburgh, but Milneton absconding, was apprehended in Bute. A report was industriously spread by the creatures of the government that these two persons had been hired by Lord Claud Hamilton to murder the Regent, and the torture was had recourse to, to make them criminate that nobleman. Belltrees, naturally weak and timorous, sunk under the first application of the boot, and confessed every thing they wished; but Milneton, a man of a more determined spirit, resolutely bore all their torments with unshaken constancy, and asserted his own and Lord Claud's innocence. He was shortly afterwards discharged; but such cruel and arbitrary proceedings excited the highest indignation, and made Morton's government be universally detested.* The weight of his oppressive administration had

1578.

liament, of "All and hail the lands and lordship of Steuarton, with the feu, maillis, &c. in the baillerie of Cunninghame, to her daylie and familiar servitor John Semple, lawful son to Robert Lord Semple, and Marie Livingstone, daughter to William Lord Livingstone, her Hienes familiar servetrix, to knit them togidder in lauchfull marriage, with provision of ane reasonable living." This couple were "John the Dancer" and "Marie the Lusty," mentioned by John Knox in his vehement declamation against the irregularities of the Queen's household. One of their descendants of the sixth generation, Robert Semple of Midpart, in the county of Renfrew, died in 1789, at the extraordinary age of 103. He sold Midpart, in 1758, to Macdowall of Castle-Semple.

Robertson's Cunning-
hame, p. 313.

* "One thing did marvellously offend men: George Auchinleck of Bawmannow having (I cannot tell what) small quarrell with Captain Nesbit, being come out of Dalkeith (where the Regent kept commonly his residence,) and going up the street,

hitherto chiefly fallen on the lower and middle ranks; but this attempt against Lord Claud, and the arbitrary steps which he meditated against the Earls of Argyle and Athol, convinced the nobles that, upon the slightest pretexts, their estates and lives might be placed in danger, and that rank and station could not exempt them from feeling the effects of his power.

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OF HAMILTON.

Accustomed to be treated with much distinction, and even familiarity, by their sovereigns, these high-spirited men could ill brook such usage from a Regent; and, in a meeting of their body, held at Stirling, they advised and persuaded the young King to deprive him of the regency.

By a dexterous stroke of politics, Morton very soon recovered possession of his former influence and authority in all but the name; and, acting with equal policy and vigour, either entirely broke or baffled the power and cabals of his enemies. Two of the ablest and most formidable of these, Glamis and Athol, soon afterwards perished, the one in an accidental street rencounter, and the other died suddenly after having attended a splendid entertainment given by Morton at Stirling.

1579.

Robertson, 347.

Of the great families, none remained, the objects of his jealousy, or able to obstruct his designs, but that of Hamilton. The Earl of Arran had never recovered from the shock arising from the ill success of his passion for Queen Mary, and was now living wholly retired from the world. Of the other brothers, Lord John was in possession of the family estates, and Lord Claud was Commendator of Paisley,—both men of abilities, ambi-

Ibid. 350.

he met this Nisbet, where, drawing his rapier, he thrust him through, and, leaving him as dead, he held on his way to the Tolbooth, where the Lords of the Session sate, as though he had done no wrong, with great indignation of the beholders; and at night he returned to Dalkeith, where he waited upon the Regent as before. This made the people to murmur, both against him as the actor, and against the Regent as conniving thereat, who perhaps did not hear of it, at least for a certain space.

“This Auchinleck’s credit with the Regent was so very great, that all suites (for the most part) were obtained by him; and therefore men of the best qualitie countenanced and followed him, which was both observed and disdained. One day this man, being in the Tolbooth, within the inner barre, Oliver Sinclair, (some time minion and favourite to King James the Fifth, who was now at court,) standing at the middle barre, intreated earnestly to speak with him, which having obtained with difficultie, when the other asked him what he had to say to him, Oliver answered, ‘I am Oliver Sinclair,’ and, without saying any more, left him,—as if he should have said, ‘Be not too proud of your courtship,—I was once as you are,—you may fall to be as I am.’ This was matter of much talk a long time.”—*Godscroft*, p. 335.

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OF HAMILTON.

tious, and enterprising. Morton dreaded their influence in the kingdom,—the courtiers hoped to share in their spoils,—and, as princes generally view their successors with jealousy and distrust, it was easy to infuse suspicion and ill-will against his kinsmen into the mind of the young King; and a pretence was at hand to justify the most violent proceedings.

Robertson, ii. 238.

The amnesty or pardon stipulated for in the treaty of Perth was understood not to extend to such as were accessory to the murder of the Regents Murray and Lennox. The two brothers were suspected of being the authors of, or at least privy to both these crimes, and had been included in a general bill of attainder on that account. Without summoning them to trial, or examining a single witness to prove the charge, this attainder was now thought sufficient to subject them to all the penalties which they could have incurred by being formally convicted. The Earls of Morton, Mar, and Eglintoun, together with the Lords Ruthven, Boyd, and Cathcart, received a commission to seize their persons and estates. At a few hours' warning, these noblemen assembled a body of troops, and marched with all speed towards Hamilton. The affair had not been so secretly conducted but that information reached the brothers of their danger, and they happily made their escape, though with some difficulty. Siege was immediately laid to the Castle of Cadyow, which, after a few days' determined resistance, yielded on discretion. This ancient fortress was completely demolished, and the garrison led prisoners to Stirling, with their hands tied behind their backs, where their captain, Arthur Hamilton of Merritoun, was publicly executed.

May 10.

Robertson, 350.

The whole of the Hamilton estates were confiscated, and the most cruel and arbitrary proceedings directed against almost all the gentlemen of the name, a number of whom, to avoid this persecution, fled from their homes. The Earl of Arran continued to live secluded at the Castle of Craignethan, under the care of some faithful servants of the family, who administered to all his wants, and affectionately tended his person. A sham complaint in his name was now given in to the King, stating that he was kept in close confinement, deprived of the free use of fire, air, and the company of his honest friends, denied the benefit of marriage, and the succession by law. A party was forthwith sent to Craignethan to demand the surrender of that fortress, and set the Earl at liberty. His servants made what defence they could to keep their master out of the hands of his enemies, but they were forced to yield; and the Earl, instead of being

set free, was, together with his aged mother, the Duchess of Chatelherault, sent to Linlithgow, and placed under the custody of one JOHN, MARQUIS OF HAMILTON. Captain Lambie,* a creature of Morton's, and a most inveterate enemy of the house of Hamilton. "These proceedings, so contrary to the fundamental principles of justice, were all ratified in the subsequent Parliament."

Crawford's Memoirs,
p. 314.
Robertson's History.

Lord John Hamilton, in a seaman's habit, fled into England on foot, and, traversing that kingdom in the same way, reached France in safety. He was there kindly received by the Archbishop of Glasgow, ambassador at the French court for Queen Mary. The Princes of Lorraine, appreciating the value of such a proselyte, made him the most liberal and splendid offers if he would change his religion. His refusal lost him the favour of that bigoted court; upon which he returned to England and joined his brother Lord Claud, who, after having secreted himself for some time amongst his friends at home, at last found a secure asylum at Widdrington, in the north of England, with a relation of the Earl of Northumberland. Their kinsmen and tenants were prohibited, under severe penalties, from keeping up any correspondence with them, and compelled to give security that they would not furnish them with any supplies.

Crawford's Memoirs,
p. 312.

Ibid. 315.

After Morton's disgrace and death, the chief management of affairs devolved on Captain James Stewart, second son of Lord Ochiltree, who had become a great favourite with the King. This ambitious and unprincipled man got himself appointed tutor to the Earl of Arran, and, not long afterwards, obtained a gift of the honours and estates of the Hamilton family. By the uncommon ascendancy he had acquired over the mind and affections of his Prince, he obtained every thing that his immoderate ambition could desire. He was made lord chancellor, lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and governor of its two most important fortresses, the Castles of Edinburgh and Stirling. Not content with the acquisition of the extensive Hamilton estates and the greater part of the lands of the Earl of Gowrie, he aimed at the possession of more. The Earl of Athol, the Lords Maxwell and Home, and the Mas-

1581.

Robertson's Hist. 356.

* Lambie was the miscreant who insulted the unfortunate Queen Mary when she surrendered to the confederate lords at Carberry Hill. He was afterwards, in 1584, with a party of his soldiers, slain on Crawford Muir, by Robert Maxwell, a brother of Lord Maxwell.

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OF HAMILTON.

ter of Glamis, felt the effects of his rapacity and oppression. By these, and other acts of wanton and unrestrained authority, he came to be universally detested. The executions of Home of Argaty, Cunninghame of Drummawhassel, and Douglas of Mains, whose condemnation he had procured on the groundless charges of corresponding with the banished lords and conspiring to seize the King's person, added to the general dissatisfaction.

1584.

Meanwhile Lord John and Lord Claud continued to reside chiefly at Widdrington. In November of this year Lord Claud, through the influence of his father-in-law Lord Seton, procured liberty to return to Scotland, but, shortly after his arrival, he was commanded to confine himself to the town of Aberdeen, and afterwards, through the machinations of the usurper Arran, ordered to depart out of the kingdom. He embarked at Dumbarton in May 1585 for France, where he did not long remain, having soon afterwards rejoined his brother at Widdrington.

This was the last act of oppression of the usurper against this illustrious family. His ill-used power was now drawing to a close. The noblemen and gentlemen, whom his violence and injustice had driven out of the kingdom, began to concert measures for his downfall and their own return. Secretly protected and encouraged by Queen Elizabeth, and assisted by the subtle and intriguing Wotton, her minister at the Scottish court, who maintained a close correspondence with their friends at home, they made every preparation to insure the success of their enterprise.

1585.

Godscroft, p. 392,
ed. 1644.

Their common sufferings and common interest caused them to reconcile any differences which had subsisted amongst their number. The Earl of Angus, who had for some time resided at Berwick, having occasion to remove to Newcastle, visited Widdrington on his way thither, along with several of his friends, and was reconciled to Lord John and Lord Claud Hamilton. Shortly after this the whole of the exiled nobles proceeded to the borders, and awaited the signal to enter their native land. At last the enterprise, being fully matured, and their friends and vassals ready to join them, they entered Scotland,—the Earls of Angus and Mar, and the Master of Glamis, by the east borders, whilst the Lords Hamilton and Maxwell, entering by the west, marched straight for Hamilton. “Wherever they came they were welcomed as the deliverers of their country, and the most fervent prayers were addressed to heaven for the success of their arms.”

Robertson's History,
p. 304.

The King was at Hamilton, according to his usual custom, enjoying the sports of the field, when he first received information that the lords had crossed the borders. Retiring immediately to Stirling, he issued a proclamation, ordering all the lieges to meet him at Crawford Castle on the 22d October; but the English ambassador, by his intrigues at court, prevented him from setting out on this expedition. At Linton, in Tweeddale, the Earls of Angus and Mar met the Lords Bothwell, Hume, Yester, Cessford, and Drumlanrig, with their friends and followers, after which they proceeded to Hamilton, where the whole of the confederated forces assembled. In a meeting of the leaders, they swore never to separate, nor give over the prosecution of their enterprise, until they had driven the upstart Arran from the councils of their Sovereign. They at the same time issued a manifesto, declaring the causes of their confederation, and advanced towards Stirling at the head of about ten thousand men, and halted the first night at Falkirk. The next day the King tried to sow divisions amongst them by sending a message to the Earl of Bothwell, but without effect. Some hours after noon they advanced, and, about the going down of the sun, halted at St Ninian's Chapel, within a short distance of Stirling, and were seen from the castle walls by friends and foes. They remained here all night, and, about the dawning of the day, assembling without any noise, they advanced to assault the town.

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Godscroft, 405.

Whilst two separate false attacks were made at the same moment of time, the main body, with the banished lords at their head, entered the town by the south side, and very soon carried it, little opposition having been made, except by Colonel Stewart, who, finding himself unable to maintain his ground, retired into the castle. His brother, the false Earl of Arran, not thinking himself safe there, retreated to the bridge, of which he had secured the keys, and, locking it carefully behind him, threw them into the Forth, and effected his escape.

Ibid. 406.

The castle, invested on all sides, scarcely held out a day; and to Sir Lewis Bellenden, whom the King, who was willing to make every concession, sent out to treat, the lords tendered their respectful submissions, and requested to be admitted into the royal presence. James acceded to their wishes, but previously stipulated that all feuds and differences betwixt any of their number and the noblemen in his train should be buried in oblivion. Being brought into the castle, and into the presence chamber, they all made obeisance, and Lord John Hamilton, who, in

Robertson, ii. 305.

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regard of blood, had the precedence, in the name of the others, said, "That they were come, in all humility, to beg his Majesty's love and favour." The King answered,—“ My Lord, I did never see you before, and must confess that of all this company you have been most wronged. You were a faithful servant to my mother in my minority, and, when I understood not, as I do now, the estate of things, hardly used.” After a few observations to the others, they arose, one by one, and kissed his hand. It was observed that he received Lord John and Lord Claud with greater respect than any of them. The whole of the banished lords and their adherents were declared to be restored to the possession of their estates, honours, and dignities ; and, two days afterwards, the King caused publish, by sound of trumpet, an act of council, confirming his declaration, and an act of oblivion for all that was past. Colonel Stewart and others were excluded from the royal presence, and several changes were, at the same time, made about the court. In a Parliament, held at Linlithgow in December, the whole of these proceedings, and the act of oblivion, were solemnly ratified, and Lord John was sworn a Privy Councillor and made Governor of Dumbarton Castle. Thus, after an absence of several years, he resumed possession of the halls of his ancestors, and, taking up his abode at Hamilton, employed himself in improving his estates, which had been greatly dilapidated.

1587.

In the year 1587, Mary, Queen of Scots, after a captivity of nineteen years, and having undergone a series of persecutions and sufferings which have almost no parallel in history, was at last sacrificed to the fears and the resentment of her relation and rival, Elizabeth. She was beheaded at Fotheringay on the 8th February of that year. While she was under sentence of death, she took a ring from her finger, which she ordered one of her attendants to deliver to Lord John Hamilton, and tell him it was all that she had left to witness her great sense of his family's constant fidelity to her, and their sufferings for her interest, and desired that it should always be kept in the family, as a lasting evidence of her regard towards them.*

1589.

Lord John continued to reside chiefly at Hamilton, going occasionally to court, where he was always received with great distinction ; and when King James, impatient at the delay of his ambassadors in bringing home

* This ring is still preserved by the family, and is now in the Charter-room at Hamilton Palace.

his young queen, the daughter of the King of Denmark, embarked in person for that country, he nominated him Lieutenant of the three Wardens of the Marches, and of the whole of the south of Scotland. The Queen, on her arrival, was crowned with great pomp, in the abbey church of Holyrood, by the Earl of Lennox and Lord John.

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OF HAMILTON.

The Earls of Huntly, Crawford, and Errol, who professed the Roman Catholic religion, had long laboured to reëstablish that faith in Scotland. Instigated by Spain, and supplied with money from the Netherlands, they had continued to disturb the government by repeated acts of sedition. They at this time proceeded to open rebellion, and took possession of Aberdeen. The King delegated his authority to the Earl of Argyle and Lord Forbes, the heads of the clans at enmity with the rebels, and gave them a commission to invade their lands and seize their castles. Huntly and Errol met these noblemen at Glenlivet, and a desperately fought action ensued, which ended in the defeat of the King's forces.

1593. .

Robertson's History.

On the first intelligence of this disaster, King James, assembling a body of troops, set out for the north; and by the time he had reached Cowie, a small village near Aberdeen, his forces were considerably increased by the junction of several clans hostile to the two victorious chiefs. Here he received intimation that the rebels were marching to meet him, upon which he resolved to give them battle. Lord John, who accompanied the King in this expedition, claimed the leading of the vanguard, which the Earl of Angus opposed, alleging that this honour, of right, belonged to him, being the ancient privilege of the Douglasses. The King, interposing his authority, decided that Lord John should have the command at this time, but which should not in any manner impugn the rights and privileges of the House of Douglas. The rebels, afraid to face the King's forces, retreated into the mountains and dispersed; and James, leaving the Earl of Lennox his lieutenant in the north, returned to Edinburgh.

Lord John sat as one of the jury upon the trial of the Earls of Huntly, Bothwell, and Crawford, when they were found guilty, and sent to separate prisons.*

* "When the Popish Lords were excommunicated by the Synod of Fife, the King dealt importunately with Bruce, the leader of the Edinburgh clergy, to prevent the intimation of the sentence there; but, unable to succeed with them, he had recourse to the most popular of the Barons, and Calderwood has recorded a curious conversation betwixt him and Lord Hamilton on this subject. James paid a visit to Hamilton

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1596.

When the refractory clergy began to preach against and oppose the King's government and measures, and by their violent proceedings forced him to leave Edinburgh, Bruce and Balcanquhal, two of their number, in the name of the others, invited Lord John, who was then at Hamilton, to come to Edinburgh, and place himself at their head.* But he, indignant at their conduct, lost no time in hastening to the King at Linlithgow, and, placing the letter in his hands, made him acquainted with the true nature of their designs.

Nisbet's Heraldry, ii.
162.

Lord John was created Marquis of Hamilton, with great ceremony, at Holyroodhouse, on the 17th April 1599. He was requested by King James to stand godfather to one of his children; and he continued to enjoy a great share of the affection and confidence of that monarch, (who often visited him at Hamilton,) until his death, which happened on the 12th April 1604, in the 72d year of his age.

Spottiswood's Church
History.

"While on his deathbed, in giving his blessing to his son, he thanked God for the many signal favours conferred on him, and named three par-

Palace for the purpose of sounding that nobleman's views. He introduced the conversation by saying that he was convinced that he enjoyed the friendship of his Lordship, notwithstanding any reports that had been circulated to the contrary. 'You see, my lord,' continued he, 'how I am used, and have no man in whom I may trust more than in Huntley. If I receive him, the ministers will cry out that I am an apostate from the religion,—if not, I am left desolate.' 'If he and the rest be not enemies to the religion,' said his Lordship, 'you may receive them,—if otherwise, not.' 'I cannot tell,' replied his Majesty, 'what to make of that,—but the ministers hold them for enemies. Always I would think it good that they enjoyed liberty of conscience.' Upon this Lord Hamilton exclaimed, 'Sir, then we are all gone! then we are all gone! then we are all gone! If there were no more to withstand them than I, I will withstand.' The King, perceiving his servants approach, put an end to the conversation by saying, with a smile, 'My Lord, I did this to try your mind.'"—*M'Crie's Life of Melville*, Vol. II, p. 33.

* "Hamilton having conveyed a copy of this letter to the King, some persons about the court (for I do not believe that his Lordship was capable of such a disgraceful act) altered and vitiated* it in such a manner, as to make it express an approbation of the late tumult, and consequently an intention of embodying an armed resistance to the measures of government."—*Ibid.* Vol. II, p. 94.

* This does not appear very probable; few would have dared upon such an act. Besides, it is expressly said by Robertson, in his History of Scotland, upon the authority of Spottiswood and Calderwood, that Lord John delivered the letter in person.

ticularly :—That, notwithstanding the great offers made to him by the house of Guise, he had not changed his religion ;—that he had never oppressed any of his vassals or tenants ;—and that he had never entertained one thought contrary to the duty he owed to the crown, and therefore charged his son, on his blessing, to continue the same courses.”

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The Marquis had the commendatory of the rich Abbey of Aberbrothock conferred on him in 1541 ; and he had a charter, 15th May 1550, of the third part of the barony of Terregles, and the other property of Lord Herries, on the resignation of the heiresses ; and, on the 24th October 1562, of the lands of Eastwood, from Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun.

Mag. Sig. L. xxx,
No. 694, 747 ; L. xxxi,
No. 38, 492 ; L. xxxii,
No. 337.

He married Margaret, only daughter of John, eighth Lord Glamis, and widow of Gilbert, fourth Earl of Cassilis, who died in 1576. They had a charter, 1st November 1590, of the lands of Bothwellmuir. By this lady, who survived him many years, and was alive in 1616, he had issue,

L. xxxvii, No. 445.

I. Edward, who was born in England, and died young.

II. James, second Marquis of Hamilton.

1. Lady Margaret, married to John, eighth Lord Maxwell, and had no issue.

The Marquis had a natural son, Sir John Hamilton of Lettrick, father of the first Lord Bargeny ; and a natural daughter, as appears from a contract of marriage, dated at Hamilton, 29th December 1585, “ betwixt Lord John Hamilton and Sir Vmfra Colquhoun of Luss,” wherein “ Sir Vmfra binds himself to marry Maistresse Jeane Hammiltoune, natural dochter of the said Lord John,”—recorded in the Commissary Records of Glasgow.

Wood's Peer. i. 195.

JAMES, SECOND MARQUIS OF HAMILTON.

JAMES,
MARQUIS OF
HAMILTON.

JAMES, second Marquis of Hamilton, was born in 1589, and was educated in Scotland, but went early abroad, for his further improvement, where he remained for some considerable time.

Mag.Sig. L. xliii, No.2. He had a charter to James Hamilton, lawful son of John, Marquis of Hamilton, of the Abbey of Aberbrothock, 11th November 1600.

L. xlv, No. 227. He succeeded his father in 1604, and his uncle, the Earl of Arran, in 1609. In consideration of his father's fidelity, and sufferings for Queen Mary, King James the Sixth was pleased to dissolve from the Crown the lands, patronages, and titles belonging to the Abbey of Aberbrothwick, and to erect the same into a temporal lordship, in his favour, with the title of a Lord of Parliament, by charter, dated 5th May 1608.

Memoirs of James,
Duke of Hamilton,
p. 17. London, 1742. On his return from his travels, King James, who discerned his excellent abilities, was very desirous he should reside at court; which, at that time, he declined, and proceeded home to Scotland. But being afterwards prevailed upon, by the special request of the King, and the importunities of his friends, he returned, when his royal relative made him one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and, on the 14th January 1613, one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and Lord Steward of the Household. On the 16th June 1619, he created him a Peer of England, by the style of Earl of Cambridge and Lord Innerdale, titles that had never before been conferred on any but such as were of the blood-royal.

He was chosen a Knight of the Order of the Garter, by an extraordinary chapter, held at Whitehall, on the 9th February 1621, upon the decease of Thomas, Earl of Exeter.

The same year, the King, desirous to have the articles of religion, commonly called the Five Articles of Perth, passed into a law, selected the Marquis of Hamilton to act as Royal Commissioner. Several of the Scottish clergy were very active in endeavouring to obstruct the ratifica-

tion of these articles, and laboured assiduously in impressing upon the minds of the people their evil tendency; and, on the Sunday previous to the meeting of Parliament, two of their number, preaching against the measure, expressed themselves in the most seditious manner. The day following, these two ministers were arrested by the captain of the guard, and several others, of the more turbulent, were commanded to leave the city. The five articles were passed by a majority of twenty-seven; and the Marquis sent Lord Scone and Dr Young to court with an account of his success; for which, and other good services, Lord Scone was created Viscount Stormont.

JAMES,
MARQUIS OF
HAMILTON.

In May 1609, the Marquis succeeded his uncle, the Earl of Arran, in the barony of Machanshyre, and in the office of sheriff of Lanarkshire, with a fee of £20. In 1617, when King James returned, on a visit to his native kingdom, he was continued sheriff, with power to appoint deputies.* He had a charter of the lands of Evandale and Peill Thorntoun, in Lanarkshire, dated 11th July 1611.

Chalm. Caled. iii.

Reg. Mag. Sig.

The Marquis died at Whitehall on the 22d March 1624-5, in the 36th year of his age. His body was carried to Hamilton, where it was honourably interred, in the burial place of his ancestors.†

Strange reports were spread at the time as to the cause of his death. He was said to have died of poison, administered by the Duke of Buckingham, with whom he had some difference. From the great noise which these reports made at court, three medical men were appointed to examine the body, two of whom declared that he had not been poisoned; but the third, Dr Eglisam, affirmed that he was, and hesitated not to impute

* "On this subject of hereditary jurisdictions, there is a very good anecdote preserved in a M.S. belonging to the University of Edinburgh, concerning King James and James, Marquis of Hamilton. For the King's amusement, there was a philosophical disputation held in the College, during 1617. The first thesis was, 'That sheriffs, and other inferior magistrates, ought not to be hereditary.' This was opposed by a variety of arguments from the opponent, wherewith the King was so well-pleased, that, after divers reasons given by him in support thereof, and hearing the respondent's answers, the King turned to the Marquis of Hamilton, who stood behind his chair, and at that time was hereditary sheriff of Clydesdale, and said, 'James, you see your cause is lost, and all that can be said for it clearly answered and refuted.'"—*Caledonia*, iii, p. 575.

† For a description of the funeral ceremony, vide Appendix.

JAMES,
MARQUIS OF
HAMILTON.

Pinkerton's Scottish
Gallery.

the crime to Buckingham. Being for his temerity obliged to fly, he retired to Flanders, where he published his opinions in the shape of a pamphlet.

The Marquis married Lady Anne Cunninghame, fourth daughter of James, seventh Earl of Glencairn,—a lady of a firm and masculine disposition. By this lady, who long survived him, and died in 1647, he had issue,

I. James, first Duke of Hamilton.

II. William, second Duke of Hamilton.

Wood's Peer. i. 503.

1. Lady Anne, married to Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglinton, and had issue, one daughter.

Ibid. 387.

2. Lady Margaret, married to John, Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, and had issue.

Ibid.

3. Lady Mary, married to James, second Earl of Queensberry, and died without issue, 29th October 1633.

JAMES, THIRD MARQUIS OF HAMILTON,

SECOND EARL OF CAMBRIDGE, AND FIRST DUKE OF HAMILTON.

JAMES, the third Marquis of Hamilton, was born at Hamilton, on the 19th June 1606. He received the early part of his education in Scotland; but the course of his studies was interrupted by his father sending for him to court, when he was scarcely fourteen years of age, in order to be betrothed to Lady Margaret Fielding, daughter of the Earl of Denbigh, and niece of the Duke of Buckingham, who at that period was not seven years of age. After some stay at court he was sent to Oxford to finish his education, where he remained until he was sent for to see his father in his last illness; and he arrived in time to receive his last blessing and see him die.

JAMES, DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

Burnet's Memoirs of
the Dukes of Hamilton.

After attending the coronation of Charles the First, where he carried the sword of state in the procession, he left the court, and returned to Scotland, employing himself in attending to his private affairs, which had suffered from his father's magnificent way of living. He continued to live in retirement on his estates, spending much of his time in the island of Arran,* notwithstanding the most pressing invitations from the King to come to court, until the end of the year 1628, when his father-in-law, the Earl of Denbigh, coming on a visit to him, brought with him another letter from the King, and an offer to be Master of the Horse, in place of the Duke of Buckingham. He could not well refuse such repeated solicitations from his royal kinsman, and he accompanied the Earl to

1625.

* While there, he was visited by the celebrated traveller, Lithgow, who, in his Travels, p. 391, says, "Traversing the Western Isles, &c. I arrived, I say, at the Isle of Arran, anno 1628, where for certain days, in the castle of Braidwick, I was kindly entertained by the illustrious lord, James, Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Arran, Cambridge," &c.

JAMES, DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

1630.

Burnet's Memoirs.

court, where he was presently made Master of the Horse, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and Privy Councillor in both kingdoms.

At the baptism of Prince Charles, this year, he represented the King of Bohemia, as one of the sponsors. At the same time he had the Order of the Garter conferred on him, and a grant of the office of Chief Steward of the Honor and Manor of Hampton Court.

1631.

The King's brother-in-law, the Elector-Palatine, by accepting the crown of Bohemia, involved himself and all Germany in a most bloody war, followed by a series of disasters, which at length drove him from his throne and his hereditary dominions, and reduced him to the greatest distress.

Ibid.

The King, who considered himself bound by all the ties of relationship and honour to assist him, agreed with the famous Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, to furnish him with six thousand men, to aid him in his projected invasion of Germany ; but, to preserve the appearance of neutrality, he empowered the Marquis to enter, in his own name, and as an independent prince, into a treaty with his Swedish Majesty. The Marquis immediately set about enlisting men, and soon collected a force, partly Scottish and partly English, with whom he was ready to embark for Germany, when his enemies, conceiving this a most favourable opportunity of ruining him with the King, preferred a charge of treason against him, alleging that, with the aid of the forces thus raised, he intended to assert his right to the Scottish crown. The chief person in this plot was his hereditary enemy, Lord Ochiltree, the son of that Captain James Stewart who had usurped the Hamilton estates and dignities, in the time of his grandfather. The King, who was the first himself to inform the Marquis, entirely cleared him of the charge, and asserted his innocence. Lord Ochiltree having been brought to trial, was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in Blackness Castle, where he continued upwards of twenty years, until he was liberated by one of Cromwell's officers.

The Marquis set sail from Yarmouth Roads on the 16th July, with a fleet of forty ships, and arrived at Elseneur on the 27th of the same month, where he went ashore to pay his respects to the King of Denmark. On the 31st, he disembarked his men near the mouth of the Oder, and sent information to the King of Sweden of his arrival, who immediately appointed him to reduce some strong places in Silesia, and sent him a general's commission.

The report of his arrival was of great benefit to the King of Sweden's affairs, and struck such terror into his enemies that it mainly contributed to gain him the important battle of Leipsic, fought a short time after this.

JAMES, DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

Burnet's Memoirs.

In the meanwhile, the Marquis besieged and took several fortified places, by which he lost a great number of his men; and, the plague breaking out among the troops, reduced his numbers so much that he had hardly two regiments left when he joined the King's army. He served with him after this more in the character of a volunteer than a general officer, until the month of September of the following year, when, seeing that his Swedish Majesty, spoiled by his successes, had failed in treating him with that distinction to which he was entitled, and appeared unwilling to adhere to the terms of the treaty, particularly the delivering up of the Palatinate, he returned to England.

1632.

The following year he accompanied King Charles to Scotland, when he went to receive the crown of that kingdom, and assisted at the coronation, according to his rank and privileges. From this time, until the year 1638, he was little engaged in public affairs.

1633.

He was appointed Commissioner to the General Assembly this year, wherein the covenanting party, having gained the ascendancy, carried every thing their own way, in opposition to the court, upon which he dissolved them. Nevertheless, they continued to sit, subscribed the covenant, and decreed the abrogation of bishops in the Scottish church. The King hereupon authorised the Marquis to treat with them, and endeavour to get the covenant renounced and recalled, but they plainly told him, that they would sooner renounce their baptism. He returned to London, made another fruitless journey back to Edinburgh, and returned again to London; and, when the Scottish malcontents began to oppose the King by force of arms, he was sent with a well-equipped fleet and a force of 5000 men, while the King, with an army of 25,000 foot and 3000 horse, advanced by land. On the 1st May he entered the Firth of Forth, and required the leaders of the Covenanters to acknowledge the King's authority; but a treaty having been soon afterwards commenced by the King, he repaired to the camp, near Berwick, when he found that a pacification had taken place. After this the Marquis retired from all public employment for some years, only attending the court in his capacity of privy councillor.

1638.

1639.

Through his influence the Earl of Loudon obtained his release from the

1640.

JAMES, DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

Burnet's Memoirs.

Tower of London, where he had been committed, accused of corresponding with the King of France ; and that nobleman, in gratitude for having thus contributed to save his life, procured him the good will and esteem of the covenanters ; and he had the chief direction in the Scottish Parliament the following year. Becoming obnoxious to some of the opposite party, from the great credit and influence he had with the Covenanters, a plot was formed by the Marquis of Montrose and the Earl of Crawford, against him and the Marquis of Argyle.

In the middle of October, while attending the Parliament held at Edinburgh, the Marquis privily obtained information that a plot was laid to take away the lives of himself, his brother the Earl of Lanark, and the Marquis of Argyle, whereupon he retired with these two noblemen, and a few servants, to the house of Kinniel, sending his Majesty a statement of facts, and excuses for so doing ; but the Parliament having taken the affair into consideration, completely exculpated the King from having any knowledge of it, and invited them back to take their seats, on assurances of safety ; whereupon, at the end of a few days, they returned. This event has been usually denominated in history, as it was then, " The Incident."

1641. He returned to London with the King, where, not long afterwards, he was seized with a severe attack of sickness, which lasted for many months.

On his recovery, he waited on the King at York, and attended the great council of Peers assembled there, as a Peer of England. His Majesty, who judged his presence would be useful in Scotland, earnestly requested him to proceed thither to watch over his affairs. Accordingly, the Marquis, and his brother the Earl of Lanark, arrived at Edinburgh, and assiduously employed themselves in advancing the King's interests, and preventing their friends and followers, and all those with whom they had influence, from assisting his enemies. In Parliament they used their utmost endeavours to form a party more favourably disposed to the King's service, and opposed the measures of the Covenanters so successfully, that an agent of the English Parliament wrote to his employers, recommending that the Marquis should either be summoned to answer for his conduct in the House of Peers, or a warrant be sent down to Scotland to prosecute him as an incendiary between the two kingdoms.

1643. The Marquis was created Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Clydesdale,

Earl of Arran and Cambridge, and Lord Avon and Innerdale, by patent, dated at Oxford 12th April 1643, to him and the heirs-male of his body ; which failing, to his brother and the heirs-male of his body ; which failing, to the eldest heir-female of the Marquis's body, without division, and the heirs-male of the body of such heir-female, they bearing the name and arms of Hamilton ; which all failing, to the nearest legitimate heirs whatsoever of the Marquis.

JAMES, DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

Burnet's Memoirs.

Meanwhile, the enemies of the Duke and his brother had not been idle in misrepresenting them both to the King. Many foul slanders and calumnies were cast on the Duke, and they asserted that he still supported his pretensions to the crown of Scotland, and had purposely thrown affairs into confusion there, to aid his designs ; and, hearing of his intention to appeal to the King himself, they affirmed that, after he and his brother had betrayed the King's service in Scotland, they were now coming to England to be spies to his enemies. But the Duke and the Earl of Lanark, confident in their own innocence, set out for Oxford, where they arrived on the 16th December. His Majesty listening to a charge obviously false and malicious, they were debarred access to the royal presence, immediately made prisoners, and confined to their lodgings during the King's pleasure ; and though the Duke ably refuted all the charges brought against him, yet his enemies had influence sufficient to procure an order, by which he was sent prisoner to Pendennis Castle, near Falmouth, in Cornwall. The Earl of Lanark, who was to be sent to Ludlow Castle in Wales, happily made his escape, and went to London, from whence he returned to Scotland, where he made it clearly appear, that, notwithstanding the hard usage he had met with, he continued as firm as ever in love and duty to the King.

1643.

1644.

At first the Duke was treated with great severity in his confinement, being denied the use of writing materials, and almost every comfort, but afterwards this strictness was greatly relaxed by an order from his Majesty himself. The Duke, from his courteous and agreeable manners, and the nobleness of his deportment, entirely gained the hearts and good-will of his keepers, which, coming to the ears of his enemies, caused his place of confinement to be changed, and he was removed to St Michael's Mount, at the Land's-End, where he remained until the end of April 1646, when, the place being taken by some of the Parliament forces, he was set at liberty, after an imprisonment of twenty-eight months.

1645.

JAMES, DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

July.

Burnet's Memoirs.

At first the Duke resolved to live retired from public affairs, but his affection for the King prevailed; and, after his Majesty had thrown himself into the hands of the Scottish army, he went to Newcastle to wait upon him; and, when they first met, his Majesty and he blushed both at once; after which, the King, calling him aside, expressed himself decidedly satisfied of his innocence, and lamented the sufferings he had endured. He embarked as heartily as ever in the royal cause, and he was sent to Scotland to endeavour to conciliate the Estates to the King's interest; but this was rendered abortive by his Majesty declining to afford them full satisfaction in matters of religion.

Mag. Sig. L. lvii.
No. 449.

The Duke had a grant of the office of Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood, 10th August, 1646.

1647.

The following year the Duke and his brother, in the Scottish Parliament, opposed with all their influence the delivering up of the King to his English subjects; and, when they failed in this, the Duke promoted, with all his power, "the Engagement" to raise a force for the relief of the King. An army was not long in being formed, of which the Duke was appointed general, and had under him the Earl of Callendar as lieutenant-general, and Middleton and Baillie as major-generals. The troops having been hastily collected together, were very indifferently appointed, many of the regiments not being filled up; and some had scarce half their number, and not well disciplined: besides, they had no artillery, and very little ammunition. Such was the army, in number about 10,000 foot and 4,000 cavalry, with which he entered England to encounter the veteran troops of Cromwell.

1648.

They passed through Carlisle about the beginning of July, advancing by Penrith, Appleby, and Kendal; and, driving the enemy before them to Preston, at which place, Lambert being joined by Cromwell in person, at the head of a strong reinforcement, a battle ensued, in which the Scots were worsted, and great part of their army dispersed. The remainder, with the Duke, continued their route towards Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, where, having only a few officers and cavalry left, he capitulated with General Lambert, on assurance of safety to their persons.

Burnet's Memoirs.

The Duke was carried to Derby, and from thence to Ashby-de-la-Zouche, where he continued until the beginning of December, when he was brought to Windsor Castle, and placed under a strong guard. "The second night after his arrival, when he was taking a turn in the court af-

ter supper, he had not walked half an hour when a serjeant came and commanded him to his chamber, though many soldiers were looking on. He immediately went to his apartment, and said to the Lord Bargeny, who was a prisoner with him, that the serjeant's carriage was a notable instance of the vanity of worldly greatness, and the instability of man's condition, since he who, but a short time ago, commanded so many thousands, was now himself commanded by a common serjeant."

JAMES, DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

Burnet's Memoirs.

When the King was carried through Windsor on his way to London, the Duke prevailed upon his keepers to permit him to see his Majesty; and, as he passed along, he fell on his knees, and passionately exclaimed, "My dear Master!" The King, lifting him up, embraced him, but no converse was allowed between them, and his Majesty was instantly hurried away. The Duke long followed him with his eyes, all suffused in tears, and prognosticated that, in this short salutation, he had given the last adieu to his sovereign and his friend.

1649.

After the King's trial and execution, the Duke, who from thence apprehended his own fate, conceiving that they who had struck the blow, would not be very scrupulous at breaking through the capitulation with himself, resolved on making his escape; and, by the help of his equerry Mr Cole, afterwards equerry to King Charles the Second, he succeeded in getting away from Windsor under night, and reached the neighbourhood of London undiscovered; but entering the city about four o'clock in the morning, contrary to the directions he had received, he was taken up by a patrol of cavalry, and carried to St James's, where he was lodged in the same room with the Earl of Norwich, Lord Capel, and Sir John Owen.

His friends, who now perceived the danger he was in, left no means untried to save his life, but without success; for the usurpers brought him to trial before their High Court of Justice, and he was indicted that, as Earl of Cambridge, and a natural-born English subject, he had levied war and committed treason against the kingdom and people of England.

Burnet, 385.

He pleaded that what he did was by command of the Parliament and supreme authority of Scotland, which had not the least dependance on England; that he was born in Scotland before the naturalization of his father in England, consequently an alien, and not liable to be tried in England; and, finally, that he had surrendered himself a prisoner of war, on capitulation, by the articles of which his life and the safety of his person were secured.

JAMES, DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

Burnet's Memoirs.

After several meetings of the Court, his pleas were overruled on the 6th of March, and he was sentenced to be beheaded on Friday the 9th of March. After his condemnation, he was earnestly and repeatedly solicited to save himself by making discoveries; but all in vain, there being, he said, no choice betwixt a glorious death and an infamous life. The night previous to his execution, the Earl of Norwich, Lord Capel, and Sir John Owen, who were to suffer with him, were all brought into one room. The Duke, who conducted himself with an extraordinary courage and composure, spent the time at his devotions, and in writing to his brother and his two daughters. About nine A.M. they were called to prepare themselves for the scaffold, and were carried thither in sedan chairs, attended by a strong party of horse and foot. On the way to the Palace Yard in Westminster, where the scaffold was erected, officers came from Cromwell, making the most tempting offers as before, with promise of life and great rewards, provided he made discoveries; but he rejected them all with scorn.

1649.

On the scaffold he was attended in his last moments by Dr Sibbald, a worthy divine, who prayed with him, and administered religious consolation. After which he spoke at some length to the people with an extraordinary composure of manner and expression. When he had finished speaking, he called for the executioner, and desired to know how he should fit his body for the blow, and told him that his servants would give him satisfaction. After some farther directions to his attendants, and devotions with Dr Sibbald, he laid his head on the block, when, after a short prayer, he gave the signal, and the executioner, at one blow, severed the head from the body. It was received into a crimson taffeta scarf by two of his servants kneeling, and was, together with his body, immediately put into a coffin, which was ready on the scaffold, and from thence conveyed to a house in the Mews, and was afterwards, according to the orders he had given, sent down to Scotland, and interred in the burial place of his family.*

According to Burnet, "the Duke was of a middle stature, his body well shaped, and his limbs proportioned and straight; in his last years

* In the kirk-session books of Hamilton, it is stated that his corpse was carried from Kinniel in a coach to Hamilton, and deposited in the family vault at the old church, attended by a great assemblage of people.

he inclined to fatness ; his complexion and hair were black, but his countenance was pleasant and full of life, and showed great sweetness of disposition ; his health was regular, suitable to his diet, free of sickness or pain, only in his latter years he was a little subject to the stone. But when his body was opened all his inwards were found sound and entire ; so that, had not the fatal stroke brought his days to an end, he might probably have been very long lived."

JAMES, DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

His estates were forfeited, by Cromwell's Act of Grace, 1654, reserving out of them £400 per annum to his eldest daughter, Lady Anne, and £200 to the youngest, Lady Susannah.

His Grace married Lady Mary Fielding, daughter of William Earl of Denbigh, lady of the Queen's bed-chamber ; and by her, who died 10th May 1638, had three sons and three daughters.

I. Charles, Earl of Arran.

II. Lord James Hamilton.

III. Lord William Hamilton,—all of whom died young.

1. Lady Mary, who also died young.

2. Anne, Duchess of Hamilton.

3. Lady Susannah, married (contract dated 6th December 1668,) to John, seventh Earl of Cassillis, and had issue.

WILLIAM, EARL OF LANARK,

AND SECOND DUKE OF HAMILTON.

WILLIAM, DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

Burnet's Memoirs of
the Dukes of Hamil-
ton.

WILLIAM, Earl of Lanark, was born at Hamilton 14th December 1616, being about ten years younger than his brother. As his father died when he was very young, he was left early to the care of his mother and the kindness of his brother, who, acting the part of a father, sent him to the university of Glasgow; and, when he had finished his education there, sent him abroad with an equipage becoming his rank and quality. After having travelled some years on the continent, and resided at the French court, where he was much esteemed, and pressed to remain, with the offer of some very honourable offices, he returned in 1637, being then 21 years of age.

His great merits and accomplishments caused him to be received at court with the highest distinction, and he became a great favourite both with the King and Queen. He continued to reside with his brother there for some years, between whom a most intimate friendship commenced that ended only with their lives.

He was created a peer of Scotland by the title of Earl of Lanark, Lord Machanshyre and Polmont, by patent, dated at York, 31st March 1639, to him and his heirs-male succeeding in his estates. He was made Secretary of State for Scotland in 1640, and was arrested, along with his brother, at Oxford, in 1644, as has been already detailed.

When the King put himself into the hands of the Scottish army at Newark, in 1646, he was one of the commissioners sent by the Scottish Parliament, and used his utmost endeavours to induce the King to agree to the terms submitted to him, but in vain.

When his brother marched into England, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland; but being soon afterwards deprived, by the Act of Classes, of all his public employments, for his adherence to "the Engagement," he went abroad and waited on King Charles the

Second at the Hague. He succeeded, while there, his brother as Duke of Hamilton and Earl of Cambridge, and was invested with the order of the Garter.

WILLIAM, DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

He accompanied the King to Scotland in 1650, but was not suffered, by the Covenanting party, who then had all the power both in church and state, to remain with his Majesty ; whereupon he retired to the Island of Arran. He remained there until the end of January 1651, when he was permitted to come to court, and was received with much distinction by the King. He obtained liberty to raise a troop of horse, and he soon collected about a hundred, many of them noblemen and gentlemen, whose estates had been seized by the usurpers. He afterwards raised seven other troops, who joined the army at Moffat, previously to its entering England, and he accompanied the King on the whole march until they came to Worcester. Here they found themselves surrounded by an army of 30,000 men, commanded by Cromwell in person, who, attacking the city on all sides, met with little resistance except from the Duke and General Middleton. The Duke behaved with uncommon bravery and good conduct, charging repeatedly at the head of his regiment, notwithstanding the reiterated solicitations of the King for him to retire, until he was wounded and carried into the town. His wound, when it came to be examined by the King's surgeon Kincaid, was found to be caused by a slug shot, which had completely splintered and crushed the bone of the leg a little below the knee, and he recommended taking off the limb ; but Trappam, Cromwell's surgeon, who had been called in by Kincaid, assuring the Duke there was no necessity for the operation, it was allowed to remain. But he died on the 12th of the month, nine days after he had received the wound. There is every probability that, had the limb been taken off, he might have survived. He expressed a wish that his body might be carried to Hamilton and buried with his ancestors ; but this request, notwithstanding the earnest solicitations of his servants, was flatly refused, and it was interred in the cathedral church of Worcester.

Burnet's Memoirs.

According to Lord Clarendon, he was a man not inferior in parts or understanding to the wisest men in the nation ; of great honour, courage, and sincerity in his nature, and, what was a rare virtue at that time, was still the same man he pretended to be,—and, in truth, was in all respects a very accomplished person. Upon his deathbed he expressed a great cheerfulness that he had the honour to lose his life in the King's service,

WILLIAM, DUKE OF HAMILTON. to atone for his former faults, and testify the sincerity of his devotion to the royal cause.

Wood's Peer. i. 706.

His Grace married, in 1638, Lady Elizabeth Maxwell, eldest daughter and co-heiress of James, Earl of Dirleton, and by her, who married, 2dly, Thomas Dalmahoy, Esq. had issue—

I. James, Lord Polmont, who died an infant, and five daughters,—

1. Lady Anne, married to Robert, third Earl of Southesk, and had issue.

2. Lady Elizabeth, married to James Lord Kilmaurs, eldest son to William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, without issue ; secondly, to Sir David Cunningham of Robertland.

3. Lady Mary, married, 1st, (contract dated 1663) to Alexander, second Earl of Calender ; 2dly, to Sir James Livingston of Westquarter ; 3dly, to James, third Earl of Findlater.

Rob. Gen. Cunn. 90.

4. Lady Margaret, married to William Blair of Blair, an ancient family in the shire of Ayr, and had issue.

5. Lady Diana died young.

By Cromwell's Act of Grace and pardon, 1654, William Duke of Hamilton, deceased, was excepted from all benefit thereof, and his estates were forfeited, reserving out of them £400 per annum to his Duchess during her life, and, after her death, £100 per annum to each of his four daughters, and their heirs for ever.

The Dukedom of Hamilton, with the titles and estates, in virtue of the patent 1643, devolved on his niece, Anne, Duchess of Hamilton.

The English titles of Earl of Cambridge and Lord Innerdale, which were granted to his father the second Marquis in 1619, with limitation to the heirs-male of his body, became extinct with him ; but the Scottish honours of Earl of Cambridge and Lord Innerdale, included in the patent of the Dukedom granted to his brother in 1643, descended to his niece along with the other titles.

ANNE, DUCHESS OF HAMILTON,

AND

WILLIAM, DUKE OF HAMILTON.*

ANNE, Duchess of Hamilton, eldest surviving daughter of James, first Duke of Hamilton, was born about the year 1636. She married Lord William Douglas, eldest son of William, first Marquis of Douglas, by his second wife, Lady Mary Gordon, third daughter of George, first Marquis of Huntly. He was born 24th December 1634, created Earl of Selkirk, Lord Daer and Shortcleugh, by patent dated 4th August 1646, to him and his heirs-male whatsoever. He was fined £1000 by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, 1654. On the Restoration, in consequence of a petition from the Duchess, he was created Duke of Hamilton for life, 12th October 1660, and at the same time he was sworn a Privy Councillor.

ANNE, DUCHESS
OF HAMILTON.

Wood's Peerage,
vol. i. p. 707.

At that time he occupied himself chiefly in the recovery of the family from the great debts under which it laboured, and was successful, under good and skilful management, in effecting this, at the end of a few years. After he had compassed this, he attended more to public affairs, and distinguished himself, in the Parliament 1673, by his opposition to Lauder-

Burnet, i. 103.

* The subsequent part of the Memoirs of the Ducal Family are in a great measure taken from Mr Wood's edition of Douglas's Peerage, lately published, which is so full and complete as to admit of very little addition or alteration; but, as making such copious extracts from that excellent and valuable work would have been an infringement of the copyright, I waited upon Messrs Constable and Company, and solicited permission to make these extracts, which request these gentlemen granted in the most liberal and handsome manner. The articles Abercorn, Bargeny, Belhaven, Haddington, Orkney, Ruglen, and Selkirk, in the Second Part of this work, are drawn from the same source. Of the remainder, with the exception of two or three others, about ninety genealogies are original.

ANNE, DUCHESS
OF HAMILTON.

Burnet's Memoirs.

dale,—demanding that the situation of the nation should be examined, and its grievances redressed, before the supplies were granted. He, and the other leaders of the opposition, were invited to court, and dismissed with full assurances of their demands being complied with. They hastened down to Scotland, but, on their arrival, found that the Parliament was dissolved. This excited such violent discontent, that the assassination of Lauderdale was proposed; but that desperate measure was overruled and scouted by the Duke of Hamilton, who was again invited to court, with his friends. They requested to be heard by their Sovereign in person; but being desired to present their complaints in writing, they declined, as the most cautious remonstrance it was possible to frame, could be converted into leasing-making. Thus Lauderdale became more absolute than ever. His opponents were displaced from council in 1674, with the exception of the Duke of Hamilton, who was at last removed, in 1676, for opposing the sentence against Baillie of Jerviswood. Notwithstanding the prohibition to quit the kingdom, the Duke, and thirteen other Peers, repaired to court, in 1678, to complain of Lauderdale's proceedings; but, as they had departed without permission, an audience was refused. At length they were heard, 25th May, in presence of the Cabinet Council; but being again required to produce their complaints in writing, which they declining to do without a previous indemnity, the King declared his full approbation of the Scottish measures. On the breaking out of the insurrection in Scotland in 1679, the Duke of Hamilton, and the Scottish Lords then in London, humanely offered to dispel it, without arms or effusion of blood, if the sufferings of the people were relieved. This offer was rejected. They afterwards obtained an audience, and were fully heard on their complaints against Lauderdale, but in vain.

The Duke of Hamilton was invested with the Order of the Garter in 1682, and, on the accession of James the Second, sworn a Privy Counsellor, and appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. He was constituted an Extraordinary Lord of Session, 26th March 1686, and sworn a Member of the English Privy Council 14th April 1687. On the arrival of the Prince of Orange in London, 1688, a meeting of the Scottish nobility and gentry then in that city was held, of which the Duke of Hamilton was elected President. They framed an address, 10th January 1689, requesting the Prince to assume the government and to call a Con-

vention of Estates. This Convention met at Edinburgh, 14th March 1689, and the Duke was chosen president of that meeting, which declared the throne vacant, and tendered the crown to King William and Queen Mary, who were accordingly proclaimed. The Convention being turned into a Parliament, the Duke of Hamilton was constituted their Majesties' Lord High Commissioner thereto in June 1689: His Grace had the office of President of the Council and High Admiral of Scotland,—was again High Commissioner to the Parliament which met 18th April 1693,—and, on the 19th December following, appointed an Extraordinary Lord of Session, being then in London; from whence returning in March 1694, he died, at the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, on the 18th April same year, in the 60th year of his age, and was buried at Hamilton, where a monument is erected to his memory, with a long inscription, printed in Crawford's Peerage.

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According to Burnet, he was not of polished manners,—he was rough, but candid and sincere. His temper was boisterous,—less calculated to submit than to govern. He wrote well but spoke ill,—for his judgment, when calm, was better than his imagination. He made himself a great master in the knowledge of the laws, of the history, and of the families of Scotland, and seemed always to have a regard to justice and the good of his country.

Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, a lady of great constancy of mind, evenness of temper, solidity of judgment, and unaffected piety, survived her husband many years. Her Grace resigned her titles into the hands of King William, 9th July 1698, in favour of her eldest son, the Earl of Arran, who was accordingly created Duke of Hamilton, with the original precedency.

The King of France, not unmindful of the services the Hamiltons had rendered his predecessors at different periods, engaged that justice should be done to the family concerning the Duchy of Chatelherault, granted to the Earl of Arran when Regent of Scotland and tutor to Queen Mary; *vide* the 22d article of the Treaty of Utrecht, quoted in note below.*

* “Spondet insuper Rex Christianissimus quod Genti Hamiltonianæ super Ducatu de Chatelraut; Duci de Richmond super iis quæ in Gallia petenda habet, ut et Domino Carolo de Douglas, circa fundos quosdam ab ipso repetendos, aliisque, post pacem initam, jus quam primum fieri faciet.”

“Le Roy, T. C. promet encore qu’il fera incessamment après la paix faite, *faire droit à la famille d’Hamilton au sujet du Duché de Chatelherault*; au Duc de Richemont sur les pretentions qu’il a en France, comme aussi au Sr. Charles Douglas touchant quelques terres en fonds qu’ils repete, et à d’autres particuliers.”

From the “Actes, Memoires, et autres Pieces Authentiques concernant la paix Utrecht, tome ii. p. 503. A Utrecht 1714.” 22d Article of the Treaty, 11th April 1713.

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Soon afterwards Duchess Anne gave a commission to her third son, the Earl of Selkirk, who went to Paris with a view to have the rights of his family recognized, and to make an arrangement with the French Court, so as to procure an indemnification for the *pecuniary* interests attached to the Duchy of Chatelherault, amounting to 500,000 livres, the liquidation of which sum had been placed upon the town-house of Paris, and allowed to fall in arrear. This partial transaction was left incomplete by the demise of the Duchess. She died in 1716, and was succeeded by her grandson, James, fifth Duke of Hamilton, a minor, leaving the French honours to this James, as they had originally been granted by Henry the Second, in 1548, with the income attached to them, in abeyance.

The Duchess died in 1716, aged eighty.* Her issue were—

1. Lady Mary, who was born on the 30th April 1657.
2. James, fourth Duke of Hamilton.
3. Lord William, who died in France without issue.
4. Lady Catherine, baptized at Hamilton, 24th October 1662, married to John, first Duke of Athol, and had issue.
5. Lord Charles, Earl of Selkirk, for whom *vide* article SELKIRK.
6. Lord John, Earl of Ruglen, and, on the death of his brother, Earl of Selkirk, for whom *vide* article RUGLEN.

* It is a current tradition in Clydesdale, that, during the Usurpation, she happened to be in the Castle of Evandale when one of Cromwell's generals passed it with some military going from Hamilton to Ayrshire, and caused fire upon him as he approached the town of Strathaven. He inquired who lived there, and being told it was a lady, replied, "She must be a bold woman indeed." The Castle of Strathaven stands upon a rocky eminence at the town of Strathaven, and round it winds a small rivulet called Pomilion, which falls into the Avon about a mile below. It was surrounded by a strong wall, with turrets at certain distances, and the entrance was secured by a draw-bridge. This and the Castle of Arran were alternately the residence of the Duchess during the Usurpation; and, after the Restoration, she always remembered the attachment shown by her tenants and vassals in the days of her adversity, and made an annual visit to Strathaven at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, till she was prevented by the infirmities of old age. After her death, in 1716, the Castle was allowed to fall into disrepair. She endowed a second minister in Hamilton, another in Lesmahagow, and a catechist in Evandale. She founded and endowed several schools, built bridges, and performed many acts of benevolence and piety, which make her name to be revered in Clydesdale to this day.

The words Evandale and Strathaven are used here synonymously. According to Chalmers, the British or Celtic *Strath*, and the Anglo-Saxon *Dale*, equally signify a broad and extensive vale.

7. Lord George, Earl of Orkney, for whom *vide* article ORKNEY.

8. Lady Susan, married, first, in 1684, to John, second Earl of Dundonald, who died 16th May 1690; secondly, to Charles, third Marquis of Tweeddale, who died 15th December 1715. She had issue to both, and died 7th February 1737.

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9. Lady Margaret, married to James, fourth Earl of Panmure, attainted in 1715, and died, without issue, at Edinburgh, in 1731.

10. Lord Basil, for whom *vide* article SELKIRK.

11. Lord Archibald Hamilton of Riccarton and Pardovan, in the county of Linlithgow in Scotland, of Court Nichola in the county of Longford, and Castle Confey in the county of Kildare in Ireland, was baptized at Hamilton Palace 17th February 1673. He was bred to the sea service; had a lieutenant's commission in the royal navy conferred on him at St Christopher's, 4th July 1690, by Admiral Wright; had the command of the Sheerness, of 30 guns, 1693, and the rank of captain in the royal navy. A commission was made out for his being rear-admiral of the white 1709, but Lord Dursley having at the same time, though much his junior officer, a commission for vice-admiral of the blue, he declined accepting of it, and made a campaign in Flanders that year, distinguishing himself at the battle of Malplaquet. He was appointed captain-general, governor, and Vice-admiral of the Island of Jamaica, 15th August 1710, and had his commission renewed by King George the First, 15th February 1715. He commanded the Captain man-of-war in the sea-fight betwixt Admiral Byng and the Spanish fleet, off Cape Pesara in Sicily, 1718; was constituted one of the Lords of the Admiralty, 19th May 1729; sat at that board until 1738, when he was dismissed for attaching himself to and accepting the office of surveyor-general of Cornwall from the Prince of Wales, then at variance with the court. On the dissolution of the Walpole administration, he was, 19th March 1742, reinstated in his seat at the Admiralty Board, where he continued until he was appointed Master and one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. He was elected member of Parliament for the county of Lanark, on a vacancy 1718; rechosen at the general elections 1722 and 1727; elected for Queenborough, on a vacancy 1735, and for Dartmouth 1742. He died in Pall Mall, London, 5th April 1754, in the eighty-second year of his age, being then senior captain in the British navy, and was buried in the Earl of Orkney's vault at Taplow.

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He married, first, an Irish lady, but had no issue by her, who was buried in Westminster Abbey, 11th April 1719; secondly, 26th September 1719, Lady Jane Hamilton, fifth daughter of James, sixth Earl of Abercorn. That lady was, in 1736, appointed first lady of the bedchamber, mistress of the robes and privy purse, to Augusta, Princess of Wales; also governess to King George the Third, on his birth in 1738; and, dying at Paris on 6th December 1753, was buried at Montmartre. She had four sons and four daughters.

1. Elizabeth Douglas, born 22d August 1720, married, 16th May 1742, to Francis, Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, and had issue; secondly, to General Robert Clarke, and, dying in Dover Street, London, 24th February 1800, in her 80th year, was buried in the Ormond vault, in King Henry the Eighth's chapel, in Westminster Abbey.

2. Charles Hamilton of Riccartoun, Pardovan, and Court Nichola, and Castle Confey, born in London on the 29th October 1721. He served three campaigns in the Russian service; the first, 1740, as lieutenant in the regiment of Kiow; the second and third, in 1741 and 1742, as aid-du-camp to Mareschal Keith, with the rank of captain, "*pendant lesquelles deux campagnes il m'a assisté dans la dite qualité, avec toute la bravoure et intelligence requiré dans une telle emploie, dans toutes les occasions qui sont arrivées contre les Suedois,*" as appears by a certificate from Mareschal Keith and Comte de Lacy. He received many wounds, and served as a volunteer in Germany from 1742 to 1745, with his friend the famous Count Regnaut de Schaumbourg Lippe. He was appointed captain of a company in the Marquis of Granby's regiment of foot 1745; was as remarkable for his parts and brilliant wit as his bravery, and died 10th September 1771. He married Mary Catherine, youngest daughter of Colonel Dufresne, a distinguished officer, who lost an arm at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709, and had one child, who, in 1777, was appointed a lady-attendant on their Royal Highnesses the King's daughters. She married, in June 1785, John Dickenson, junior, Esq. of Taxal in Cheshire.

3. Jane, born at London 9th August 1722, died 18th May 1723.

4. A daughter, born in London 4th August 1724, died soon after.

5. Jane, born in London 19th August 1726, married at Greenwich Hospital, 23d July 1753, to Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart, and had issue. She died at Petersburg, 13th November 1771, *ætatis* 46.

6. Archibald, born in Dublin 11th September 1727, a youth of uncom-

mon promise, drowned in the river Thames, while at Westminster school, 30th May 1744, ætat. 17, buried in Westminster Abbey.

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7. Frederick Hamilton of Riccartoun, Pardovan, Court Nichola, and Castle Confey, born at London 25th December 1723. The Prince of Wales stood godfather to him in person. He was bred to the church, by the express desire of his Royal Highness; presented, in 1753, to the vicarage of Wellingborough, in the county of Northampton, and to a living in Ireland by his cousin the Earl of Abercorn. On the accession of King George the Third, he was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains. In 1771, succeeded his brother in his Scottish and Irish estates, as heir-male of entail, and died at Bath 19th February 1811, in the 83d year of his age. He married Miss Daniel, of the kingdom of Ireland, and by her, who died at Brighton in November 1805, had issue,—Elizabeth, married to John, Earl of Aldborough; Jane, married 12th February 1798, to George Halman, Esq. and died 11th June 1810; and Robert, who died unmarried at Swansea, 19th November 1809.

8. The Right Honourable Sir William Hamilton, K. B. born at the Admiralty, London, 13th December 1730, was an officer in the 3d regiment of foot guards, and Equerry to King George the Third; elected member of Parliament for Midhurst 1761, and appointed, 1764, ambassador to Naples, which he enjoyed, with the uninterrupted approbation of the two Courts, for thirty-six years. No man was better fitted for that station: he did more for the advancement of the fine arts and natural philosophy than any individual or corporation in the kingdom of Naples, perhaps even the government itself. He paid frequent visits to Mount Vesuvius, Mount *Ætna*, and other volcanos, to investigate the phenomena of the eruptions, which he illustrated by the *Campi Phlegræi*, two volumes folio, Naples 1776; a most accurate, splendid, and magnificent publication, with drawings, coloured from nature under his own inspection. In February 1783, he took a journey through Calabria to observe the effects produced by the dreadful earthquakes which had just before desolated that beautiful province, and transmitted the result of his observations to the Royal Society. He was indefatigable in bringing to light the buried treasures of antiquity; promoted the publication of the magnificent account of *Herculaneum*, and "*Antiquites Etrusques, Grecques et Romains, tirées de Cabinet de Sieur Hamilton*," thus introducing a pure and classic style in the arts. By his exertions in getting the English fleet refitted at Palermo

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was Lord Nelson speedily enabled to pursue the French, and achieve the glorious victory of Aboukir. The English nobility and gentry who visited Naples expressed the warmest acknowledgments for the splendid hospitality he exercised towards them. He was invested with the order of the Bath, 3d January 1772; was sworn a privy councillor 8th June 1791; finally quitted Naples in 1800; and, dying at Piccadilly in 1803, was buried in Wales. He married, first, 25th January 1758, the only child of Hugh Barlow, of Lawrenny Hall in Pembrokeshire, with whom he got a large estate. She died at Naples, 25th August 1782, and was buried in Wales; secondly, he married at London, 6th September 1791, Miss Emma Harte, both without issue.

He bequeathed his property to his nephew the Hon. C. F. Greville.

JAMES, EARL OF ARRAN,

AND FOURTH DUKE OF HAMILTON.

JAMES, eldest son of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, was born on the 11th April 1658, and educated principally at the University of Glasgow, after which he proceeded on his travels abroad. Returning to Britain, his Lordship discovered so much good sense, agreeable humour, and pleasant wit, that he was soon distinguished by Charles the Second, who, 17th January 1679, appointed him one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber,* and, in December 1683, nominated him ambassador extraordinary to France, to congratulate Louis XIV. on the birth of his grandson Philip, Duke of Anjou. He served two campaigns under the French King as his aid-du-camp, the Dauphin and his Lordship being sworn into that office on the same day; and he was in France when Charles the Second died.

On that occasion, Louis XIV. wrote to Barillon, his resident at London:—"20th February 1685.—In the present state of affairs in England, I have not thought it proper to give the Earl of Arran a letter to the King, particularly as that which I have written to him on our mutual affliction, and on his accession to the crown, is even contrary to custom; and it was from pure motives of friendship only that I dispensed with the forms of etiquette which have obliged me to wait till I was informed of the change.

JAMES,
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OF HAMILTON.

1658.
Wood's Peer. i. 710.

1685.
Fox's History.

* He had not been long at court before an affair of gallantry involved him in a quarrel with Lord Mordaunt, afterwards the celebrated Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, which led to a hostile meeting betwixt the parties in Greenwich Park. The Earl firing first, narrowly missed Lord Mordaunt, who generously discharged his pistol in the air: then, at the request of the latter, they engaged with swords. Lord Mordaunt was wounded about the groin; but, running the Earl into the thigh, his sword broke, so that his life came into the power of the Earl of Arran, who honourably put an end to the contest, and they parted good friends.

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I desire, therefore, that you will acquaint his Majesty with the cause why I have not given any letters to the Earl of Arran; and, moreover, that you will do for this nobleman all the good offices in your power, to obtain for him, from the new King, such advantages as may suit him, considering him as a person who has ever displayed all the attachment to the service of the King which was compatible with his zeal for the late King of England, and which he will still continue to display for his present Majesty."

In answer, Barillon wrote to the King:—"London, 26th February 1685.—The Earl of Arran arrived here to-day. I have not failed to render him all the good offices which your Majesty commanded me. From the answer which the King returned me, I believe he has good cause to hope being made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber; it is what suits him best at present."

Fox's History.

This powerful recommendation, and his own merits, had their weight with James the Second, who not only continued the Earl of Arran in his post in the bedchamber, but also appointed him master of the wardrobe, and, 28th July 1685, conferred on him the command of the first or Royal regiment of horse.

In the Parliament of Scotland, 29th April 1686, was passed an act, dissolving from the crown, and granting to the Earl of Arran, the estates of Cultness, in the county of Lanark, North Berwick in the shire of Haddington, and Goodtrees in Mid-Lothian, forfeited by Thomas and David Stewarts, elder and younger of Cultness, and annexed to the crown 1585.

1687.

On the revival of the order of the Thistle in 1687, the Earl of Arran was nominated one of the knights companions thereof. Going down to Scotland that year, in April, he attended, at Kirkbymoorside, his kinsman George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in his last illness. His Lordship adhered firmly to James the Second, whom he did not quit till his embarkation at Rochester, 23d December 1688.

1688.

At the meeting of the Scottish nobility and gentry, assembled in London by the Prince of Orange, in January 1689, of which his father the Duke of Hamilton was president, the Earl of Arran expressed himself thus:—"I have all the honour and deference for the Prince of Orange imaginable. I think him a brave prince, and that we owe him great obligations in contributing so much to our delivery from popery; but, while I pay these praises, I cannot violate my duty to my master; I can distinguish betwixt his popery and his person; I dislike the one, but have sworn, and do owe allegiance to the other,

which makes it impossible for me to sign away that which I cannot forbear believing is the King my master's right; for his present absence in France can no more affect my duty, than his longer absence from us has done all the while; and the Prince, desiring our advice, mine is, that we should move his Majesty to return, and call a free Parliament for the securing our religion and property, which, in my humble opinion, will at last be found to be the best way to heal all our breaches."

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According to the confession of the Earl of Annandale, delivered to King William, 14th August 1690, the Earl of Arran was deeply engaged in Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorly's plot for the restoration of the abdicated family; and, being also suspected of corresponding with the Court of St Germain's, his Lordship was twice committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where he remained many months, but was at length discharged without prosecution. Returning to Scotland, he lived privately for some years. His father's death, in 1694, brought no accession of honours or estate, the same being hereditary in the Duchess his mother; but King William accepting of her resignation, as already mentioned, the Earl of Arran was, by patent signed at Loo, 10th August 1698, created Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran, Lanark, and Cambridge, Lord Aven, Polmont, Machanshyre, and Innerdale, with the precedence of the original creation, 12th April 1643, as if he had regularly succeeded thereto. This occasioned no small surprise to the friends of government, his Grace's disaffection to King William being well known. The failure of the Darien expedition having created a great ferment in Scotland, the Duke of Hamilton took an active part in the affairs of the African Company, attending their meetings, and promoting addresses in their behalf. His Grace took the oaths and his seat in Parliament, 21st May 1700.

In the Memoirs of Scotland, attributed to Lockhart of Carnwath, his Grace is thus portrayed:—"In the affair of Darien he formed a party, very considerable for numbers and power, that stood firm to the interests of the country, and asserted the independence of the nation. Had not his loyalty been so unalterable, and that he never would engage in King William and his government's service, and his love to his country induced him to oppose that King and England's injustice and encroachments upon it, no doubt he had made as great a figure in the world as any other whatsoever, and that either in a civil or a military capacity; for he was master

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of an heroic and undaunted courage, a clear, ready, and penetrating conception, and knew not what it was to be surprised, having at all times, and on all occasions, his wits about him; and though, in Parliament, he did not express his thoughts in a style altogether eloquent, yet he had so nervous, majestic, and pathetical a mode of speaking, and applying what he spoke, that it was valued and regarded. Never was a man so well qualified to be the head of a party as himself; for he could, with the greatest dexterity, apply himself to and sift through the inclinations of different parties, and so cunningly manage them, that he gained some of all to his; and, if once he had entered into a new measure, and formed a project, (though in the doing thereof he was too cautious,) he did then prosecute his designs with such courage, that nothing could either daunt or divert his zeal and forwardness.

“ The cavaliers and country party had a great opinion and honour for him, and that deservedly, for it is well known he often refused great offers if he would leave them, and was, by his excellent qualifications and eminent station and character, absolutely necessary both to advise and support them. He wanted not a share of that haughtiness which is in some measure inherent in his family, though he was affable and courteous to those he knew were honest men, and in whom he confided. He was extremely cautious and wary in engaging in any project that was dangerous; and it was thought, not perhaps without too much ground, that his too great concern for his estate in England occasioned a great deal of lukewarmness in his opposition to the Union, and unwillingness to enter into several measures that were proposed to prevent the same. But his greatest failing lay in his being somewhat too selfish and revengeful, which he carried along with him in all his designs, and did thereby several times prejudice the cause for which he contended. And to these two failings any wrong steps he shall be found to make are solely to be attributed. But since it is certain there is no mortal without some imperfection or other, and his were so small and inconsiderable in respect of his great endowments and qualifications, we may well enough pass them over, and conclude him a great and extraordinary man; and, whensoever a loyal and true Scotsman shall reflect on his actions, he cannot fail to admire and love him for the service he did his King and country, and number him amongst those worthies whose memories ought ever to be revered in Scotland.”

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So formidable, indeed, was the opposition headed by his Grace, that King William's ministers thought it impossible to stem the torrent without his Majesty's presence in Scotland. Parliament, after sitting a few days, was, on the 30th May 1700, adjourned to October; and in that interval the most indefatigable exertions were made by ministers to gain individual votes, and the King's coming down was strongly and repeatedly urged. The King, however, did not think proper to comply with these wishes of ministers; but, by the proper application of money and disposal of places, they at length succeeded in securing a majority of votes in Parliament. The Duke and Duchess made a most splendid entry into Edinburgh before the meeting of Parliament, which, after some adjournments, sat down 29th October. In that session his Grace exerted himself, with consummate eloquence, in support of the claims of the African Company, and in reprobating the affair of Darien. But all opposition to ministers was unavailing,—they carried every point; and Parliament was adjourned 1st February 1701.

1700.

On the accession of Queen Anne, 8th March 1702, his Grace, with many of the chief nobility and gentry, went to London to endeavour to prevail with her Majesty to call a new Parliament; but her Majesty did not think it proper to adopt this advice, and the Convention Parliament was summoned to meet on the 9th June 1702. On that day the session was opened; and, as soon as prayers were said, his Grace made a speech against the legality of the meeting, entered a protestation to that effect, and then withdrew, with seventy-nine members who adhered thereto. This patriotic band, as it was called, went in a body from the Parliament-house, amidst the acclamations of the people, to the Cross-Keys Tavern, where the night was spent in mirth and festivity. They sent up Lord Blantyre with an address to the Queen, showing their reasons for this procedure, which her Majesty refused to receive. This Parliament sat till the 30th June, and was soon after dissolved.

The first session of the new Parliament was opened 6th May 1703, when the Duke of Hamilton presented the draft of "An act for recognizing and asserting her Majesty's authority, and her undoubted right and title to the imperial crown of this kingdom," which was agreed to, with the addition of a clause presented by the Lord Advocate, declaring it high treason to impugn or quarrel her exercise of the government since her actual entry thereto. By this clause, which met with opposition, the legality of the preceding

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session of Parliament was established. The second session of Parliament took place 11th July 1704. On the 17th July, the Duke of Hamilton moved that a resolve, presented by him on the 14th, "That this Parliament will not proceed to the nomination of a successor until we have had a previous treaty with England, in relation to our commerce and other concerns with that nation, should be resumed into consideration." This being done, the Earl of Rothes presented another resolve, in these terms: "That this Parliament will go, in the first place, into the consideration of such conditions and regulations of government as may be proper to rectify our constitution, and vindicate and secure the independency of the kingdom, and then the Parliament will take into consideration the resolve offered for a treaty, previous to nomination." After some debate, Sir James Falconer of Phesdo moved that the two resolves be conjoined, which motion was carried against ministers, 122 to 80, 32 of the nobility in the majority and 33 in the minority. A day was fixed for the nomination of commissioners to treat with England; but the Dukes of Hamilton and Athol refusing to concur with the Duke of Queensberry and Earl of Seaford, whom they wished to exclude, the opportunity of securing the appointment was irretrievably lost. On the 25th August was passed the famous "Act for the security of the kingdom," by which the Estates of Parliament were authorised to meet, twenty days after the death of the Queen, to nominate and declare the successor to the imperial crown of the realm, the said successor being always of the royal line of Scotland, and of the true Protestant religion, providing always that the same be not successor to the crown of England, unless, during her Majesty's reign, there be such conditions of government settled and enacted as may secure the honour and sovereignty of this crown and kingdom; the freedom, frequency, and power of Parliament; the religion, liberty, and trade of the nation from English or any foreign influence. When the Princess Sophia and her descendants were thus conditionally excluded, the next heir of the royal line and Protestant faith was the Duke of Hamilton. The calumny repeatedly thrown out against the family was now revived. It was said that from this moment a gleam of royalty opened on his Grace's mind, and the attachment he had hitherto maintained to the exiled family was shaken by the remote prospect of a throne.—The Parliament adjourned on the 28th of August.

In this session the Cavaliers or Country Party were joined by the Duke

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1705.

of Athol, indignant at the discovery of Fraser of Beaumont's plot,—a circumstance that did not promote harmony, as his Grace aspired to be the leader of the party, and would not submit to the superior talents and influence of his brother-in-law the Duke of Hamilton. The next meeting of Parliament took place 3d July 1705. On the 31st July, when the draft of an act and commission for a treaty with England was read, the Duke of Hamilton moved, "That the Parliament proceed to the necessary acts for regulating our trade, the rectification of our present constitution, and the limitations, in terms of the resolve of the preceding session;" and his Grace's motion was carried by a great majority. On a subsequent day, his Grace moved, "That the Union to be treated on should no ways derogate from any fundamental laws, ancient privileges, offices, rights, liberties, or dignities of this nation." This the Court vigorously opposed, as repugnant to their plans of an entire and incorporating union, and the motion was negatived by a majority of two votes.—On the 1st September 1705, the Duke of Hamilton adhered to the Duke of Athol's protest, "That no act for a treaty with England ought to pass unless a clause be adjoined thereto, prohibiting the commissioners that may be appointed for carrying on the said treaty to depart the kingdom in order thereto, until a clause of an act of the last session of the English Parliament, adjudging the subjects of Scotland aliens, shall be rescinded." After this protest was given in, it being late, a motion was made that the further proceedings in this act be delayed till the next sederunt; and the vote being stated, Proceed in this act, or delay?—it carried proceed. Thereafter the vote was stated, Leave the nomination of the commissioners to the Queen, or to be done by the Estates of Parliament?—and carried, by a majority of eight votes, to be left to the Queen. The Duke of Hamilton, contrary to expectation, voted with the majority, saying that, in order to prevent all faction or party in the treating of an affair of such importance, he freely left the nomination of commissioners to her Majesty. This material point being gained, the act was again read, and put to the vote, Approve or not?—and carried approve.—Parliament adjourned on the 21st September.

The last session of the last Parliament of Scotland commenced 3d October 1706. The treaty of Union met with the most determined opposition from the Duke of Hamilton, who, in debate respecting the first article of that treaty, 2d November, said, "What! shall we, in half an hour, yield what our forefathers maintained with their lives and fortunes for

Lockhart's Memoirs,
252.

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many ages? Are none of the descendants here of those worthy patriots who defended the liberty of their country against all invaders—who assisted the great King Robert Bruce to restore the constitution, and avenge the falsehood of England and usurpation of Baliol? Where are the Douglasses and the Campbells? where are the peers? where are the barons? once the bulwarks of the nation? Shall we yield up the sovereignty and independency of Scotland, when we are commanded by those we represent to preserve the same, and assured of their assistance to support us?" This speech drew tears from the eyes of many of his auditors.

From the 4th November, when the vote was put, Approve of the first article of the Union or not? to the 16th January 1707, when Parliament approved of the act ratifying and approving of the treaty of the Union, the Duke of Hamilton voted against every article of that treaty, with the exception of the first clause of the fifteenth article, relating to the equivalent; and his Grace adhered to every protest against it. All this was in the way of fair opposition. His Grace would not enter into the violent measures of his party; and, when a body of 7000 or 8000 men, well armed, were appointed to rendezvous at Hamilton, to push forward to Edinburgh and disperse the Parliament, his Grace, a day or two before the appointed time, sent expresses privately through the whole country, strictly requiring all concerned to put off their design; and he being entirely trusted, by these means so thwarted and broke the measure, that not above 500, who were more forward than the others, came to the place appointed. Thus the Duke had the merit of saving Scotland from all the horrors of civil bloodshed, in which too many of the Opposition were ready to plunge the nation.

Great numbers of the landed gentlemen of Scotland, who were averse to the Union, having come to Edinburgh, and many more being expected, a national address was prepared, requesting the Queen to call a new Parliament, as the only means to avert the miseries of a compulsive Union; but the Duke of Hamilton requiring the addition of a clause expressive of a desire to settle the succession on the House of Hanover, this occasioned a delay that rendered the plan abortive. When the representation of the Parliament of Scotland in the Parliament of Great Britain was under discussion, his Grace proposed that the Marquis of Annandale should renew his motion for establishing the same succession with England; and that, on its rejection, the country party should enter a solemn

protestation, secede for ever from the House, and resume the national address to the Queen. Had this measure been duly executed, we are assured that the Commissioner and his friends were prepared to adjourn the Parliament, and desist from a Union, to which the general aversion of the people could no longer be concealed. A day was fixed for the protestation,—a detailed and high-spirited address was prepared,—but the whole came to nothing, for, on the day appointed, the Duke of Hamilton was seized with a severe fit of the toothache. His Grace, however, was prevailed upon to attend the House; but, refusing to be the presenter of the protestation, although he engaged to be the first adherer thereto, so much time was spent in wrangling that point, that the opportunity was lost,—the representation article was approved of,—the Country Party abandoned all concert,—and, in a few days, deserted the House in despair.

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Lockhart's Memoirs.
296, 304.

Ibid. 324.

His Grace's declining to be the presenter of the protestation, (which it does not appear he ever promised to do,) is stated to have been the result of an interview the preceding evening with the Duke of Queensberry, Lord High Commissioner, who informed his Grace, that to him alone the miscarriage of the Union would be imputed by the Queen, whose favour, amidst all the mazes of opposition, he was unwilling to forfeit. His grandson, Charles Hamilton, in his Memoirs, gives a different account, saying, "At this juncture the Duke received a letter from the Earl of Middleton, the Secretary of State to the Pretender, wherein, after acquainting him with the recent engagements he had entered into with the Queen's ministers, in order to procure a peace to Louis XIV, to whom he was so much indebted, he beseeched his Grace, in the behalf of his master, to forbear giving any further opposition to the Union, as he had extremely at heart to give his sister this proof of his ready compliance with her wishes, not doubting but he would one day have it in his power to restore Scotland to its ancient weight and independence. The letter concluded with recommending the business to be kept a profound secret, as he must be sensible that a discovery might eventually materially prejudice their interests both in England and Scotland. Thunderstruck at this extraordinary and unexpected request,—wounded to the quick at not having had previous notice of the negotiation while on foot, that he might have taken his measures accordingly,—the Duke abandoned himself to despondence. The conflicting struggle within his breast preyed visibly upon his health, and at last produced a violent fit of illness, which had nearly deprived his country of his further services, and his family of his protection."

Hamilton's Transactions, p. 41.

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“ To this hitherto unaccounted-for incident is to be attributed the conduct of his Grace on this occasion, not to the inconsistent and invidious motives propagated by the partial Lockhart and the vain Colonel Hooke, —the last of whom he disdained to admit to any share of his confidence. The Duke, alluding to that letter of Middleton’s, wrote to his son at St Germans, 7th March 1707,—‘ I am very sensible of your unhappiness at my illness, and your joy at my recovery. You have been very near losing a friend and a father, but, thank God, I am growing stronger every day, and I hope to live a few years longer yet for your sake. Tell Lord Middleton not to be uneasy about his letter. I have been too sick to answer it, but I burnt it, with other papers, for fear of accident, so that his secret would have gone to the grave with me. He has been duped as I expected. He might have known the men with whom he was dealing.’ ”

Hamilton’s Transac-
tions, p. 54.

His Grace pointedly disapproved of the mission of Colonel Hooke to Scotland, to excite the friends of the Pretender to declare for him. He wrote to the Pretender, 7th May 1707, warmly recommending to him to cherish the friendly disposition of his sister Queen Anne, and by all means to abstain from any attempt which might give her umbrage or increase her perplexity. The Pretender, however, resolved to make a descent on Scotland; whereupon the Duke of Hamilton retired to his seat in Staffordshire, to avert suspicion. When the French fleet appeared off the coast in 1708, his Grace was taken into custody and carried to London, but was admitted to bail, his sureties being the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Wharton, and the Lord Halifax. At the keenly-contested general election, 17th June 1708, his Grace was returned one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, and re-chosen next general election, 1710. On the overthrow of the whig ministry, the Duke was, 1st October 1710, appointed lord-lieutenant and custos-rotulorum of the county palatine of Lancaster, Ranger of the Queen’s forests therein, Admiral of the sea-coasts of that county, and admitted Privy Councillor. His Grace was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron of Dutton, in Cheshire, and Duke of Brandon, in the county of Suffolk, by patent, dated 11th September 1711. At the meeting of Parliament in December, notice being taken in the House of Lords, that, in the list of the nobility delivered by Garter King at Arms, there is inserted, James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, among the Dukes; and the House being informed that a patent is passed the great seal, for creating the said Duke of Hamilton Duke of Brandon, it was ordered that the said patent should be laid before the House on Thursday 20th

December, when they would take it into consideration. On that day, counsel were heard for the Duke of Hamilton. Several debates ensued; and a motion for taking the opinion of the twelve judges, "Whether the Queen be disabled, by the Act of Union, to grant a peerage of Great Britain, with all the privileges depending thereon, to any person who was a peer of Scotland before the Union?" having been negatived by a majority of 14 votes, the question was put, "That no patent of honour, granted to any peer of Great Britain, who was a peer of Scotland at the time of the Union, can entitle such peer to sit and vote in Parliament, or sit upon the trial of peers?" when the contents were 57, non-contents 52, consequently the question was carried by a small majority of 5. A protest was entered the same day; and the Scottish peers discontinued their attendance in the House of Lords. The Queen, interesting herself anxiously for the Duke of Hamilton, was present at the debates on the 20th December *incognita*; and, 17th January 1712, sent a message to the House of Lords, under her royal sign-manual, earnestly desiring their advice and concurrence in finding out the best method of settling this affair, to the satisfaction of the whole kingdom. In consequence of this message, on the 25th January the House of Lords agreed to the following report of the committee of the whole House, appointed to take it into consideration, viz.: "That the sitting of the Peers of Great Britain, who were peers of Scotland before the Union, in this House, by election, is alterable by Parliament, at the request of the Peers of Great Britain, who were peers of Scotland before the Union, without any violation of the Union." Although no alteration followed immediately upon this resolution, yet it appeased the Scottish peers so far that they returned to the House of Lords. On the death of Earl Rivers, the Duke of Hamilton was, 5th September 1712, appointed master-general of the ordnance; and, in addition to the order of the Thistle, originally bestowed on him by King James the Second, the Queen thought fit to decorate his Grace with the order of the Garter, into which he was installed, at a chapel held at Windsor, 26th October same year. It was remarked to her Majesty that the case was without a precedent, and that no two such distinct orders had ever been worn by any subject; to which the Queen replied,—“Such a subject as the Duke of Hamilton has a preëminent claim to every mark of distinction which a crowned head can confer. I will henceforth wear both orders myself.”

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Robertson's Proceed-
ings, p. 52.

Hamilton's Transac-
tions, 263.

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His Grace was, a few days afterwards, appointed ambassador extraordinary to France upon the conclusion of the treaty of Utrecht; but, while splendid preparations were making for that embassy, the Duke of Hamilton fell in a duel with Charles, Lord Mohun, Baron of Oakhampton in Devonshire, (who was also killed on the spot,) in Hyde Park, on Saturday, 15th November 1712, in the 55th year of his age, and was buried with his ancestors at Hamilton.

His Grace and Lord Mohun had married two nieces of Charles, Earl of Macclesfield, and for several years had been engaged in a Chancery suit for part of his estate, which created much animosity, inflamed by their espousing different sides in Parliament. At a meeting in the chambers of Mr Orlebar, master in Chancery, 13th November 1712, high words passed betwixt them, particularly during the examination of Lady Gerard's steward Mr Whitworth, when the Duke, saying he had neither truth nor justice in him, Lord Mohun answered, "I know Mr Whitworth is an honest man, and has as much truth as your Grace." At parting, the Duke, going out first, made a low bow to Lord Mohun, who, in like manner, returned his Grace's civility, so that the rest of the company did not apprehend any bad consequence. Lord Mohun, thinking himself ill used, sent General Macartney to the Duke with a message to that effect, on Friday 14th November, when the General called repeatedly at his house, and at last, towards four o'clock, was admitted, and received with great civility. After delivering his message, the Duke said, "My Lord Mohun was very far in the wrong to me last night, and I went abroad early this morning on purpose to tell him so, but, missing of the friend I looked for, and hearing that you had been twice at my door, I guessed, from your intimacy with Lord Mohun, that you might probably come from him, else he should have heard from me before now." His Grace then desired the General to inform Lord Mohun that he would meet him when and where he pleased, and to fix the time and place; but the General saying he had no authority to that effect, and that he thought the difference might be very easily accommodated, the Duke appointed a meeting at the Rose tavern in Covent-Garden, to discourse on the subject. General Macartney returned, at half past four, to the Globe tavern, (where he had dined with Lord Mohun, Sir Robert Rich, and Colonel Churchill,) took Lord Mohun to the Rose tavern, and, to prevent the two peers meeting by surprise, directed the waiter to show the Duke of Hamilton, when he called, into another

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room. His Grace came in a quarter of an hour afterwards, his whole dress changed from a long wig and velvet clothes to a riding wig and stuff coat, without either star or ribbon, only a St Andrew's cross on an old white cloak, and said, smiling to the General, "You see I am come, *en cavalier*;" to which he replying, "I hope it is upon some other gallant occasion, no way relating to our last discourse." The Duke answered, "No, faith, 'tis for the business you know of, *car je suis prest à tout*." Colonel Hamilton, the Duke's friend, was then called in, a gentleman who had an old prejudice to the General for being made Major in the Scottish Guards over his head, besides a later difference which happened in Scotland at the raising of the General's regiment there. At this *rencontre* the General lost all hope of an accommodation; however, a bottle of claret being on the table, he drank to a happy conclusion of the affair. "With all my heart," said the Duke; "and now we have no more to do but to settle the time and place. I think by seven o'clock, in Hyde Park, will be most convenient." "My Lord," said the General, "it is not light by seven; and, besides, I have not yet consulted Lord Mohun on this point, for I came here on another view, which, by the present disposition, I find must be now laid aside." "Well, well," said the Duke, "since you know the time, I'll expect my Lord Mohun there before eight o'clock. We cannot mistake now, so I am your humble servant." The General left the room, and the Duke joined some other company that waited for him. Lord Mohun supped at the King's Arms in Pall-Mall with the Duke of Richmond and others. About midnight, the General called and took his Lordship to a bagnio in Long Acre, where they slept in a room with two beds. The Duke, next morning, went in his chariot to Colonel Hamilton's lodgings at Charing Cross, and hurried him away. The Colonel having forgot his sword, his Grace stopt the carriage, gave the servant a bunch of keys, with orders to bring a mourning sword out of a particular closet, and then drove to Hyde Park, where they found Lord Mohun and General Macartney before them. The Duke made some compliment, and threw off his cloak, when Lord Mohun bowing to him, said, "I must ask your Grace one favour, which is, that these gentlemen may have nothing to do in our quarrel." To this the Duke answering, "My Lord, I leave them to themselves," all immediately drew and engaged. Colonel Hamilton, putting aside a full pass of General Macartney's, wounded himself in the instep; but, after some parrying, Macartney closed in, and, getting the

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Colonel's sword from him with his left hand, the Colonel caught hold of the General's sword. The park keepers coming up, found them on their legs close struggling, the Colonel pulling at the blade of the General's sword with both his hands, while the General had the Colonel's sword in his left hand, free over the Colonel's right shoulder. One of the keepers took their swords, and then they went up to the principals, whom they found on the ground, Lord Mohun in a manner betwixt sitting and lying, bending forwards to the Duke, who was on his knees, leaning to his left, almost across Lord Mohun, both holding each other's swords fast, and striving, but neither able to disengage himself from the other. The Colonel and one of the keepers supported the Duke about thirty yards towards the cake-house, but his Grace, saying he could walk no farther, sunk down on the grass and expired. His body was brought to his house in St James's Square the same morning, while his Duchess was still asleep.*

Such was the animosity with which they fought, that, neglecting the rules of art, they seemed to run on one another, as if they tried who should kill first. Each had received four wounds; those of the Duke were, one in the joint of the right elbow, by which he lost so much blood that it occasioned his dying so soon; another in the left breast, penetrating downward into his body; a large wound on the outside of the right leg, about seven inches long, and an inconsiderable one in the left foot. Lord Mohun's were, one on the right side through his body; another on the left side; a third on the superior and interior part of the left thigh; the fourth, which caused his immediate death, was a large wound in the left groin, going down through the great vessels of the thigh. He had also two or three of the fingers of the left hand cut.†

This event occasioned no small fervent. The Duke's death was imputed to the Whigs, as if they had been afraid of his promoting the interest of the Pretender; and it was said that uncommon pains were taken to spirit up Lord Mohun, who had little inclination to carry the

* This account of the duel is taken from Hamilton's Transactions, and a letter from General Macartney to Colonel Gardner, dated Ostend, 4-15th December 1712, printed in a quarto pamphlet.

† Lord Mohun was no stranger to these affairs. He was twice tried by his peers, first, in 1692, for the murder of William Mountford the player, when 14 voted guilty, 69 not guilty; secondly, in 1699, for the murder of Charles Coote, Esq. but was unanimously acquitted.—The Earl of Warwick and Holland, also tried for the same murder, was found guilty of manslaughter.—*State Trials*.

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affair to an extreme. Examinations were taken before the Privy Council, where Colonel Hamilton swore that, having disarmed General Macartney, he flung down the swords, and ran to the assistance of the Duke, who had fallen, and went on to say—"As I was raising up my Lord Duke, I saw Macartney make a push at his Grace. I immediately looked to see whether he had wounded him, but, perceiving no blood, I took up my sword, expecting that Macartney would attack me again, but he walked off. Just as he was going, up came the keepers and others, to the number of nine or ten." In consequence of this deposition, a proclamation was issued, offering a reward of £500 from government, and £300 from the Duchess of Hamilton, for the apprehension of General Macartney,* "who, as appeared upon oath, gave the Duke the wound of which he died." The peers of Scotland united in an address to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to write to all the kings and states in alliance with her, not to shelter General Macartney, but to cause him to be apprehended, and sent over to England. In the House of Commons, 11th April 1713, leave was given to bring in a bill to abolish trials by single combat, and to prevent duelling. The bill was read twice, and committed 25th June, but was afterwards dropped.

Oldmixon, ii. 511.
Collins's Peer. i. 253.
Hamilton's Transac-
tions, 280.

Commons' Journals.

Such was the tragical termination of the active life of this great man, who uniformly manifested the truest affection and warmest attachment to his

* General Macartney kept himself concealed, and embarked at Dover 24th November, landed at Ostend, and established his residence at Antwerp, where the Duke's son, Charles Hamilton, challenged him, which he declined. After the accession of George I., the General surrendered himself, was tried at the King's Bench, 13th June 1716. The jury, by direction of the court, acquitted him of the murder, but found a verdict of manslaughter, of which he was discharged by the formality of a cold iron, immediately made use of to prevent appeal. At this trial, Colonel Hamilton deviated from what he had sworn before the Privy Council, and only averred that he saw Macartney's sword over the Duke's shoulder. The surgeon, who opened his Grace's body, accounted for the wound in his left breast, to the satisfaction of the court, by saying, that the Duke, using his sword with equal ease and dexterity in either hand, would, on receiving the wound in his right elbow, shift his weapon to the left, and push at Lord Mohun's left groin, thereby exposing his left breast to his antagonist's thrust; and that otherwise it was impossible to account for Lord Mohun's mortal wound. A circumstance of no small weight, was Colonel Hamilton's not getting General Macartney seized by the park keepers, who immediately came up, but suffered him to walk off.

Colonel Hamilton was obliged to sell his company in the Guards, and leave the kingdom, to avoid a prosecution for perjury, and died 17th October 1716.

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native country ; a circumstance that will account for whatever appears inconsistent in his political conduct. Indeed, ever since the Revolution, his whole life was a continual struggle betwixt the *amor patriæ* and his inclination to support the interests of the abdicated family, in which the former uniformly prevailed. To his Grace, Scotland is indebted for its preservation from the horrors of civil war in 1707, a circumstance of itself sufficient to endear his memory to every native of that country. Lockhart of Carnwath's character of his Grace has already been recited. Mackay, in his Memoirs, says of him, " He is brave in his person, with a rough air of boldness,—of good sense,—very forward and hot for what he undertakes,—ambitious and haughty,—a violent enemy,—of a middle stature,—well made,—of a black coarse complexion,—a brisk look,—towards fifty years old." Parnell, in his verses on the peace of 1712, thus notices the Duke's fate :—

Half peopled Gaul, whom numerous ills destroy,
With wishful heart attends the promised joy ;
For this prepares the Duke, Oh sadly slain !
'Tis grief to name him, whom we mourn in vain.
No worth of verse repairs the vital flame,
For verse can only grant a life in fame ;
Yet could my praise, like spicy odours shed,
In everlasting song embalm the dead ;
To realms, that weeping, heard the loss, I'd tell
What courage, sense, and faith with Brandon fell !

His Grace married, first, Lady Anne Spencer, eldest daughter of Robert, second Earl of Sunderland, born 24th June 1666. They had two daughters, who died young ; and their mother dying at Kinniel, 1690, in her 24th year, was buried at Hamilton.* His Grace married, secondly, at Bushy

* After her death his Grace, then Earl of Arran, had, by Lady Barbara Fitzroy, born 16th July 1672, third daughter of Charles the Second and the Duchess of Cleveland, a son, Charles Hamilton, born at Cleveland House, 30th March 1691, during his father's confinement in the Tower. Queen Mary and the Duke of Hamilton, incensed at the discovery of this intrigue, made the retreat of Lady Barbara to the Continent the principal condition of his release. The lady accordingly withdrew to the nunnery of Pointoise, where she died. Her son was reared at Chiswick by the Duchess of Cleveland, and afterwards sent to France, where the care of his person and education was intrusted to the Earl of Middleton, secretary of state to James the Second. He was admitted to an unlimited share of that nobleman's confidence, and

Park, upon Sunday the 17th July 1698, (marriage-contract dated 15th June preceding,) Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Digby, fifth Lord Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley, by Lady Elizabeth Gerard, youngest daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Macclesfield. By this marriage great estates in the counties of Lancaster and Stafford came to the family of Hamilton. Her Grace died at London, 13th February 1744, in her 63d year, having had seven children.

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1. Lady Elizabeth, who died at Hamilton 2d April 1702.
2. Lady Catharine, died 22d December 1712.
3. James, fifth Duke of Hamilton.
4. Lady Charlotte, married, 1st May 1736, to Charles Edwin, of Dunraven and Llanvihangel in Glamorganshire, who died member of Parliament for that county, at Kensington, 29th June 1756. Lady Charlotte was one of the ladies of the bedchamber to Augusta, Princess of Wales, and died at London, 5th February 1777, in her 74th year, without issue, leaving a large fortune, chiefly to the Duke of Hamilton.
5. Lord William Hamilton, chosen member of Parliament for the county of Lanark, at the general election, 1734, but died of a fever in Pall Mall, London, 11th July, same year, and was buried at Hamilton. He married, 30th April 1733, Frances, only daughter and heiress of Francis Hawes, of Purley Hall, in Berkshire, but had no surviving children by her, who, in May 1735, took to her second husband, William, second Viscount Vane ;

held in great consideration by the Court of St Germain's, where he was designed Count of Arran. After his father's death he went to Antwerp, and sent a challenge to General Macartney, but it was not accepted. The loss of his father, followed by a train of disappointments, drove him at length to Switzerland, where he divided his days betwixt the pursuits of alchemy and a friendly intercourse with the Earl Marischall of Scotland. He wrote "Transactions during the reign of Queen Anne, from the Union to the death of that Princess, by Charles Hamilton, Esq." published by his son at London, in one vol. 8vo. 1790. Dying at Paris, 13th August 1754, ætatis 64, he was buried at Montmartre. He married, in 1737, Antoinette Courtney of Archambaud, by whom he had an only child, Charles Hamilton, born at Edinburgh 16th July 1738, who published *The Patriot*, a tragedy, altered from the Italian of Metastasio, and died at the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, 9th April 1800, ætat. 62. He married Johanna, widow of Captain Walter Young, of the royal navy, by whom he had an only child, Charles Hamilton, born at Tingrith in Bedfordshire, 20th December 1783, who died unmarried at Bangalore, in the East Indies, 16th November 1801, in his 18th year.

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and dying without issue, 31st March 1788, æt. 70, was buried at Shipbourne, in Kent.

6. Lady Susan, appointed, 22d March 1731, lady of the bedchamber to the three eldest princesses, married, in August 1736, to Anthony Tracy Keck, of Great Tew, in the county of Oxford, grandson of John, third Viscount Tracy, and died 3d June 1755, leaving issue, Henrietta Charlotta, Viscountess Hereford, Susan, Lady Elcho, and others.

7. Lord Anne, so named after the Queen, his godmother, who was born in St James's Square, London, on Wednesday 12th October 1709, and was christened Sunday 13th November following, the Queen honouring him by being godmother, and the Duke of Marlborough and the Earl of Sunderland stood godfathers. Had an ensign's commission in the 2d regiment of Foot Guards 1731, but resigned it in 1733, when some changes took place in the administration, Sir Robert Walpole triumphing over his opponents. He died in France, 25th December 1748, and his body was interred at St James's, Westminster, 7th July 1749. He married at Bath, in October 1742, Anna Charlotta Maria, daughter and heiress of Charles Powell of Penybank, in the county of Carmarthen, (by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomes Powell,) and by her, who died at London 26th June 1791, ætat. 65, had two sons.

1. James, born at Wydcome, near Bath, 18th July 1746, was captain of a company in the 2d regiment of Foot Guards, with the rank of colonel, when he quitted the army in 1731, and died at the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, 22d January 1804, just after he had completed his 58th year. He married at London, 29th July 1767, Lucy, daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd of Hintlesham, in Suffolk, Baron of Exchequer, widow of Sir John Barker of Sproughton, in the same county, Bart. and by her, who died in September 1790, and was buried at Hintlesham, had one son, James, who died unmarried at Margate, 13th March 1802, ætatis 32, and one daughter, Lucy Charlotte, married at Margate, 16th March 1799, to Brigadier-general Robert Anstruther, eldest son of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, Bart.—an excellent officer, who fell a victim to his fatiguing exertions in the Spanish campaign in January 1809.

2. Charles Powell Hamilton, appointed captain in the royal navy, secretary, register, clerk of the council, and clerk of the juraments of the Island of Grenada, 1789; commanded the Canada of 74, and was in company with the Alexander of 74, when it was taken off the Scilly Islands,

6th November 1794, by a French squadron. The Canada escaped by excellent manœuvring and superior sailing. He was promoted to a rear-admiral's flag 1797; had it on board the Prince, of 98, in the fleet under Lord Bridport, in the engagement with a French squadron, 23d June 1798, when the Tigre of 80, and the Formidable of 74, were taken from the French, and the Alexander of 74 recaptured. He attained the rank of vice-admiral in 1807, and of admiral in 1808. He married, in May 1777, Miss Lucretia Prosser of Hampshire, by whom he had a daughter, Lucretia, and two sons.

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1. Hamilton Charles James Hamilton, captain in the Royal Lanarkshire Militia, born 29th July 1779.

2. Augustus Barrington Price Anne Powell Hamilton, born in May 1781; married, at St George's, Hanover Square, 2d April 1806, to Miss Hyde, daughter of John Hyde, (one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, from 1774 to his death in 1796,) by Mary, daughter of Lord Francis Seymour, Dean of Wells, son of Edward, eighth Duke of Somerset, and by her had two sons, the eldest born in May 1807, the second born 9th October 1808.

JAMES, FIFTH DUKE OF HAMILTON,

AND SECOND DUKE OF BRANDON.

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FIFTH DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

JAMES, fifth Duke of Hamilton, and second Duke of Brandon, was born about 1702. He succeeded his father in 1712; was installed a knight of the Thistle at Holyroodhouse, 31st October 1726, and appointed, in 1727, one of the lords of the bedchamber to King George the Second. His Grace resigned that office in 1733, not approving of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole's administration; was a candidate to represent the Scottish peerage, in opposition to the Court list, at the general election in 1734, and died at Bath 9th March 1743, in his 41st year. His Grace married, first, 14th February 1723, Lady Anne Cochrane, eldest of the three beautiful daughters of John, fourth Earl of Dundonald, and by her, who died 14th August 1724, had one son, James, sixth Duke of Hamilton.

His Grace married, secondly, in 1727, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Thomas Strangeways of Melbury Sampford, in the county of Dorset, co-heir of her brother Thomas. She died without issue, 3d November 1729, and was buried at Melbury Sampford. His Grace married, thirdly, 23d July 1737, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Edward Spenser of Rendlesham, in Suffolk. Her Grace took to her second husband, 24th December 1751, the Honourable Richard Savage Nassau, son of Frederick, third Earl of Rochford, by whom she was mother of Henry, fifth Earl of Rochford, born 28th July 1754; George Richard Savage Nassau, born 5th September 1756; and Lucy, born 3d November 1752, who died an infant. Her Grace died 9th March 1771, having had three children by the Duke of Hamilton.

1. Lady Anne, born in November 1738, married, 11th November 1761, to Arthur, Earl of Donegal, (created Marquis of Donegal 1791,) and died in 1780, having two sons, George-Augustus, second Marquis of Donegal, and Lord Spenser Chichester.

As his

to his wife

in 1702

1702

2. Archibald, ninth Duke of Hamilton, and sixth Duke of Brandon.

3. Lord Spencer Hamilton, born in June 1742; had an ensign's commission in the 3d regiment of Foot Guards 1759; a lieutenancy in the 2d, or Coldstream regiment, 1762; a company in the same regiment in 1776; attained the rank of Colonel in the army 1782, and was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. He remained in the Guards until 1789, when, falling into a bad state of health, he left the army, and died unmarried at Calais, on the 20th March 1791, in the 49th year of his age.

JAMES,
FIFTH DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

JAMES, SIXTH DUKE OF HAMILTON,

AND THIRD DUKE OF BRANDON.

JAMES,
SIXTH DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

JAMES, sixth Duke of Hamilton, and third Duke of Brandon, was born in 1724; succeeded his father in 1743; was invested with the order of the Thistle 14th March 1755; and, being in a weak state of health, was seized with a cold, and died of inflammation in the chest, caught in hunting, after a very few days' illness, at Great Tew in Oxfordshire, on the 18th January 1758, in the 34th year of his age, and was buried at Hamilton.

His Grace married, 14th February 1752, Elizabeth, second daughter of John Gunning of Castle Coote, in the county of Roscommon, by Bridget, youngest daughter of Theobald, Viscount Mayo. Her Grace was one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the Queen, which office she resigned in 1784. She married, secondly, 3d March 1759, John, fifth Duke of Argyll; was created a peeress of Great Britain, 4th May 1766, by the title of Baroness Hamilton of Hameldon, in the county of Leicester, with the dignity of Baron Hamilton to the heirs-male of her body; and, dying 20th December 1790, was buried in the church of Kilmun, in Argyleshire, having had three children by the Duke of Hamilton:

1. Lady Elizabeth, born 26th January 1753; married, 23d June 1774, to Edward Smith, twelfth Earl of Derby; had a son, Edward, Lord Stanley, and died at the house of G. J. Hamilton, Esq. Gloucester Street, Portman Square, London, 14th March 1797, in her 45th year, and was buried at Bromley, in Kent, 2d April.*

2. James-George, seventh Duke of Hamilton.

3. Douglas, eighth Duke of Hamilton.

* The Earl of Derby had an only daughter, Lady Charlotte Hornby, wife of Counsellor Hornby, whose sister was married to Lord Stanley. Lady Charlotte died on the 25th November 1805.

JAMES-GEORGE, SEVENTH DUKE OF HAMILTON,
AND FOURTH DUKE OF BRANDON.

JAMES-GEORGE, seventh Duke of Hamilton, and fourth Duke of Brandon, was born at the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, 18th February 1755, and succeeded his father in 1758. On the death of Archibald, Duke of Douglas, in 1761, he became the male representative and chief of the illustrious house of Douglas, succeeding to the titles of Marquis of Douglas, Earl of Angus, and Lord of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest. The guardians of his Grace asserted his right, as male representative, to the Douglas estates, under a persuasion that Mr Douglas, son and heir of Lady Jane Stewart, sister of the Duke of Douglas, was a supposititious child, taken at Paris from the real parents. A long lawsuit was the consequence. In Paris it was decided in favour of the Hamiltons, and the claim was again sustained by the Court of Session in Scotland; but, on an appeal to the House of Lords, was ultimately decided in favour of Mr Douglas, since raised to a British peerage by the title of Lord Douglas of Douglas.

JAMES.
SEVENTH DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

The Duke of Hamilton early gave indications of superior excellence, but, outgrowing his strength, died at the Palace of Hamilton, on the 7th July 1769, in the 15th year of his age, and was interred in the family cemetery at that place, where a monument is erected to his memory, with an inscription by Dr Moore, who had attended his Grace to the continent and resided with him, of this tenor :—

All the reflected dignity that shines
Through the long annals of two princely lines,
And all that lib'ral nature could impart
To charm the eye and captivate the heart;
A bosom glowing with fair honour's flame,
A thirst of science, and a love of fame,
With every genuine mark that could presage
Intrinsic greatness in maturer age,
Adorned the youthful tenant of this tomb,
Torn from his country's hopes in vernal bloom.
Whoe'er thou art that view'st this plaintive stone,—
If e'er thy soul exulted o'er a son,—
If public fame, avowing his desert,
Echoed the praises of thy partial heart,—
Tho' all may mourn, 'tis thou alone must know
The piercing anguish of a parent's woe.

DOUGLAS, EIGHTH DUKE OF HAMILTON,

AND FIFTH DUKE OF BRANDON.

DOUGLAS,
EIGHTH DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

DOUGLAS, eighth Duke of Hamilton, and fifth Duke of Brandon, was born on the 24th July 1756, and succeeded his brother in 1769. He received an education suitable to his high quality, completed by foreign travel, in which he was attended by Dr Moore, who published an account of their excursion, in four volumes 8vo, entitled "*A View of Society and Manners in France and Italy.*" Coming of age in 1777, his Grace raised, for the service of the country, the 82d regiment of foot, highly distinguished in the American war. He accepted a captain's commission in the same, and resigned it in 1779. His Grace had a grant of the offices of keeper of his Majesty's Palace of Linlithgow and Castle of Blackness, 25th November 1777, and a further grant of the same, with power to appoint deputies, 10th January 1778. Having presented a petition to the King, for a summons to Parliament as Duke of Brandon, his Majesty ordered a reference to the House of Lords, by whom, after hearing counsel, the opinion of the twelve judges was required. They unanimously agreed, 6th June 1782, that his Grace was entitled to such summons, and that his Majesty was not restrained, by the 23d article of the Union, from creating Scottish Peers Peers of Great Britain. The House of Lords therefore resolved that his Grace, Douglas Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, was entitled to be summoned to Parliament. The same being reported to the King, his Majesty, on the 11th June 1782, caused a summons to be issued accordingly; and his Grace, as Duke of Brandon, took his seat in the House of Peers, of which his family had been for so many years deprived. His Grace moved the address of thanks for the King's speech in 1785, and was invested with the order of the Thistle in 1786, and appointed colonel of the militia and lord-lieutenant of the county of Lanark in 1798.

His Grace married, 5th April 1778, Elizabeth-Anne, fourth daughter

of Peter Burrell, of Beckenham in Kent, sister of Peter, Lord Gwydir, Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England, (*pro interim*, in right of his wife the Baroness Willoughby de Eresby;) of the Duchess of Northumberland, and of the Countess of Beverley, but had no issue by her; who took to her second husband, at Langley Park, 19th August 1800, Henry, Marquis of Exeter.

DOUGLAS,
EIGHTH DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

His Grace died at the Palace of Hamilton on the 2d August 1799, in the 44th year of his age, and was succeeded by his uncle Lord Archibald in all his titles, except the Baronage of Hamilton of Hameldon, in Leicestershire, which had devolved on him at his mother's death in 1790, and now went to his uterine brother the Marquis of Lorn, (afterwards Duke of Argyle,) who took his seat as Baron Hamilton, in the House of Lords, 11th February 1800.

ARCHIBALD, NINTH DUKE OF HAMILTON,

AND SIXTH DUKE OF BRANDON.

ARCHIBALD, ninth Duke of Hamilton, and sixth Duke of Brandon, was born 15th July 1740, and inherited, in right of his mother, extensive property in the county of Suffolk; and further, through his grandmother Elizabeth, the only child and heiress of Lord Gerard of Gerards Bromley, the great estates of that family in Lancashire and Staffordshire. At the general election 1768, he was chosen member of Parliament for the county palatine of Lancaster, for which he vacated his seat in 1772. On the death of his nephew in 1799, his Grace succeeded to the Hamilton and Douglas titles, and the estates of the Hamilton family.

ARCHIBALD,
NINTH DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

His Grace married, 25th May 1765, Lady Harriet Stewart, fifth daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway, by his second wife, Lady Catherine

ARCHIBALD,
NINTH DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

Cochrane, third daughter of John, fourth Earl of Dundonald; and by her, who died before her husband's accession to his Ducal titles, on the road to Bath, in November 1788, and was buried on the 3d December following, in the vault belonging to the family, in St Mary's church, Lancaster, had five children,—

1. Lady Anne, born 16th March 1766.

2. Alexander Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

3. Lord Archibald Hamilton, born 16th March 1769. He was chosen member of Parliament for the county of Lanark, at the general election in 1802, and has continued to represent the same county ever since. His Lordship has distinguished himself as an industrious and independent representative of the rights of the people, and as an active and eloquent speaker, taking a decided part against the Pitt, Addington, and other Tory administrations. In 1804, his Lordship published a pamphlet, entitled "*Thoughts on the Formation of the late and present Administrations*," contending for a ministry on a broad and firm basis, and examining how far that of Mr Pitt answered the idea. He has invariably distinguished himself in maintaining the rights of the people, and in endeavouring to correct abuses. His Lordship's exertions in the cause of burgh reform have endeared him to all Scotland.

4. Lady Charlotte, born 6th April 1772, married 24th June 1800, to Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, and has issue.

5. Lady Susan, born in July 1774; married, in Grosvenor Place, London, 4th August 1803, to her cousin-german George, sixth Earl of Dunmore, and has issue.

His Grace died at Ashton Hall in Lancashire, on the 16th February 1819, and was buried in St Mary's church, Lancaster.

ALEXANDER, TENTH DUKE OF HAMILTON,

AND SEVENTH DUKE OF BRANDON.

ALEXANDER,
TENTH DUKE
OF HAMILTON.

ALEXANDER, Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault, F. R. and S. A., was born on the 3d October 1767. At an early period of life, his Grace went abroad and passed several years on the Continent, occupied in the pursuit of the fine arts, his favourite study. In 1801 he returned home, and was appointed Colonel of the Militia for the county of Lanark in 1802, and Lord-Lieutenant of the same. He was elected M. P. for the town of Lancaster, at the general election in 1803, and vacated his seat on being called up by writ to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron of Dutton in Cheshire, the latter end of 1806; was made a Privy-councillor, upon his being nominated to the embassy of St Petersburg, by Mr Fox, who then filled the situation of Minister of the Foreign Department. The Whig administration, in 1807, went out of office, upon the subject of the Catholic question, when his Grace resigned his situation as ambassador; and, after having made an excursion through great part of the Russian empire and Poland, he returned to his native country in 1808.

His time has since been chiefly dedicated to his private affairs, and those connected with the different counties wherein his estates are situated.

His Grace married at London, 26th April 1810, his cousin Susan Euphemia, second daughter of William Beckford of Fonthill-Gifford in Wiltshire, Esquire, (whose mother was daughter and co-heir of the Honourable George Hamilton, sixth son of James, sixth Earl of Abercorn,) by the Lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of Charles, fourth Earl of Aboyne, by whom he has issue,—

1. William Alexander Anthony Archibald, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, born 15th February 1811.
2. Lady Susan, born 9th June 1814.

On the decease of the last Duke of Douglas, in 1761, as already mentioned, the Hamilton family succeeded to part of the titles and the male representation of the ancient and potent Douglasses; and his Grace is now male representative and chief of that noble and illustrious house.

Titles.

TITLES, &c. OF THE FAMILY.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault; Marquis of Hamilton, Douglas, and Clydesdale; Earl of Angus, Arran, Lanark, and Cambridge; Lord Hamilton, Aven, Polmont, Machanshyre, Innerdale, Abernethy, Jedburgh Forest, and Dutton; Premier Marquis of Scotland, and Heritable Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

Creations.

SCOTTISH HONOURS.

Earl of Angus, by King Robert the First, about 1327; Lord Hamilton, by act of Parliament, 1445; Earl of Arran, 10th August 1503; Marquis of Hamilton, 19th April 1599; Marquis of Douglas, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest, to the first Marquis and his heirs-male and successors for ever, by patent, dated at Dalkeith, 14th June 1633; Earl of Lanark, Lord Machanshyre, and Polmont, by patent, dated at York, 31st March 1639; Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran, and Cambridge, Lord Aven and Innerdale, by patent, dated at Oxford, 12th April 1643, to the first Duke and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his brother, the Earl of Lanark, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the eldest heir-female of the body of the first Duke, “et hæredibus masculis de corpore dictæ hæredis femellæ natu maximæ, legitime procreandis, cognomen de Hamilton, et insignia familiæ de Hamilton geren. quæ sibi semper assumere et in omni tempore futuro gestare, tenebuntur et astringuntur;” which all failing, to the nearest lawful heirs whatsoever of the first Duke.

BRITISH TITLES.

Duke of Brandon in Suffolk, and Baron of Dutton in Cheshire, 11th Sept. 1711.

FRENCH TITLE.

Duke of Chatelherault* in Poitou, 8th February 1548.

Heritable Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse, 10th August 1646.

* “Chastelleraud, ville de France en Poitou, sur la rivière de Vienne, avec titre de Duché. On croit que ce’st à une petite lieue de cette ville qu’une biche servit de guide aux soldats du Grand Clovis, pour passer la rivière—et aller combattre Alaric, Roi des Gothes.

“Chastelleraud portoit anciennement la titre de Vicomté; mais le Roi François I. l’érigea, l’an 1514, en Duché et Pairie pour François de Bourbon, fils de Guilbert de Bourbon, Comte de Montpensier. Ce Prince étant mort l’année d’après à la bataille de Marignan, Charles son frère, Connétable de France, lui succéda. Depuis ce Duché revint à la couronne, et le Roi Henri III. l’engagea, en 1584, à François de Bourbon, Duc de Montpensier, de sorte que ceux qui l’ont eu de lui le tiennent par engagement.

“Chastelleraud est une ville agréable vers les frontières de la Tourraine, à cinq ou six lieues de Poitiers. Elle souffrit beaucoup, et fut souvent prise, reprise, et pillée, dans le sixième siècle, durant les guerres civiles.”—*Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique, par M. Louis Moreri, Prêtre, Docteur en Théologie tome II. fol. 142.*

Arms.

Four grand quarters: I. and IV. Quarterly, 1st and 4th Hamilton, gules, three cinquefoils, pierced, ermine. 2d and 3d, Arran, argent, a ship with the sails furled, sable.—II. and III. Quarterly: 1. Galloway, azure, a lion rampant, argent, crowned, Or. 2. Abernethy, Or, a lion rampant gules, debriused by a bendlet, sable. 3. Wishart of Brechin, argent, three piles gules. 4. Stewart of Bonhill, Or, a fess cheque, azure and argent, surmounted with a bend, gules, charged with three buckles of the first. Over these feudal quarterings of Douglas, as chiefs of that house, an escutcheon, charged with the arms of Douglas, viz. argent, a heart, gules, ensigned with an imperial crown, proper, on a chief azure, three mullets argent.

TITLES, &c. OF
THE FAMILY.

Crest.

Hamilton; in a ducal coronet, Or, an oak fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw proper, the frame Or.* Douglas; on a chapeau d'etat, salamander in flames, proper.

Supporters.

Hamilton; two antelopes, argent, armed, ducally gorged, chained and hooped, Or. Douglas; dexter, a savage proper, holding a baton erected, and wreathed about the middle with laurel, vert; sinister, a stag proper, armed and unguled, Or, both standing within a pale of wood, wreathed for a compartment.

Motto.

HAMILTON, "Through."
DOUGLAS, "Jamais arrière."

* According to Archdall, in his Peerage, the first of the family who came to Scotland, in his flight from the English court, after the slaying of De Spencer, King Edward's favourite, being closely pursued into a wood, he and his servant changed clothes with two woodcutters, and, taking their saw, were cutting through an oak tree when the pursuers passed by. Perceiving his servant to take notice of them, he hastily called to him "*Through*," which word, with the oak and saw through it, he took for his motto and crest, in memory of his happy deliverance.

The Branches of the Family.

THE BRANCHES OF THE FAMILY.

Marquis of Abercorn.

THE first of this family, the head of which is the heir-male of the noble and illustrious House of Hamilton, was—

I. LORD CLAUD HAMILTON, third son of James, second Earl of Arran, and first Duke of Chatelherault, by his wife Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of James, third Earl of Morton. When very young he was appointed Commendator of the Abbey of Paisley, upon the resignation of John, Archbishop of St Andrew's, 8th December 1553, which was ratified and approved by Pope Julius III.* He was a brave and gallant gentleman, of steady honour and unspotted integrity, who, by a series of virtuous actions, reflected lustre on his great ancestors, and ennobled the illustrious blood that ran in his veins. During the melancholy discords that prevailed in Scotland under the unhappy reign of Queen Mary, he adhered to her

interest in all her misfortunes. Prompted by his own innate bravery, and his loyalty to his royal mistress, he appeared and distinguished himself, in the last effort that was made in her cause, at the battle of Langside, 13th May 1568. In vain he displayed the skill and courage of a great commander,—the battle was lost, and proved fatal to the Queen's party.

Immediately after the battle, Lord Claud, with many others, was summoned to attend a Parliament, called by the Regent Murray; and, upon his refusal, was outlawed, and his estate forfeited.

During the Regency of the Earl of Mar, his lands were given to the Lord Semple, who kept a strong garrison in his castle, and exercised all round a severe military discipline. At length this gallant Lord, supported by his faithful tenants, rose in arms, besieged the cas-

MARQUIS OF
ABERCORN.

MS. History of the
Family, penes
Com. de Abercorn,
D.

* Keith, Catalogue of Bishops, p. 253, says, that Lord Claud Hamilton was then ten years of age, notwithstanding that it is expressed, in the Bull of Pope Julius, that he was fourteen years old. This gives 1543 for the date of his birth.

MARQUIS OF
ABERCORN.

tle, and obliged Lord Semple to surrender at discretion.

During the Regency of Morton, Lord Claud was a sharer of the oppressions that bore down the Hamilton family. He was obliged to fly to England for safety, not daring to trust the prevailing factions, though his forfeiture had been repealed by the act of Parliament confirming the pacification of Perth, 1573. But when the King took the management of affairs into his own hands, and reflected on the different parties that divided the nation, he soon perceived that the flood of persecution that overwhelmed the Hamiltons was owing to no other cause but their zealous and steady attachment to his unhappy mother. He therefore restored them to all their estates and honours, and heaped many other favours upon them; in particular, he bestowed on Lord Claud and his heirs-male, or assigns, by charter, all the lordship and barony of Paisley, with the pertinents belonging to the Abbey and Monastery thereof, in 1585. And, as a further testimony of his esteem and regard for him, he was pleased, in consideration of his constant loyalty, great losses and sufferings, to create him a peer, by the title of Lord Paisley, 29th July 1587.

This Lord died, advanced in age and character, anno 1622, ætat. 78, having married Margaret, only daughter of George, sixth Lord Seton, sister of Robert, Earl of Winton, and Alexander, Earl of Dunfermline, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, married to William, first Marquis of Douglas, and had

issue, and died 11th September 1623, ætat. 38,—and four sons,—

1. *James*, first Earl of Abercorn.

2. The Honourable Sir *Claud Hamilton*, a gentleman of the King's privy-chamber; and, by privy seal, dated 6th October 1618, made constable of the Castle of Toome, in the county of Antrim, for life, with six warders, on the surrender of Sir Thomas Philips. As an undertaker in the plantation of the county of Longford, he had 400 acres of land granted to him there, together with the small proportions of Killeny and Teadan, containing 2000 acres, in the barony of Strabane and county of Tyrone, on which he built a strong and beautiful castle, which, with other lands mentioned in the patent, descended to his son and heir William. Sir Claud married the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Hamilton of Manor Elieston, in the county of Tyrone, and had six sons and two daughters, Sir William, Alexander, Robert, George, Claud, and James, which five last died unmarried; and the daughters were the ladies of Lamington and Gorgonoch-Stewart.—Sir William Hamilton of Manor-Elieston, the eldest son, by his will, dated 1st May 1662, and proved 12th February 1664, ordered his body to be buried in the church of Badonie or Gortin, as he should afterwards appoint, having issue by his first wife, James, his heir, William, Sarah, and Margaret; and, by his second wife, Beatrix Campbell, two sons, Claud and Archibald.

3. The Honourable Sir *George Hamilton* of Greenlaw and Roscrea, in the

Archdall's Peerage
of Ireland, vol. v.
109.

In Public's Ar-
chivis, D.

MS. History of the
Family, penes Com.
de Abercorn, D.

county of Tipperary, Knight, who behaved with great bravery in the service of King Charles I. He married, first, Isabella, of the family of Civico of Bruges, in Flanders, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, married, in 1622, to Sir Archibald Acheson of Gosford, in the county of Haddington, Baronet, a Lord of Session, and Secretary of State for Scotland, ancestor of Viscount Gosford;* secondly, Mary, daughter of Walter, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, by whom he had a son, James, who died unmarried.†

4. The Hon. Sir *Frederick Hamilton*, for whom *vide* article Viscount BOYNE.

II. JAMES, eldest son of Claud, Lord Paisley, commonly designed MASTER of PAISLEY, was a man of eminent parts, and much taken notice of at court. He was highly esteemed by King James the Sixth, who made him one of the lords of his privy-council and gentlemen of his bedchamber; and gave him, by a charter dated 1600, the office of high-sheriff of the county of Linlithgow, with all the fees, &c. thereto belonging, to him and his heirs-male whatever; and, by another charter in 1601, the lands of Abercorn, Braidmeadows, &c. He was created a peer, by the title of Baron of Abercorn, 5th April 1603, when the lands of Abercorn, Duddingston, New-

ton, and Duntarvie, were erected into a free barony, to be called the Barony of Abercorn, to him and his heirs-male and assigns whatever. The next year, 1604, his Lordship was one of the commissioners, on the part of Scotland, to treat of a union with England, which did not take effect; and, on the 10th of July 1606, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Abercorn, Baron of Paisley, Hamilton, Mountcastle, and Kilpatrick, by patent to him and his heirs-male whatever.

King James, purposing to hold a Parliament in Ireland, made choice of some eminent persons, capable of that honour and trust, from the nobility of their birth and their estates and possessions in that kingdom, to assist the upper house, and to have voice and place as peers of the realm; and therefore, by letter from Westminster, 31st March 1613, authorised the Lord-deputy to call to the next Parliament, by writ of summons, his right trusty and right well-beloved cousin the Earl of Abercorn, directing that he should hold the same place and precedence of an Earl in Parliament as he did at the council-table, and in all other places. On 20th May 1615, he was appointed of the council of the province of Munster, and had a large grant of lands in the barony of Strabane, upon which he built a very strong and fair

MARQUIS OF
ABERCORN.

* For the family of Acheson, Viscount Gosford, see Archdall's Peerage, vi. 81, where it is said that Sir Archibald Acheson's first lady, Margaret Hamilton, died 1626; but in the Register of Baptisms of Edinburgh is this entry: "Sir Archibald Acheson, Bart. and Margaret Hamilton, had a son, George, baptized 4th August 1629."

† Archdall omits Sir George Hamilton's second wife, and says that Mary, sixth daughter of Walter, 11th Earl of Ormond and Ossory, died unmarried.

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In Pub. Archiv.
ad ann. 1589.

castle, a school-house, and a church. His Lordship died in the lifetime of his father, 16th March 1618.

He married Marion, eldest daughter of Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd; and by her, who died about 1633, had issue,—

1. *James*, second Earl of Abercorn.

2. *Claud*, Lord Strabane, of whom afterwards.

3. The Honourable Sir *William Hamilton*, Knt. who was long resident at Rome from Henrietta-Maria, Queen-Dowager of England; and, in his old age, married Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, (relict of Alan, fifth Lord Cathcart, who died 1628, and of Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck, Bart. killed fighting against the Marquis of Montrose, 1645,) without issue.

4. The Honourable Sir *George Hamilton*, Bart. of whom afterwards.

Archdall's Peer-
age, v. 112.

5. The Honourable Sir *Alexander Hamilton* of Holborn, Knt. who married Elizabeth, a daughter of the family of Bedingfield of Oxburgh, and had one son and three daughters. He settled first at the court of Philip William, Elector Palatine, who sent him envoy-extraordinary to King James the Second of England. He accompanied to Vienna the Elector's daughter Eleonora Magdalena, who was married to the Emperor Leopold; and, being in favour with the Empress, was created a Count of the Empire, with a grant of the county of Newburg, near Passau, and other estates in Moravia and Hungary. One of his daughters was maid of honour to the Empress Emilia, consort of the Emperor Joseph; and his son Count Julius,

one of the chamberlains to the Emperor, married Maria Ernestina, Countess of Staremburg, of the family of the famous Count Staremburg; and had issue three sons and several daughters.

1. Lady *Anne*, married to Hugh, fifth Lord Semple, and had one daughter.

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to Sir William Cunningham of Caprington, in the county of Ayr, Knt. without issue.

3. Lady *Lucy*, contracted by her father, when very young, to Randal, Lord Dunluce, afterwards Marquis of Antrim, who not abiding by the contract, she never married; and, by letters from Whitehall, 28th October 1627, the Earl of Antrim was ordered to pay £3000 to James, Earl of Abercorn, for his son's not marrying his daughter Lucy, according to contract.

III. JAMES, second Earl of Abercorn, Archdall's Peer-
age, v. 112.
born about 1603, succeeded his father 1618, and his grandfather, as Baron of Paisley, 1621. In regard of his father's services, of his noble blood and lineage, being descended of one of the most ancient houses in the realm of Scotland, and because his Majesty was desirous to encourage him and his posterity to make their residence in the kingdom of Ireland, for the good of his service there, not doubting but that he would tread in the footsteps of his ancestors, he was, in his father's lifetime, when about 19 years of age, created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane, with limitation of the honours to the heirs-male of the body of his father the Earl of Abercorn, for ever, 18th

October 1616. As the Irish estates were provided to his younger brothers, his Lordship resigned that title in favour of his brother Claud, 11th November 1633. He was excommunicated by the commission of the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, 1649, being a Roman catholic, and ordered to remove out of the kingdom. On the death of William, second Duke of Hamilton, of his wounds at the battle of Worcester, 11th September 1651, his Lordship became male representative of the family of Hamilton; but the estates and titles of that house devolved on Lady Anne, Duchess of Hamilton. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Gervais, Lord Clifford, of Leighton Bromeswold, relict of Esme, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, (who died 30th July 1624;) and by her, who died in Scotland in 1637, had three sons,—

1. *James*, Lord Paisley, who died before his father. He married, 28th April 1653, at the church of St Bartholomew the Less, London, Catharine, daughter of William Lenthall of Burford, in the county of Oxford, Speaker of the House of Commons in the Long Parliament, and by her had only a daughter, Catharine, married, first, to her cousin William Lenthall, Esq. (who died at Burford, 6th September 1686, leaving two sons, John and James;) secondly, to Charles, fifth Earl of Antrim.

2. The Honourable *William Hamilton*, colonel of a regiment, killed in the wars in Germany, without issue.

3. *George*, third Earl of Abercorn.

IV. *George*, third Earl of Abercorn, MARQUIS OF ABERCORN. succeeded his father, but died unmarried at Padua, on his journey to Rome, whereby the male line failed in the eldest branch, so that we return to—

III. *CLAUD*, Lord Strabane, second son of James, first Earl of Abercorn, Archdall's Peerage, v. 114. who, on his brother's resignation, had the title of Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane, in Ireland, conferred on him, 14th August 1634, with the precedency of the former patent, and with remainder to the heirs-male of the body of his father, in failure of his male issue. Dying 14th June 1638, he was buried in the church of Leakpatrick in the county of Tyrone. He married, 28th November 1632, Lady Jean Gordon, fourth daughter of George, first Marquis of Huntly; and by her, who was taken prisoner by Sir Phelim O'Neil in the rebellion 1641, when he burnt and destroyed the castle of Strabane, but whom she afterwards married, had four children:

1. *James*, third Strabane.

2. *George*, fourth Strabane.

1. Hon. *Catherine*, married first to James Hamilton of Manor-Hamilton, eldest brother of Gustavus, Viscount Boyne, already mentioned; secondly, to Owen Wynne of Lurganbuy in the county of Leitrim; thirdly, to John Bingham of Castlebar in the county of Mayo.

2. Hon. *Mariana*, married to Richard Perkins of Lifford in the county of Donegal.

IV. *JAMES*, third Lord Strabane, Ibid. v. 115. succeeded his father 1638; joined Sir Phe-

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lim O'Neil against the Parliamentary forces in July 1650, and died without issue a Roman Catholic recusant at Ballyfatty near Strabane, 16th July 1655, (drowned bathing in the river Maine,) being succeeded by his brother.

Archdall's Peer-
age, v. 116.

IV. GEORGE, fourth Lord Strabane, who, dying 14th April 1668, was buried at St Mechlin's Church near Rush, under a large tomb, with this inscription: "Here under lieth the affable, obliging, exemplar, wise, humble, noble, pious, devout, most charitable, most virtuous and religious, the Right Honourable George, Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane, who died the 14th of April, Anno Domini 1668. This monument was erected by Elizabeth Strabane alias Fagan, relict of the said Lord Strabane."

He married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length sole heiress of Christopher Fagan of Feltrim in the county of Dublin, and had issue by her:

1. *Claud*, fifth Lord Strabane, and fourth Earl of Abercorn.

2. *Charles*, fifth Earl of Abercorn.

1. Hon. *Anne*, married to John, son of George Brown of the Neale in the county of Mayo, and died 14th August 1680.

2. Hon. *Mary*, born after her father's death, married to Gerard Dillon, Esq. Recorder of Dublin and Prime Serjeant, and had issue.

Ibid. v. 117.

V. CLAUD, fifth Lord Strabane, succeeded his father 1668, and, succeeding also to the title of Abercorn, was the fourth Earl. At the Revolution he went over to France to King James the

Second, whom attending into Ireland, he was sworn of his privy council on his arrival in Dublin, was one of the lords of his bedchamber, and had the command of a regiment. At the siege of Londonderry, his horse was shot under him. After the defeat of the Boyne, he embarked for France, but was killed on the voyage in 1690. After his death, he was outlawed, and his estate and title of Strabane forfeited, but the Earldom of Abercorn devolved on his brother.

V. CHARLES, fifth Earl of Abercorn, Archdall's Peer-
age, v. 117.

who, obtaining a reversal of his brother's attainder, succeeded also to the title of Strabane and the family estate, to both which he was restored by their Majesties' letters, dated at Whitehall 24th May 1692. He took his seat in the House of Peers in Ireland, 31st August 1695; and, in 1697, signed the declaration and association in defence of King William's person and government, and the accession to the crown according to act of Parliament. He died at Strabane June 1701. He married Catherine, only child of James, Lord Paisley, relict of William Lenthall of Burford, and by her, who died 24th May 1713, and was buried in the Duke of Richmond's vault in King Henry the VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, had an only daughter, Lady Elizabeth, who died young, and was buried in the chancel of St Michan's Church 22d February 1699. The male line of this branch failed, and the titles devolved on James Hamilton, descended from—

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age, v. 117.

III. The Honourable Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of James, first Earl of Abercorn. He was seated at Donalong in the county of Tyrone, and at Nenagh in Tipperary; had a company in the army 1627; was in Scotland with Charles the First 1641; performed good service in Ireland for that Monarch, during the rebellion, as he also did in 1649 for Charles the Second, being then captain of horse, colonel of foot, and governor of the castle of Nenagh; but in 1651 he retired with his family to France, and there continued till the restoration of the King, who, being sensible of his good and acceptable services, created him a Baronet of Ireland in 1660. Further, in recompense of his many services performed to the King whilst in foreign countries, his Majesty, in 1662, granted to him, for life, all the penalties and forfeitures which might accrue to the crown by reason of ploughing, drawing, harrowing, and working with horses by the tail, contrary to acts of Parliament. The King, in 1671, appointed him joint-patentee with James Roche, Esq. for granting licences to pedlars; and being to recruit his regiment of foot in the service of the French King, his Majesty sent his directions to the Lord Lieutenant, 12th January 1673, to give license to him and his officers to raise 600 foot soldiers by beat of drum.

He married, in 1629, Mary, third daughter of Walter, Viscount Thurles, eldest son of Walter, eleventh Earl of Ormond, and sister of James, first Duke

of Ormond, and by her, who died in August 1680, had six sons and three daughters:

1. *James*.

2. *Sir George Hamilton, Knt.* who was page to King Charles II. during his exile, and, after the Restoration, was an officer of the Horse-guards till 1667, when the King, according to his promise to Parliament, thought fit to have them dismissed. Sir George Hamilton carried the soldiers of that regiment to France, and was made a Count and lieutenant-general in the French service. Lord Arlington wrote to Sir William Godolphin, 7th September 1671: "The Conde de Molina complains of certain levies Sir George Hamilton had made in Ireland. I have told the Conde he must not find it strange, that a gentleman who had been the King's page abroad, and losing his employment at home for being a Roman Catholic, should have some more than ordinary connivance towards the making his fortune abroad, by the countenance of his friends and relations in Ireland." Archdall says he died 1661, which Lord Arlington's letter disproves; and it is probable the license of 12th January 1673 to raise 600 soldiers, was to him and not to his father.* He and his elder brother James make a conspicuous figure in the *Memoires de Gramont*. He married Elizabeth, (frequently noticed in the same *Memoirs*,) elder daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennings of Sandridge in Hertfordshire, sister of Sarah, Duchess of

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age, v. 119.

* He was killed at the battle of Saverne.

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Marlborough, by whom he had three daughters, all nobly married. 1. Elizabeth, to Richard, Viscount Ross. 2. Frances, to Henry, Viscount Dillon. 3. Mary, to Nicholas, Viscount Kingsland. Their mother married, secondly, Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, who died 5th August 1691,—and dying in Dublin 6th March 1731, was buried in St Patrick's Cathedral.

Archdall's Peerage, v. 119.

3. Count *Anthony Hamilton* was born in Ireland in 1646. During the Protectorate of Cromwell, he passed most of his time in France, but returned to England with Charles II. at the Restoration. He was a lieutenant-colonel in 1687, with the pay of £200 a year upon the establishment, had the command of a regiment of infantry in Ireland, although a Roman Catholic, and was governor of Limerick. At the Revolution he followed James II. into France; became a lieutenant-general in the French service, and spent the remainder of his days in that country, residing chiefly in Paris. He died at St Germain 21st April 1720, aged 74 years, deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

He was author of the *Memoires de*

Gramont,* in which, with an easy and exquisite pencil, he has painted the chief characters of the court of Charles II. as they were with great truth and spirit described to him by his brother-in-law, the Count de Gramont. He also wrote Count Hamilton's *Tales*. Voltaire praises his writings, which, he says, have all the humour without the burlesque of Scarron. By a letter from him to Pope, we learn that the Count had translated the *Art of Criticism* into French: it does not however appear to have been published.

4. *Thomas*, bred to the sea service, was captain of a ship of war, and died in New England.

5. *Richard*, made colonel of a regiment of horse in King James' army 15th February 1686, and brigadier-general upon the establishment, with the pay of £497 : 10s. a year, in which station he acted for the king in the north, and retired with him into France upon King William's victories; became a lieutenant-general in the French service, and died in that kingdom.

6. *John*, a colonel in King James' service, lost his life at the battle of Aughrim 1691.

Naturally endowed with great parts, Count Hamilton had a brilliant imagination and a fine and correct taste. Whether he wrote in prose or in verse, his style was always elegant; and though he was more a courtier than a poet, his *Epistle to the Count de Gramont* was much read. It has indeed all the gracefulness and graceful simplicity of Chapella or Chaulien. His works in general are characterised by an easy sprightliness, and more particularly the one entitled "*Memoires du Comte de Gramont*," which, although it sparkles in every page with the keenest wit, is superior in naturalness and ease to most other compositions. Hamilton may be styled, indeed, the father of the natural Romance or Novel. His works were published collectively in 1749, in six vols. 12mo., and are all in French.

His portrait in the *Galerie Historique* is an extremely graceful one, though the countenance is marked by an expression of delicate satire; which is said to have been natural to him.

1. *Elizabeth*, whose personal graces and mental accomplishments are the theme of unbounded panegyric in the *Memoires de Gramont*, where she is styled the chief ornament of the court, worthy of the most ardent and sincere affection; nobody could boast a nobler birth, nothing could be more charming than her person. After refusing the Duke of Richmond, Jermyn, nephew of the Earl of St Albans, and Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, she married the dissipated Philibert, Count of Gramont, Seigneur de Semeac and de Sorroille, governor of the Pays D'Aunis and of Rochelle, Chevalier des Ordres du Roy, the hero of the *Memoires de Gramont*, brother of Antoine, Duc de Gramont, Peer and Mareschal of France. They left England in October 1669, (letter of Charles II. to his sister, the Duchess of Orleans, recommending them, 24th October 1669. Dalrymple's *Memoirs*, ii. 26). She was appointed Dame du Palais to Maria Teresa of Austria, Queen of Louis XIV. Her husband died at Paris 30th January 1707, ætat. 86; she died 3d January 1708, ætat. 67. They had two daughters, Claude Charlotte de Gramont, married, 6th April 1694, to Henry Howard, Earl of Stafford; and Marie Elizabeth de Gramont, born 27th December 1667, Abbess de St Marine de Poussey in Lorraine, who died 1706.

2. *Lucia*, married to Sir Donogh O'Brien of Lemincagh, Bart.

3. *Margaret*, married in January 1688, to Matthew Ford of Coolgreeny, in the county of Wexford, and had issue.

IV. JAMES, eldest son of Sir George Hamilton, is thus characterized in the *Memoires de Gramont*; "The eldest of the Hamiltons was the man who, of all the court, dressed best; he was well made in his person, and possessed those happy talents which lead to fortune, and procure success in love; he was the most assiduous courtier, had the most lively wit, the most polished manners, and the most punctual attention to his duty imaginable. No person danced better, nor was any one a more general lover; a merit of some account in a court entirely devoted to love and gallantry. It is not surprising that, with these qualities, he succeeded the Earl of Falmouth," [killed in the sea-fight in Southwold Bay, 2d June 1665,] "in the King's favour; but it is very extraordinary that he should have experienced the same destiny, as if this war had been declared against merit only, and as if this sort of combat was fatal to none but such as had certain hopes of a splendid fortune."

He was one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to Charles II., who made him colonel of a regiment of foot. His regiment being embarked on board the navy in one of the expeditions of the Duke of York against the Dutch, Colonel Hamilton had one of his legs taken off by a cannon ball, of which wound he died 6th June 1673, and was buried in Westminster Abbey under a monument erected to his memory by his uncle James, Duke of Ormond. In 1661, King Charles concluded a marriage betwixt him and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John, Lord Colepeper of Thores-

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age, v. 120.

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way, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Master of the Rolls, who died in July 1660, by his wife Judith, daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper of Holingbourne in Kent, Knt., and by her, who died in 1709, ætat. 72, he had three sons :

1. *James*, sixth Earl of Abercorn.

2. *George*, a colonel in the Foot Guards, who fell at the battle of Steinkirk, in 1692, commanding a regiment of foot.

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age, v. 120.

3. *William Hamilton* of Chilston or Bocton Place, near Lenham, in Kent, (an estate which his mother purchased and settled on his family,) of which county he was a deputy-lieutenant, justice of peace, and colonel of the regiment of militia for the Lath of Scray; (a division of Kent,) and was always strenuous for the protestant succession. He married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper of Holingbourne in Kent, sister of Frances, wife of John, the last Lord Colepeper, and had one daughter, Elizabeth,—married to Edward Stede of Stedehill, in Kent, without issue,—and four sons :—1. *John Hamilton*, sheriff of the county of Kent in 1719, who much improved his estate of Chilston; married Mary, daughter of John Wright, M. D. and had several children, of whom the eldest son, *William*, was page of honour to Frederick Prince of Wales. 2. *George*, married to the daughter of Monsieur Vasserot, merchant in Amsterdam, (who got vast riches in the Mississippi and South Sea schemes, after which he retired to Switzerland, his native country, where he purchased a great estate.) By her he had several children,

who, with their mother, resided for some years at Geneva. 3. *Thomas*, who had a command in the army, and died in Ireland; and, 4. *William*, who died young.

V. JAMES, eldest son of Colonel James Hamilton, succeeded his father in the post of groom of the bedchamber to Charles II., at the early age of 17 years, and was of the privy council to his brother and successor James II., in whose army he commanded a regiment of horse; but, no sooner did he perceive his Majesty's intentions to introduce popery, than he quitted his service, became an officer under King William at the Revolution, and carried arms and ammunition to the relief of Londonderry, when besieged by King James's army. By means of this supply the city was enabled to hold out till Major-general Kirke sent in further relief from England, which occasioned the siege to be raised. After his grandfather's death he declined to assume the title of baronet; but, in June 1701, succeeded to the Earldom of Abercorn, also to the Baronage of Strabane, in terms of the second patent of that title. He was created Baron of Mountcastle and Viscount of Strabane, 9th September 1701; took his seat as such in the Parliament of Ireland, 21st September 1703, the first summoned to meet by Queen Anne, of whose privy-council he was a member, as he was also to their Majesties George I. and II. He was member of several committees of the House of Lords of Ireland in the reign

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age, v. 121.

of Queen Anne; took his seat in the Parliament of Scotland 3d October 1706; steadily supported the Union, voting in favour of that treaty on every division of the House.

By the 22d article of the Treaty of Utrecht, Louis XIV. having engaged that he would forthwith, after the peace was made, cause justice to be done to the family of Hamilton concerning the Dukedom of Chatelherault, the Earl of Abercorn preferred his claim as descendant of the first Duke of Chatelherault, which appears from one of Swift's letters on the subject, quoted in Wood's

Peerage. Although there was an altercation between his Lordship and Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, concerning this title, it does not appear that Lord Abercorn persisted in it. He finally retired from the discussion, leaving the Earl of Selkirk, who went to Paris on behalf of his mother, the Duchess, to set forward, undisputed, her claims, and maintain her interests.

He was a member of the committee of the House of Lords of Ireland, 14th November 1715, for preparing an address of congratulation to George I. on his happy accession; and, 6th February 1716, he presented, to the House of Lords, heads of a Bill for the further security of his Majesty's person and government, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret abettors. His Lordship, dying 28th November 1734, was buried in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey.

He married, in 1686, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Reading of Dublin, Bart. by Jane, Countess-dowager of Montrath; and by her, who died in Sackville Street, London, 19th March 1754, had nine sons and five daughters:

1. *Robert*, baptized 12th July 1687, died soon afterwards.

2. *James*, seventh Earl of Abercorn.

3. *Robert*, died very young.

4. The Honourable *John Hamilton*, educated in Trinity College, Dublin, died unmarried in 1714, ætat. 20, and was succeeded in a good estate by his brother George.

5. *George*, died in infancy.

6. The Honourable *George Hamilton*, was a cornet of horse; appointed in 1742 deputy-cofferer to the Prince of Wales's establishment; was member of Parliament for St Johnstown in Ireland; chosen, in 1734, member for Wells, in England, but declared not duly elected; chosen for the same place 1747, and died 3d May 1775. He married, in October 1719, Bridget, daughter of Colonel William Coward, M.P. for Wells, sometime a Virginia merchant, with whom he got a large fortune, and by her had four sons and seven daughters: 1.

George, born 1721, bred to the sea service, died unmarried. 2. *John*, born

1726, died unmarried 1756. 3. Colonel *William Hamilton*, died unmarried June 1793. 4. *James*, equerry to Frederick, Prince of Wales, married twice, died without issue 1779. 1. *Elizabeth*, married, first, to General Cameron of the French service; secondly, to the

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Archdall's Peerage, v. 122.

Gentleman's
Magazine,
August 1798.

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Comte de Fari. 2. *Bridget*, married to the Reverend Thomas Finney, and died his widow at Alston, near Knightsbridge, 3d April 1789. 3. *Maria*, born 7th January 1725; married, first, to Francis Marsh, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Colonel Thomas Hervey of the Guards, son of Thomas, second son of John, Earl of Bristol; secondly, 8th June 1756, to William Beckford of Fonthill-Gifford in Wiltshire, Lord Mayor of London, and M. P. for that city, by whom she had one son, William Beckford of Fonthill-Gifford, M. P. born 29th September 1760. She died at Westend, Hampstead, 22d July 1798, ætat. 74, and was buried at Fonthill. 4. *Harriet*, married to the Reverend William Peter, died 1787. 5. *Frances*, married to James Tooker of Chilcompton in Somersetshire, died 1752. 6. *Charlotte*, died unmarried. 7. *Rachel*, married to the Reverend Neville Walter, grandson of William, Lord Abergavenny.

7. The Hon. and Rev. *Francis Hamilton*, born at Toulouse in France; presented, 30th January 1737, to the rectories and vicarages of Dunleer, Capocke, Disert, Moylare, Monasterboys, and Drumcarre, in the diocese of Armagh, and died 20th May 1746. He married, 20th October 1733, Dorothy, second daughter and co-heiress of James Forth of Redwood, in the King's county, secretary to the commissioners of his Majesty's revenue, and had issue.

8. The Hon. *William Hamilton*, baptized 20th October 1703; lost off the Lizard Point, 10th November 1721, in

the Royal Anne galley, going out with Lord Belhaven to his government of Barbadoes, as a volunteer in the sea service.

9. The Hon. *Charles Hamilton*, baptized 13th November 1704; appointed, 22d April 1738, comptroller of the green cloth to Frederick Prince of Wales; was member of Parliament for Strabane in Ireland, and, in 1741, member for Truro in Cornwall. He was chosen first of the seven commissioners for examining and stating the public accounts, 26th May 1742, and appointed receiver-general of the King's revenues in the island of Minorca, on which occasion a new writ was ordered for Truro, 22d December 1743, and he was reëlected. He had the estates of Cobham and Painshill in Surrey, which he greatly embellished, and sold before his death, which took place on Lansdown Hill, near Bath, 11th September 1786, in the 82d year of his age. He married and left issue. His eldest daughter Jane was married, 17th May 1750, to Edward Moore, author of "*Fables for the Fair Sex*." The youngest, 25th June 1750, became the wife of Kanton Cowse, Esq. of the Board of Works.

1. Lady *Elizabeth*, married, first, 2d January 1711, to William Brownlow of Lurgan, M. P. for the county of Armagh, and by him, who died 27th August 1739, was mother of the Right Hon. William Brownlow of Lurgan, M. P. for the same county; secondly, in France, to Martin, Comte de Kearnie.

2. Lady *Jane*, died in infancy.

3. Lady *Mary*, married to Henry

Colley of Castle Carbery, in the county of Kildare, M. P. for Strabane.

4. Lady *Phillippa*, married, first, to Benjamin Pratt, D.D. Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Dean of Cork and Down, who died 6th December 1721, without issue; secondly, to Michael Connell of London, and had one son; and died at Paris 27th January 1767.

5. Lady *Jane*, who, 26th September 1719, became the second wife of Lord Archibald Hamilton, youngest son of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, and had issue. *Vide* p. 152.

Archdall's Peerage, v. 125.

VI. JAMES, seventh Earl of Abercorn, F. R. S. succeeded his father in 1734; was sworn one of the privy council of England 20th July 1738, and of Ireland, 26th September 1739; and, dying in Cavendish Square, London, 13th January 1744, was buried 17th January, in the Duke of Ormond's vault in Westminster Abbey. He wrote "*Calculations and Tables relative to the Attractive Powers of Loadstones*," 1729.

He married, in 1711, Anne, daughter of Colonel John Plumer of Blakesware, in Hertfordshire; and by her, who died at London 10th August 1776, ætat. 86, had six sons and one daughter:

1. *James*, eighth Earl of Abercorn.

2. The Hon. *John Hamilton*, bred to the sea service, was lieutenant of the *Louisa*, lost in a dreadful storm, in December 1736, attending George I. from Hanover to England. Boats being sent to the assistance of the people, he refused to step into them before the sailors, saying, in that common calamity he would

claim no precedence, and was the last man who quitted the ship. On going ashore he was presented to and graciously received by the King, and Queen Caroline complimented his father on his gallant behaviour. He was promoted to the rank of captain in the royal navy 13th February 1741; successively commanded the *Kingsale*, the *Augusta*, the *Vanguard*, and the *Lancaster*, of 66 guns, and was drowned 18th December 1755, by the oversetting of his boat, going from his ship to Portsmouth. He married, in November 1749, Harriet, daughter of the Right Hon. James Craggs, Secretary of State. She was first married, 4th March 1726, to Richard Eliot of Port Eliot in Cornwall, and by him, who died 1748, had Edward Craggs Eliot, created Lord Eliot 1784, and other children. She was grandmother of James, first Earl of St Germans. She died 1st February 1769, having had by her second husband a daughter Anne, who died unmarried, and a posthumous son, *John-James*, ninth Earl and first Marquis of Abercorn.

3. The Hon. *William Hamilton*, died young.

4. The Hon. *George Hamilton*, born 11th August 1718; was of Exeter College, Oxford; presented by his brother, in 1753, to the rectories of Tagheyon and Donaghadee, in the diocese of Raphoe, in Ireland; was afterwards a prebendary of Salisbury, and, 30th August 1783, appointed a canon of Windsor. He died at Taplow, 26th November 1787, ætat. 80. By his wife Elizabeth,

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(daughter of Lieutenant-general Richard Onslow, governor of Portsmouth, uncle of Earl Onslow,) who died in 1800, he had three sons and nine daughters:—1.

George, died unmarried 11th October 1782. 2d and 3d sons died infants.

1. *Anne*, born 6th October 1755, married to Dr Cornwall, Dean of Canterbury, and died suddenly at Delbury, in Shropshire, 18th December 1795, ætat.

41. 2. *Mary*, born 26th November 1756. 3. *Harriet*, born 11th January 1760, died 1768. 4. *Catherine*, born

7th June 1763. 5. *Elizabeth*, born 5th June 1765, married to Glynn Wynn, Esq.

6. *Rachel*, born 17th October 1766. 7. *Jane*, born 26th February 1768; married, July 1791, to William

Plumer of Gilston Park in Hertfordshire, M.P. for that county. 8. Lady *Cecil*, born 15th March 1770; had the

precedency of an Earl's daughter granted to her, by royal patent, 27th October 1789; married first, 4th March

1792, to John-James, Marquis of Abercorn, from whom she was separated 1798, divorced April 1799; married,

secondly, 23d May 1799, to Colonel Joseph Copley, captain of a company in the 3d regiment of Foot Guards, a

younger son of Sir Joseph Copley of Sprotborough, in the county of York, Bart. 9. *Isabella*, born 28th September 1772; married, at the Priory, Stan-

more, 20th July 1795, to Lord George Seymour, commissioner of Excise, youngest son of Francis, first Marquis of Hertford.

5. The Hon. *Plumer Hamilton*, died young.

6. The Hon. *William Hamilton*, born 18th February 1721, a lieutenant in the royal navy, lost in the Victory man-of-war, off Alderney, 1744.

7. Lady *Anne*, born 12th June 1715; married, 16th August 1746, to Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart. and died at London 13th December 1792, ætat. 78, leaving her fortune to Thomas Huddleston, Esq. who married her only daughter.

VII. JAMES, eighth Earl of Abercorn, Wood's Peerage, i. 12. born 22d October 1712; was summoned by writ to the House of Peers in Ireland, as Baron Mountcastle, 23d March 1736, and took his seat the same day. He succeeded his father, in 1744, as Earl of Abercorn and Viscount of Strabane; was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, at the general election 1761; re-chosen 1768, 1774, 1780, and 1784; was one of the peers who, 11th March 1766, voted against the act to repeal the American stamp act, and joined in the protests against the second and third reading of that bill, 11th and 17th of March; he also voted for rejecting Fox's India bill, 17th December 1783. He was created a peer of Great Britain 8th August 1786, by the title of Viscount Hamilton, with remainder to his nephew John-James. No new election was, however, ordered for representatives of the Scottish peerage in room of his Lordship, and the Duke of Queensberry in the same predicament, till it was determined, in a committee of privileges, 13th February 1787, by a ma-

jority of 14, (contents 52, non-contents 38,) "That the Earl of Abercorn, who was chosen to be of the number of 16 peers, who, by the treaty of Union, are to represent the peerage of Scotland in Parliament, having been created Viscount Hamilton, by letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, doth thereby cease to sit in this House as a representative of the peerage of Scotland."

His Lordship had no property in Scotland, till he purchased from Archibald, Duke of Argyle, in 1745, the barony of Duddingston, in the county of Edinburgh, where he built an elegant mansion, formed of it a kind of new creation, and made it his favourite residence.* In 1764 he acquired the paternal inheritance of his ancestors, the Lordship of Paisley, in the county of Renfrew, from Thomas, eighth Earl of Dundonald, whose progenitor William, Earl of Dundonald, had bought it in 1653, for £160,000 Scots, from Archibald, Earl of Angus, who had acquired it from the Abercorn family. His Lordship laid out a regular plan for a new town on his property there, now containing 300 families and 1400 inhabitants, with one of the largest inns in Scotland. He possessed a great estate in Ireland, where he built a magnificent house at Baron's Court near Strabane. He had also a seat at Witham in Essex, where he had the honour of receiving her Majesty

Queen Charlotte, who slept there, 7th September 1761, on her journey from Harwich to London. His Lordship died at Boroughbridge, going from Duddingston to London, on the 9th October 1789, in the 77th year of his age, unmarried, and was buried in the Abbey of Paisley. His nephew,

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ABERCORN.

VIII. JOHN-JAMES, ninth Earl of Abercorn, born after his father's death in 1756, was elected M.P. for East Looe in Cornwall, on a vacancy, November 1783, and chosen for St Germain's at the general election 1784.

Succeeding his uncle in 1789 as Earl of Abercorn in Scotland, Viscount of Strabane in Ireland, and Viscount Hamilton in Great Britain, a new writ for St Germain's was issued 22d January 1790. At the general election of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage 11th July 1790, the clerks refused to receive the signed lists of his Lordship and the Duke of Queensberry, created Peers of Great Britain since the Union. The question was carried to the House of Lords, where, 13th May 1793, in a committee of privileges, the Earl of Kinnoul having moved that the votes of the Duke of Queensberry and Marquis of Abercorn be disallowed, Lord Grenville moved the previous question, which was carried by a majority of one, (contents 27, non-contents 26). The question, that the opinion of the

* Statistical Account of Scotland, xviii. 379, where is the following sketch of his Lordship:—"A nobleman whose character was but little known, or rather little understood, but who possessed singular vigour of mind, integrity of conduct, and patriotic views."

MARQUIS OF
ABERCORN.

twelve Judges be taken, was carried 27 to 25; and, 27th May 1793, Lord Cathcart having moved that the votes of the Duke of Queensberry and Marquis of Abercorn, if duly tendered, ought to have been counted, the same was carried in the affirmative; contents 48, non-contents 41.

The Earl of Abercorn was advanced to the dignity of a Marquis of Great Britain, 1st October 1790, by the title of Marquis of Abercorn; and was installed a Knight of the Garter, at Windsor, on St George's Day, 23d April 1805.

His Lordship married first, 20th June 1779, Catherine, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley of Sprotborough in the county of York, Bart, and by her, who died at the Priory 13th September 1791, and was buried at Stanmore, had six children:

1. *James*, Viscount Hamilton.

2. Lord *Claud Hamilton*, born 1st November 1787, chosen M.P. for the borough of Dungannon, at the general election 1807; admitted a nobleman of St John's College, Cambridge, in October same year; sailed in the Eclipse brig for the Brazils, in January 1808, on account of his health, and died on the voyage.

1. Lady *Harriot Margaret*, a lady possessed of every requisite to render her beloved. Her person was beautiful, but her mental qualifications were superior: Endowed with a good understanding, she devoted her time to continued acts of benevolence. The articles for her marriage with the Marquis of Waterford were drawn up, when that

amiable young lady died of an inflammation in the throat, at the Priory, Stanmore, 30th April 1803, in the 22d year of her age, and was buried at Stanmore.

2. Lady *Catherine Constantia*, born 7th October 1782, died 23d May 1783.

3. Lady *Catherine Elizabeth*, born 10th January 1784, married, at the Priory, Stanmore, 28th July 1805, to George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, and by her, who died February 29, 1812, had issue.

4. Lady *Maria*, born 28th February 1785, died unmarried, 21st January 1814.

The Marquis married, secondly, 4th March 1792, Lady Cecil Hamilton, daughter of his uncle George, already mentioned, and by her had a daughter:

1. Lady *Cecil Frances*, born 19th July 1795, married 15th July 1816, William, Lord Clonmore, son of William, Earl of Wicklow, and has issue.

The Marquis married, thirdly, at his brother Viscount Sudley's, in Dover Street, Piccadilly, 3d April 1800, Lady Anne Jane Gore, born April 1763, eldest daughter of Arthur Saunders, Earl of Arran in Ireland, relict of Henry Hatton of Great Clonard, M.P. for the borough of Donnegall, to whom she was married October 1783.

His Lordship died 27th January 1818, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson, James, the present Marquis.

IX. JAMES, Viscount Hamilton, born Wood's Peer- at Petersham Lodge, 7th October 1786; age, i. 13. elected M.P. for Dungannon 1807, in

room of the Hon. George Knox, who made his election for the University of Dublin and for Liskeard at the general election 1807, and moved the address of thanks for the King's speech, in the House of Commons, 20th January 1808.

He married, 25th November 1809, Harriet, daughter of the Hon. John Douglas (son of James, fourteenth Earl of Morton), by Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Lascelles, Earl of Harewood, (who married, secondly, 8th July 1815, George, present Earl of Aberdeen), and by her had issue :

1. *James*, present Marquis, born in January 1811.

2. Lady *Harriet*, born 12th April 1812.

3. Lord *Claude*, born 27th July 1813.

James, Viscount Hamilton, died before his father in 1814, May 27.

X. JAMES, the tenth Earl, and second Marquis of Abercorn, who succeeded his grandfather in 1818.

TITLES.—James Hamilton, Marquis and Earl of Abercorn, Viscount Hamilton and of Strabane,—Baron of Paisley, Abercorn, Hamilton, Mountcastle, Kilpatrick and Strabane, and a Baronet.

CREATIONS.—Baron of Paisley in the co. of Renfrew, 29th July 1587, to Lord Claud Hamilton, his heirs-male and assigns; Baron of Abercorn in the county of Linlithgow, to James, Master of Paisley, his heirs-male and assigns whatever, 5th April 1603. Earl of Abercorn, Baron of Paisley, Hamilton,

Mountcastle, and Kilpatrick, 10th July 1606, to the first Earl and his heirs-male whatever.—*Scottish Honours.*—

Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane in the co. of Tyrone, 18th October 1616, again, 14th August 1634, with the former precedence, with limitation to the heirs-male of the body of James, first Earl of Abercorn. Viscount of Strabane, and Baron of Mountcastle in the co. of Tyrone, 2d December 1701.—

Irish Honours.—Viscount Hamilton of Hamilton in the co. of Leicester, 8th August 1786, to the first Viscount, with remainder to his nephew John-James, and the heirs-male of his body. Marquis of Abercorn, 1st October 1790, to the first Marquis and the heirs-male of his body.—*British Honours.*—Baronet of Ireland, 1660.

ARMS.—Quarterly, I. and IV. *gules*, three cinquefoils pierced, ermine, for Hamilton,—II. and III. *argent*, a ship with her sails furled up, *sable*, for Arran.

CREST.—In a ducal coronet, Or, an oak fructed and penetrated transversely through the main stem by a frame saw, proper, the frame, Or.

SUPPORTERS.—Two antelopes, argent, gorged with ducal coronets, and chains affixed thereto, passing betwixt their forelegs, and reflexing over their backs, unguled and horned, Or.

MOTTOS.—“*Through.*”

“*Sola Nobilitat Virtus.*”

SEATS.—The Priory, near Stanmore, Middlesex, Duddingston House in the co. of Edinburgh, and Baron's Court, near Strabane in Ireland.

MARQUIS OF
ABERCORN.

AIKENHEAD, vide *HOLMHEAD*.

AIRDRIE, vide *PRESTON*.

ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S, vide *BLAIR*.

Ardoch,

CO. OF AYR.

ARDOCH.

Baillie's MS.
and Craw. Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib.

I. ANDREW HAMILTON, the third son of Robert, the fourth of the house of Torrance, appears to have been the first of this family. He had a charter of the lands of Ardoch from the Abbot of Kilwinning.

Reg. Mag. Sig.
Lib. XXVII.
N^o 147

Ibid.

Andrew Hamilton of Ardoch, and Catherine Park, his wife, had a charter "of half the lands of Bogtoun, the lands of Thorntoun, and the third part of the lands of Kilbride, in the co. of Lanark," dated 3d June 1540. He afterwards married Margaret Stewart; they had a charter, on the 20th January 1546, of the lands of Cathkin and Netherurd.

The next of the name, most likely his son, was

Rob. Gen. of
Cunninghame,
i. 376.

II. GAWIN HAMILTON of Ardoch, who was witness to a charter of Walker of Dalgarnvan in 1566. He may have been the father of

Reg. Mag. Sig.
Lib. XXV.
N^o 911.

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Ardoch, who had a charter "of the lands of

Ruchbank, Crummock, Ardoch, &c. lying in the baillery of Cunninghame, and co. of Ayr," dated 10th January 1583.

On the 8th March 1586, he appears as cautioner for Janet Hamilton in Peterstoun, who had summoned James Reid, her son, to whom she had subset half of the 28 shilling-land of Petters-toun, of which she was liferenter, for 28 merks yearly. He was succeeded by his son,

IV. GAWIN HAMILTON of Ardoch, termed "Magister," probably on account of his being a churchman.

He was retoured heir to his father, James Hamilton of Ardoch, on the 13th November 1633, in the lands of Ruchbank and Crummock near Beith, and Ardoch and other lands, near Kilwinning. He was succeeded by his son,

V. JAMES HAMILTON of Ardoch, who, on the 4th August 1637, was re-

Com. Rec. Glas.

Inq. Ret. Ayr.
289.

Inq. Ret. Ayr. 324. toured heir to his father in the lands of

Ruchbank and Crummock. He sold these lands, in 1643, to William Ralston of that Ilk. By Janet, daughter of William Hamilton of Dalserf, he had issue,

VI. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Ardoch,

Crawf. Gen. Coll. Adv. Lib. who married a daughter of Alexander, commendator of Kilwinning, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his successor.
2. *William* of Ladyland.

VII. JOHN HAMILTON of Ardoch,

Ibid. who was succeeded by his brother,

VII. Captain WILLIAM HAMILTON

Reg. Mag. Sig. of Ladyland, who had a charter of the lands of Over and Nether Ardoch, in 1665.

He was disarmed, in 1684, and severely dealt with by the Commissioners for the western shires for refusing the Test, and for non-conformity. In 1686, he was one of the commissioners of supply for the co. of Ayr.

Wodrow's Church Hist. ii. 412.

According to report, he was killed in action against the French, leaving issue :

1. *John*, his successor.
2. Lieutenant *William Hamilton* the poet,—the contemporary, the friend and the correspondent of Allan Ramsay. He resided first at Gilbertfield in the parish of Cambuslang, co. of Lanark, and afterwards at Letterick in the same county where he died at an advanced age, 24th May 1751.

VIII. JOHN HAMILTON of Ladyland, ^{ARDOCH.}

who, on the 3d September 1690, was retoured heir of Captain William, his father, in Over and Nether Ardoch, Cassiltoun, &c. in the regality of Kilwinning.

Inq. Ret. Ayr. 656.

He sold the property of Ladyland to Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglintoun, about 1712, who afterwards sold it to William Cochrane of Edge, whose heirs now possess the same.

Rob. Cun. 264.

John of Ladyland afterwards went to the North of Ireland, to an estate which he had purchased there.

Rob. Gen. of Cun. i. 370.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Shaw of Greenock, Bart., by Jean, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had a numerous family. Of these, in the female line, the descendants still remain in that country, in affluent and respectable circumstances. When he died is not mentioned, but he was succeeded by his son,

Ibid.

IX. WILLIAM HAMILTON, who sold the property in Ireland, and, returning to Scotland, purchased the estate of Craighlaw in Wigtonshire, from the former proprietors, of the name of Gordon.

Ibid. i. 371.

William Hamilton, designed of Ladyland, had a charter "of the lands of Craighlaw in the shire of Wigton," dated 26th July 1744.

Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. XCVIII. N^o 91.

He married his cousin Isabella, daughter of MacDowall of Logan, and took up his residence in the mansion of Craighlaw. He died before 1747, as appears from a charter of adjudication granted to Mrs Isabella Hamilton or

Rob. Gen. of Cun. i. 371.

ARDOCH. MacDowall, widow of the deceased William Hamilton of Ladyland, of the Manor-place and Mains of Craighlaw, of date 27th July of that year. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his only brother,

Reg. Mag. Sig. *Lib. XCIX. No. 127.*

IX. CHARLES HAMILTON of Craighlaw. He resided in Irvine, where he was collector of the customs, and provost of the town for twelve different years, two years and two years alternately, from 1758 until 1782, inclusive.

Rob. Gen. of Cunn. i. 371.

He married Sarah MacDowall, another of the ladies of Logan, by whom he had several children. Of these, a daughter, Anne, married John Peebles, Esq. in Irvine, a major in the army, (who is most honourably made mention of, in the late excellent account of the Highland Regiments, by Col. David Stewart of Garth,) to whom she had an only child, Sarah Peebles, married to Col. John Cunningham of Caddell and

Thorntoun. Mr Hamilton died in 1783, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

X. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq. of Craighlaw, M.D., who resided in Kilmarnock House, and died there in 1798. *Ibid. i. 371.*

He married the only child of Edward Cairns, Esq. of Girstonwood, in the co. of Kirkeudbright, by whom he had two sons and ten daughters.*

He was succeeded in Craighlaw in Wigtonshire, in Garvoch in Renfrewshire, and in some valuable lands in the vicinity of Irvine, by his only surviving son,

XI. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq. of Craighlaw, and an officer in the 10th Hussars. *Ibid. i. 371.*

ARMS.—*Gules*, a mullet betwixt three cinquefoils, ermine, all within a bordure waved, *argent*.

MOTTO.—“*Honestus pro Patria.*”

One of the daughters, Catherine Hamilton, married, on the 5th September 1815, William Cochrane, Esq. of Ladyland, the ancient property of the family, and has issue.

AVENDALE, vide FYNNAART.

Bangour,

CO. OF LINLITHGOW.

Crawf. MS.
Gen. Coll.

I. JAMES HAMILTON, second son of John Hamilton of Little Earnock, was the first of this family. He married Marion, daughter of John Hamilton of Orbistoun, by whom he had issue,

Acts Parl.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Bangour, who, in 1648, was one of the committee of war for the co. of Linlithgow. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of George Dundas of that Ilk, and had two daughters; secondly, Margaret, daughter of James Hamilton of Westport; (she had a charter of resignation of the lands and barony of Beircrofts, dated 19th February 1706;) by whom he had issue:

Mag. Sig.

Ibid. LXXXII.
N^o 71.

1. *John*.
2. ———.
3. *James*, who succeeded his brother.
4. *Thomas*, Doctor of Medicine.
5. Sir *William Hamilton* of White-

Ibid.

Ibid. LXXIX.
N^o 113.

law, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and, in 1697, Lord Justice Clerk. He had a charter to himself and wife of the lands of Wester Bangour, dated 2d April 1684, and a charter of the lands of Whitelaw, 19th January 1694. He died without issue.

Ibid.
3. *Ibid.* LXXXIII.
N^o 84.

III. JOHN HAMILTON of Bangour, ^{BANGOUR-} who was served heir to his father on the ^{Inq. Ret. Gen.} 17th October 1663. Dying without ^{4732.} issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Bangour, advocate, who was served heir in gene- ^{Ibid.} ral to his father John, and Margaret ^{Mag. Sig.} Hamilton, his second wife, on the 4th January 1679. On the 6th March 1691, he had a charter of the lands of Bangour. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hamilton of Murrays, who had a charter of resignation "to Elizabeth, spouse of Mr James Hamilton of Bangour, of the lands of Wester Bangour," dated 21st September 1703, by whom he had issue:

Mag. Sig.
Ibid. LXXII.
N^o 116-

Ibid.

Ibid. LXXIX.
N^o 112.

1. *John*, his successor.
2. *William*, the Poet, born in 1704.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to Robert, sixth Earl of Carnwath, who ^{Wood's Peer-} was attainted for engaging with the Pre- ^{age, i. 313} tender in 1715. She was his third wife, and had issue one daughter, Lady Elizabeth, who died young.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Bangour, who appears to have been under age at

BANGOUR.

the time of his father's death; for, on the 24th November 1711, "Margaret Hamilton, Lady Bangour, as tutrix to John Hamilton her oye, granted a charter to James Menteth of Milnhall, of two ox-engates of Gilston in the barony of Polmont."

He had a charter of resignation "to John Hamilton of Bangour, eldest son of James Hamilton of Bangour, advocate, of the lands of Hedderwick," dated 12th February 1731.

He appears to have married Elizabeth Dalrymple, a lady descended of the family of Stair, by whom he had no issue, and dying in 1750, was succeeded by his brother,

IV. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Bangour, who early discovered a taste for poetry. He composed several pieces of merit, and some of his songs breathe the true spirit of Scottish melody. He joined the rebellion in 1745, and celebrated his first success at Prestonpans in the well known Jacobite song of "Gladsmuir." After the battle of Culloden, through the intercession of his friends, he had his estate restored to him; but being obliged on account of his health to reside abroad, he died at Lyons of con-

sumption, on the 25th March 1754, in the 50th year of his age.

Scots Mag.
1754, 155.

He married Miss Hall of the family of Dunglas, and had issue one son,

V. JAMES HAMILTON of Bangour, who married Miss Bruce of Kinnaird, and had issue, one son and three daughters:

1. Daughter, married to Colonel Chichester of Arlington Court, Devonshire.

2. Daughter, married Sir James Suttie of Balgone.

3. Daughter, married Mr Warren of Denham Grove, near Colchester.

VI. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Bangour, who married, in 1797, Miss Ann Lee, daughter of Edward Lee, Esq. of Waterford, Ireland, and had one child,

VII. JAMES HAMILTON of Bangour, an officer in the royal navy, who married, on the 18th October 1824, Miss Mary Ramsay Maule, second daughter of the Hon. William R. Maule of Panmure.

ARMS.—*Gules*, a mullet betwixt three cinquefoils, *argent*, a chief of the second.

CREST.—A ship in distress, proper.

MOTTO.—"*Immersabilis*."

Mag. Sig.

Lib. XCIII.
v. 14.

Bardowie.

I. JOHN DE HAMILTON, the fifth son of Sir David de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadyow, and Johanetta de Keith, Domina de Galston, appears to have been the first of this family.*

He had a charter, in 1390, from Duncan, Earl of Lennox, "*Johanni de Hamilton*," of the lands of Buthernock.†

The same Earl afterwards, (6th May 1394,) confirmed a contract of marriage

BARDOWIE.

* It is more than probable that John Hamilton of Bardowie, mentioned by Andrew Stewart, as witness to a deed at the beginning of the 15th century, was the same person as the John de Hamilton who obtained a confirmation charter of the lands of Baldernock from Sir John Hamilton, Knight, the superior, which last was evidently no other than the son and heir of Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow, by Johanetta de Keith, the heiress (through her mother) of the Galbraiths, Lords of Galbraith, a very ancient, and, at one time, powerful family in the Lennox. John of Bardowie, too, would appear to have been the brother of Sir John Hamilton, Knight of Cadyow. The descendants of this John have borne a boar's head, part of the arms of Galbraith, between the three cinquefoils, which is a difference that, by ancient heraldic practice, a younger son of Sir David of Cadyow and Janet Keith, when holding part of the Galbraith estate, might be expected to take. It would hence follow, that he is the same person as the John de Hamilton, styled "*charissimo fratri*" by Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow, in his confirmation charter of the lands of Balderston in Linlithgowshire, to Adam Forrester of Corstorphine, dated 21st May 1395.* The phrase, "*dearest brother*," is rather descriptive of legitimacy. Sir John, the eldest son, may have been a favourite, and, in case of his demise, the parents might have been desirous of perpetuating his memory, by bestowing his Christian name upon another son. Examples are not wanting of this practice in former times, when, on some occasions, brothers of great families have been designated by the same Christian appellation. Thus, Anthony has been the Christian name of separate brothers in the noble family of Shaftesbury. The Princes of Preuss in Germany have been in use to call all their sons by the name of Henry alone; and, in a pedigree of the knightly family of Cockburn of Cockburn, we meet with two lawful brothers of the name of William, about the end of the 16th century. Although Crawford, in his Peerage, (wherein he is copied by Douglas,) represents the name of the ancestor of the Hamiltons of Bardowie, as David, yet he talks otherwise in his MS. Baronage, in the Advocates' Library, where he is of opinion that *John* was their first progenitor, who, he adds, from documents in the hands of Lord Fleming, figured in 1401. There is certainly legal evidence for the existence of "*John Hamilton of Bardowie*," previous to that period, while there is none for the existence of a David. The latter, I am pretty confident, has been foisted in as their ancestor, from a misconception of the charter in 1391.†

Gen. Hist. of
the Stewarts,
p. 97.

Vide Memoirs,
Part I. p. 48.

† Carta de terris de Buthernock facta Johanni de Hamilton, per Duncanum, Comitem de Levenax. Omnibus, &c.

* Omnibus, &c. Johannes de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadyow, Salutem, &c. Noveritis nos dedisse, &c. dilecto nostro Adæ de Forester de Corstorfyne, terras illas nostras de Bawdristoun, cum pertinentiis, in Constabularia de Linlithou, et infra vicecomitatu de Edinburgh, quæ fuerunt dicti Adæ (*and which he resigns, &c.*) Testibus, Domino Johanne de Hamilton, Domino de Fyngaltoun, avunculo nostro charissimo, Georgio de Prestoun, militibus, Jobanne de Hamilton, fratre nostro charissimo, Alexandro Tripay, cum multis aliis. Apud Manderston, 21 die mensis Maii, anno Domini 1395.

Penes Ducem de
Hamilton.

‡ Charter of the lands of Bardowie of this date, from which it appears that William de Galbraith of Gartconnel then possessed Easter and Wester Badernock.

BARDOWIE. between John de Hamilton and Margaret Frazer,* his wife, giving them joint infeftment in the said lands of Buthernock. He appears to have been the father of

II. JOHN DE HAMILTON of Butternock, who is mentioned by Crawford, in his Genealogical Collections, as having had a charter, on his own resignation, from Duncan, Earl of Lennox, of the lands of Butternock, before the year 1423. He had issue,

1. *Robert*, his heir.

1. *Janet*, married to William Crawford, the twelfth of Crawfordland. Robertson's
Hist. of Cunningham,
p. 338.

III. ROBERT HAMILTON of Butternock, who, according to Crawford, as above quoted, was a witness, in 1454, to an inquest of retour of Lennox; also that, in 1468, he was infeft in some lands which belonged to John of Butternock, his grandfather, by a precept from Lord Fleming. The next we meet with is—

Omnibus, &c. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, &c. dilecto nostro et fideli Johanni de Hamilton, *totas terras nostras de Buthernock, &c. quas Dominus Johannes Hamilton antea de nobis tenuit in capite et has dictus Dominus Johannes, non vi aut metu ductus, sue errore lapsus, sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua, nobis per fustum et baculum, in presentia plurium virorum nobilium apud Port-Glassach, sursum reddidit pureque et simpliciter resignavit, &c. : Tenendas et habendas dictas terras eidem Johanni et hæredibus suis, &c. Reddendo inde annuatim dimidiam marcam, &c. (and the services.)* Hiis testibus, Johanne de Striviling, Umphredo de Colquhoun, Militibus, Waltero de Buchanan, Alexandro Logane, Senescallo nostro, Joanne Menzies, et multis aliis.

Chartulary of
Lennox.

* "Confirmatio per Duncanum, Comitem de Levenax, chartæ Johannis de Hamilton, Domini de Buthernok, factæ Margaretæ Frazer, sponsæ suæ, Maij 6to 1394.

"Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Duncan, Comes de Levenax, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis nos chartam Johannis de Hamilton, Domini de Buthernok, factam et datam Margaretæ Frazer, non abolitam, non rasam, non cancellatam, nec in aliqua parte sui vitiatam, ac sigillo suo sigillatam, de terris de Buthernok, ratione quieti feofamenti inspexisse, audivisse, et in hac forma quæ sequitur et per hæc verba intellexisse. Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Johannis de Hamilton, Dominus de Buthernock, salutem in Domino. Vestra noverit universitas me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Margaretæ Frazer, sub spe matrimonii inter me et ipsam per Dei gratiam contrahendi, nomine quieti feofamenti, omnes et singulas terras meas de Buthernok, cum pertinentiis, infra comitatum de Levenax. Tenend, et habend. mihi et dictæ Margaretæ, et nostrorum diutius viventi, et hæredibus nostris, in feodo et hæreditate in perpetuum, de domino nostro Comite de Levenax, adeo libere, quiete, honorifice, integre, et pacifice, sicut carta nobilis et potentis Domini ac Domini nostri Domini Duncani Comitatus de Levenax, super dictis terris, cum pertinentiis michi confecta, continet et plene proportat, per servitia inde debita et consueta. In cujus rei testimonium presenti cartæ meæ, sigillum meum est appensum; hiis testibus, Domino Roberto de Danielstoun, Johanne de Striviling, militibus, Alexo. Logane, Roberto Sympil, Finlas de Erth, et aliis: Quamquidem cartam in omnibus articulis, modis, pertinentiis, et consuetudinibus, forma pariter et effectum, approbamus, ratificamus, et in perpetuum confirmamus, salvis nobis et hæredibus nostris servitiis nostris, cum usu, ritu, et debitis ut in carta sua de nobis sibi confecta juste proportatur et testatur. In cujus rei testimonium presenti cartæ confirmationis nostræ, nostrum fecimus apponi sigillum: Hiis testibus, Umfrido de Colquhoun, Domino de Luss, Waltero de Buchanan, Domino ejusdem, Duncano Campbell, Arthuro Campbell, Murdacho filio Malcolm, et Willielmo Naper, cum multis aliis. Datum apud Inch-Miryn, sexto die mensis Maii, Anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo nonagesimo quarto.

Pen. Bardowie. IV. JOHN HAMILTON, who is designed in charters both of Butternock and Bardowie. He gave a charter to John, his son and heir, and Margaret Spreule, his spouse, of the lands of Ballinker, in 1486, which was confirmed under the great seal 7th October 1487. His son,

Reg. Mag. Sig.
Lib. x. No. 102.

ibid.

V. JOHN HAMILTON, who married Margaret Spreule, had a charter "to John Hamilton of Bardowy, younger, and Margaret Spreule, his wife," by his father John Hamilton of Bardowie, of the lands of Ballinker, confirmed under the great seal by King James the Third, 7th October 1487. The original date by his father, apud Edinburgh, 24th March 1486, "Testibus Johanne Ogilvy, filio et apparen. hærede Jacobi Ogilvy de Erly, milite, Johanne Striviling de Cragbarnard, Roberto Bruss de Westir Benyng, Roberto Menteth de Law, Roberto Danzeilstoun, Roberto Buntyn, et David de Kincaid, cum multis alijs." He died before his father, leaving issue a son,

Writs of the
Family.

VI. JOHN HAMILTON of Butternock, who obtained, upon the resignation of his grandfather, a precept of sasine, without date, from John, Earl of Lennox, who died in 1494, "Johanni Hamylton, nepoti et hæredi apparenti Johannis Hamylton de Buchernock," of the lands of Buchernock, viz. "Bardowie, cum lacu ejusdem, Barnellane, Fluchtart, Barskeith, Bankier, Birdston, Bankell, Blackairne, Balquharak, Balkyndroch, Kirktoun, Hawistoun, et Kyncaid."

He had another charter from Matthew, ^{BARDOWIE.} Earl of Lennox, "Johanni Hamiltoun, nepoti et hæredi apparenti Johannis Hamilton, senioris de Bardowie," dated 9th January 1502. His grandfather appears to have died before the 11th January 1504, when John Hamilton of Bothernock obtained a charter of that date from Matthew, Earl of Lennox, of the lands of Bardowie, Barnellane, &c. which was confirmed by a charter under the great seal, 29th January 1504.

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Family.

He was slain along with John his son at Barskeith, in 1526, by John Logan of Balvey, and others, as appears from the following extracts from the privy seal records:—

"Ane respet to Johne Logane of ^{Privy Seal,} Balvey, Walter Logane his sone and ^{vol. vi.} aperande air, Robert Logane, sone to ye said Johne, Walter Galbrait, William Logane, and many others, for ye cruel slauchter of John Hamilton of Bardowy, and John Hamilton his sone, committit in Blairskaithe, under silence of night, be way of murther," &c. Dated at Striviling, 5th day of June 1526.

"Grant to James Hamilton of Fynart, knight, of 100 li. pertaining to the King, and adjudgit to his hienes be decret of ye Lordis of his counsale to be pait to him be John Logane of Balvey, in name of pane, for brekin of ye assouerance grantit be him to umquhile Johne Hamyltoun of Bardowie, fra ye 26 day of Maii unto ye nativitie of Sanct Johne, callit midsomer, nixt yereftir, in ye zeir of God 1526 yeiris, throw slauchter of ye said umquhile Johne Hamiltoun, committit be ye said Johne Logane, his

Ibid.

BARDOWIE friendis, &c. wythin ye tyme of ye saide assourance, in contrare ye tenor yerof." Dated 1st January 1526-7.

He married Mariot Maxwell, as appears from a precept of sasine of the lands of Blairskeith, given to him by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, in January 1502. He was also married to Margaret Weir, as appears from a "Protection and saufgarde granted to Margaret Weir, spouse of umquhile John Hamilton of Bardowie, for all the dais of her life," dated 1526. He left issue,

Writs of the Family.

VII. ALLAN HAMILTON of Bardowie, who, on the 30th January 1528, obtained from Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, who in the interim had acquired the superiority, a precept of sasine of the lands of Buchernock, Bardowie, &c. He was killed in a feud by Colin Campbell of Duan and Auchinhowy.* On the 23d June 1539, there was a notorial transumpt by John Spreule, canon of Glasgow, at the desire of Mariotte Stirling, relict of Allan Hamilton of Bardowie.

Ibid.

VIII. JOHN HAMILTON of Bardowie. There is a precept of sasine from John Stirling of Keir, (in implement of a contract between him and John Hamilton of Bardowie, 14th December 1534,) of

half the Mains of Ballindrocht, the lands of Hayston, &c. dated 12th May 1554. The instrument of sasine on the above precept is dated 1st February 1560.

In 1550 he removed the family residence from Craigmaddie, (*the Rock of the Wolf*;) the old castle of the Galbraiths of Buthernock, to Bardowie fortalice, as appears from the date on his arms, now remaining. In 1579, he obtained letters of protection from King James the Sixth for himself, his sons, and his brother. In 1584 he had a band from Sir James Stirling of Keir not to molest him in the possession of the milnland adjacent to the miln of Kirkcoun. He appears to have died about the year 1586.

He married a daughter of Andrew Alexander, Baron of Menstrie, predecessor of the Earls of Stirling, by whom he had issue:

1. *John*, his successor.
2. *James*, who succeeded his brother.
3. *William*.
4. *Humphrey*.
5. *Allan*, who was retoured heir in general to his brother Humphrey, 1st December 1610.
6. *Adam*, who was retoured heir in general to his brothers, Allan and William, 16th August 1611.

Justiciary Records.

* "Colinus Campbell de Auchinhowy, convictus de arte et parte crudelis interfectionis quondam Alani Hammiltoun de Bardowy, Roberto Striviling de Lettir, et Andreae Striveling de Ballindrocht, ex precogitata felonia commissa in comitiva cum Colino Campbell, juniore, suo filio, &c. et decollatus." Edinburgh, 15th November 1587.

Privy Seal, vol. 12, f. 79.

In 1538, Sir David Hamilton of Preston had a gift of escheat of the lands of the said Colin Campbell, on account of the slaughter of Allan Hamilton of Bardowie.

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Family.

IX. JOHN HAMILTON of Bardowie, who, along with his father,^a had a charter of resignation, dated 25th June 1574, from Sir James Stirling of Keir, of the lands of Mains of Bardowie, Barnellane, &c. He was married to Janet Napier, by whom he had no issue. She was alive in 1604, and then, with the consent of her second husband, James Muir of Thorntoun, sold her terce of the lands of Bardowie to her brother-in-law James Hamilton of Bardowie, who succeeded to the estate.

Ibid.

IX. JAMES HAMILTON of Bardowie, who had an instrument of sasine on a precept of *clare constat* from Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, of the lands of Mains of Bardowie, Barnellane, &c. dated the 10th September 1595. On the 28th of the same month, he resigned these lands in favour of his brother William, who again, in 1596, conveyed them to his brother Mr Allan Hamilton. He married Marion, daughter of Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk. He was succeeded by,

Robertson's
Renfrew, p. 101.

X. JOHN HAMILTON of Bardowie, who, on the 2d November 1615, had an instrument of sasine "to John Hamilton," heir of James Hamilton of Bardowie, on a precept of *clare constat* by Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth. There was a contract of marriage between John Hamilton of Bardowie, and Mary, daughter of Alexander Douglas of Mains, dated 17th April 1616. He appears to have been then a minor; for, on the 22d May of the same year, when in

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implement, &c. of the above contract, ^{BARDOWIE.} he granted his wife a charter of Burd-^{Writs of the}ston and Bankier in liferent, it was with ^{Family.} the consent of his curators. He had issue :

1. *John*, who succeeded him, and other sons.

1. *Elizabeth*, married, on the 6th May 1648, to John Douglas, son of Walter Douglas of Kayston.

2. *Margaret*, married, 5th June 1649, to Arthur Colquhoun of Kenmure.

XI. JOHN HAMILTON of Bardowie, designed, in a deed in the Commissary Records of Glasgow, of date 26th July 1677, as "John Hamilton, now elder of Bardowie, elder lawfull sone and aire, and dewlie servit and retourit to umquhill John Hamilton of Bardowie, his father." Shortly after his father's death, he settled, on the 7th July 1656, an annuity from the lands of Fluchtart on his mother, Mary Douglas.

On the 25th June 1674, "John Hamilton, elder of Bardowie, and John Hamilton, his son and aire," resigned their lands into the hands of Sir John Stirling of Keir, for a new charter, and change of holding. He married Anne Livingstone, by whom he had issue :

Ibid.

1. *John*, his successor.

2. *Alexander*, witness to the testa-^{Com. Rec. Glas.}ment of James Hamilton, bailie of Hamilton.

XII. JOHN HAMILTON of Bardowie, who married Joanna, daughter of James ^{Writs of the}Hamilton, as appears from a matrimo-^{Family.}nial contract between her and the said

BARDOWIE. Writs of the Family. John, of date 27th November 1675; wherein, with consent of his father, John, elder of Bardowie, and his mother, Anne Levingstone, he grants her sasine of the lands of Fluchtard, Brainzet, &c. His spouse, Joanna, with consent of her husband, granted, 17th November 1685, to Andrew Littiljohn, a charter of an acre of land in Hamilton Haugh, called "the Oldwalls." He had a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Kittiemuir in Lanarkshire, dated 23d February 1699. By his wife Joanna he had issue :

1. *John*, his successor.
2. *Robert* Hamilton of Hamilton Hill, who was trustee for his nieces, co-heiresses of his brother. He had issue, John and Walter, who both died unmarried, and a daughter, Jean.
3. *James* Hamilton of Dowan, Lieut. R. N., who left an only daughter.

History of Stirlingshire, p. 714. 1. Daughter, *Mary*, married, in 1711, to James Grahame of Glengyle, who, on the death of Archibald MacGregor of Kilmanan, became chief of the Clan Gregor, and was called "*Gregarach Glundhu*," or the black-kneed MacGregor.

2. *Elizabeth*, married, in 1711, to William, son of John Buchanau of Craigeavern.

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XIII. JOHN HAMILTON of Bardowie, who, in 1714, obtained a precept of *clare constat* from William, Viscount of Kilsyth, for infefting him in the lands of Birdston, as heir of John Hamilton of Bardowie, his father. In 1732, he disposed his lands in trust to Francis Buchanan of Arnpryor, his brother-in-law,

James Hamilton of Dowan, his brother, James Brown of Monkton, the husband of his daughter Mary, and John Hamilton, his eldest son.

He married (contract of marriage dated 14th September 1704,) Marion, daughter of Robert Buchanan of Arnpryor, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his successor.
2. *Robert*, who succeeded his brother.
3. *James*, } both of whom died in
4. *Francis*, } Jamaica.
1. *Katherine*.
2. *Mary*, married to James Brown of Monkton, and died without issue.
3. *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas Buchanan of Spittel and Leny, whose descendants carried on the line of the family.

XIV. JOHN HAMILTON of Bardowie, who, dying unmarried, in 1739, was succeeded by his brother,

XIV. ROBERT HAMILTON of Bardowie, who thereupon obtained a precept of *clare constat* for infefting him in the fourth part of his father's lands in trust, as heir of John Hamilton of Bardowie, his elder brother.

On the 12th February 1745, he obtained a Crown charter of Novodamns for his lands of Birdston, which he had formerly held of William, Viscount Kilsyth, then attainted.

He having also died without issue, and his brothers, James and Francis, having died in Jamaica unmarried, on the 14th July 1757, Katherine, Mary, and Elizabeth Hamiltons were served

Writs of the Family.

heirs-portioners, and of line, to Robert Hamilton of Bardowie, their brother-german; the male descendants of John de Hamilton of Buthernock having become extinct, at least in the male line.

The two eldest heirs-portioners, Katherine and Mary Hamilton, having died also without issue, the succession devolved upon,

XIV. ELIZABETH HAMILTON, the lineal representative of John de Hamilton, fifth son of Sir David de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadyow, who married, as above stated, Thomas Buchanan of Spittel and Leny,* by whom she had four sons and two daughters:

1. *John*, born in 1758, who, on succeeding to Bardowie, took the name of Hamilton. He married, in 1790, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Hew Crawford of Jordanhill, and Robina Pollok, representative of the Pollocks of that Ilk. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother Francis.

2. *Robert Hamilton Buchanan*, born in 1760, a Lieut. in the Royal North British Fusileers, who married Corne-

lia, daughter of Commodore Tinker, and died, leaving a son, Robert Hamilton Buchanan, who died in Bengal, a Captain in the 24th Regt. N. I., before his uncle John.

3. *Francis Buchanan*, born in 1762, who, on succeeding to his brother John, assumed the name of Hamilton.

4. *Peter Buchanan*, born in 1767, died unmarried, a Captain in the 23d Regt. Fusileers.

1. *Elizabeth*, married first to Robert Grahame of Gartmore, and secondly to Robert Fairfoul of Strowie.

2. *Marion*, born in 1766, married to J. H. S. Crawford of Cowdonhill.

XV. FRANCIS HAMILTON of Bardowie and Leny; author of "An Account of Nepaul" and other works on India.

ARMS.—*Gules*, on a chevron *argent* betwixt three cinquefoils, a boar's head couped, of the first, in the middle chief point, an annulet, *or*.

CREST.—the tree and frame saw, proper.

MOTTO.—"Through."

* The Buchanans of Spittel and Leny are descended from Walter, a second son of Walter Buchanan of that Ilk. On the 14th December 1519, he had a charter from his father of the temple-lands of Easter Catter. In 1531, he had a remission, from James the Fifth, for seizing and detaining in the castle of Glasgow, John, Duke of Albany, then Regent in Scotland; in this deed he is styled, "Walter Buchanan in Spittel," the property of which was then in the hands of his brother George Buchanan of that Ilk, who resigned his lands of Spittel of Easter Catter, to Edward, son of the said Walter Buchanan, as appears by the confirmation in favour of this Edward, by Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow, dated 18th September 1531.

Notices of the Galbraiths, Lords of Galbraith in the Lennox.—Gillespie Galbraith was witness to a charter granted by Malduin, Earl of Lennox, to Humphrey Kilpatrick, of the lands of Colquhoun. Malduin lived during the reigns of William the Lyon and Alexander the Second, Kings of Scotland. In the beginning of the reign of Alexander the Second, his son, Maurice Galbraith, obtained from the same Earl Malduin, a grant of the lands of Cartonbenach. The same

Lord Bargeny,

CO. OF AYR.

BARGENY.
Wood's Peer-
age, i. 195.

I. Sir JOHN HAMILTON of Lettrick, natural son of John, first Marquis of Hamilton, obtained a legitimization under the great seal, 22d December 1600, and acquired considerable estates. He had a charter to himself, and Jean Campbell his wife, of the castle of Kinclavin, in Perthshire, 25th May 1608. He had also charters of Bargeny, from whence he took his designation, Carlock, and other lands in Ayrshire, 23d December 1631, and of the barony of Cambus-

nethan, in the county of Lanark, 2d December 1637, with remainder successively to Sir John Hamilton of Carriden, his son, Sir James, of Broomhill, and Gavin of Raploch. He died soon afterwards. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Alexander Campbell, bishop of Brechin, of the Ardkinlas family, he had issue :

1. Sir *John*, afterwards Lord Bargeny. Inq. Ret. Gen. 3131.
2. *Thomas*.

Stat. Acct.
vol. xv. 271.

Ragman Roll,
Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. ii.
App. 34.

barony was granted by a new charter, under the name of Buthernok, to Arthur, son of Maurice Galbraith, with power to seize and condemn malefactors, on condition that the convicts should be hanged on the Earl's gallows. It is probable he was the father of "Arthur de Galbraith," who, in 1292 and 1294, swore submission and fealty to Edward the First, King of England. He had a son, William de Galbraith, who had a charter, "Willielmo filio Arthuri," from the Earl of Lennox, of three carracutes of land, viz. the two Buthernoks and Kinkraith. "Willielmus, filius Arthuri," had a son, James, to whom David de Hamilton (evidently the Lord of Cadyow) confirmed a grant of land, made by his father, William de Galbraith.

In the remarks on the Ragman Roll, above quoted, it is stated,—“They came to be designed Domini de Gartconnel: Willielmus de Galbraith, Dominus de Gartconnel, in the reign of Robert the Third, had three daughters, one married to John Hamilton, a son of the House of Cadiow, the predecessor of the Hamiltons of Badernock and Bardouie, another to Nicol Douglas; a cadet of the Douglasses of Dalkeith, as it is said, of whom the Douglasses of Mains, Balloch, and Kayston in Dumbartonshire; and the third to a brother of the Logans of Restalrig, of whom came the Logans of Gartconnel and Balvie, now extinct.”

From the Galbraiths of Buthernok, chief of the name, came the Galbraiths of Culcruik, Greenock, Killearn, and Balgair, which estates have all, except the last, passed by females, long ago, into families of other names. Ludovick Stewart, in his MS. Collections, Adv. Lib. p. 332, says, that “Janet Keith's mother was eldest daughter of the Lord of Galbraith, who was proprietor of the whole of Galston Parish and Riccartoun, as the water of Cessnock runs.”

The minister of the parish of Baldernock, in his Statistical Account, supposes that Buthernock may be derived from Baldrinich, i. e. Druidstoun, there being a remarkable monument of Druidism in this parish. This conjecture must be wrong, as there does not appear ever to have been Druids in North Britain.

3. *William*.

1. *Catherine*, married to Sir John Drumond of Machany, second son of James, first Lord Maderty.

2. *Helen*, married, in 1623, to Sir James Somerville of Cambusnethan. She was infest, in her virginity, in the Nether Mains of Cambusnethan 4th July 1623.

3. ———, to Sir William Vere of Stonebyres.

4. *Mary*, to Alexander Cleland of Cleland.

2. Hon. *Anne Hamilton*, married to Sir Patrick Houstoun of Houstoun in the county of Renfrew, Bart., and died 1678, her death being occasioned by a party of soldiers coming to that place during her husband's absence in London, and threatening her at such a rate, that she ordered the portcullis to be let down to keep them out of the house; but two of her sons being without, she was so terrified at their menaces against her boys, that she fell into a fever which soon carried her off.

3. Hon. *Grisel Hamilton*, who, by attending on her sister, Lady Houstoun, fell into the same distemper, and died 1678.

4. Hon. *Marjory Hamilton*, married to William Baillie of Lamington, and had a son, William, who died in his seventeenth year.

5. Hon. *Catherine Hamilton*, married (contract dated December 1676,) to William Cunningham of Enterkine, in Ayrshire, and had issue, and died 11th January 1740.

III. JOHN, second Lord Bargeny, was served heir to his father, 17th October 1662. Being obnoxious to the ministry of King Charles II. he was imprisoned in Blackness Castle in November 1679, and from thence removed to Edinburgh, where, on the 24th February 1680, he was indicted for high treason, for having compassed the life of the Duke of Lauderdale and others of the nobility; having encouraged rebellion against the King, and entertained rebels in his house, and openly declaimed against episcopacy and the curates.

Inq. Ret. Gen. 2673. II. Sir JOHN, the only son, had the designation of Carriden in the lifetime of his father, to whom he was served heir 23d April 1642. He had previously been created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Bargeny, in 1639, with limitation to the heirs-male of his body. He accompanied the Duke of Hamilton in his unfortunate expedition into England, 1648. His attachment to the royal cause was so conspicuous that Cromwell excepted him out of his act of grace and pardon, 12th April 1654; and he died April 1658.

His Lordship married Lady Jean Douglas, second daughter of William first Marquis of Douglas, and had issue:

1. *John*, second Lord Bargeny.

Lamont's Annals, MS. 2. Hon. Major *William Hamilton*, married, April 1662, to Mary, daughter of Sir Patrick Hay of Pitfour, relict of George Butter of Clashberry.

1. Hon. *Margaret Hamilton*, married first to John Kennedy of Culzean, who died 1665; second, to Sir David Ogilvy of Clova, and had issue by both.

Ibid.

Inq. Ret. in Pub. Archiv.

Wodrow's History, ii. 154.

BARGENY.

This indictment was not brought to trial for want of evidence. The King, on the 11th May 1680, issued a letter to his privy council in Scotland, bearing that he had received a petition from Lord Bargeny, representing his father's loyalty and sufferings, asserting his innocence of the crimes he was indicted upon, and attesting God thereupon; and he was released on finding security in 50,000 merks to stand trial.

Burnet, i. 325. After he was at liberty he discovered, by diligent investigation, that Cuninghame of Mountgrenan and his servant, Laing, ii. 106. two of the prisoners taken at Bothwell-bridge, were suborned by Sir Charles Maitland of Hatton, and Sir John Dalrymple, to give false evidence against him. Their depositions, which also affected the Duke of Hamilton, were prepared beforehand, and they were promised a share of the confiscated estates; but, as soon as ever the trial approached, their conscience revolted against the crime. Bargeny's evidence was ready to be produced before Parliament 28th July 1681. Perjury and subornation, charged, in open Parliament, against a judge and an officer of state, demanded public investigation, condign punishment, or the most ample retribution. But the Duke of York interposed to prevent inquiry. Lord Bargeny entered heartily into the Revolution, raised a regiment of 600 foot for the public service, 1689, and died 25th May 1693, at 10 *p.m.* as his son's retour bears.

His Lordship married first Lady Margaret Cuninghame, second daughter

of William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, Lord High-Chancellor of Scotland, and had issue:

1. *John*, Master of Bargeny, who Edin. Register. died before his father. He married, 19th June 1688, Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, Bart., and had one daughter, Johanna, heiress of Bargeny.

2. *William*, third Lord Bargeny.

1. Daughter, Hon. *Nicholas Hamilton*, Wood's Ormond, 141. married, 24th April 1690, to Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, Bart., and had a son, Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, born 3d January 1697.

Lord Bargeny married, second, in Lodge's Peerage, ii. 108. 1676, Lady Alice Moore, eldest daughter of Henry, first Earl of Drogheda, daughter of Henry, second Earl of Clanbrazil, to whom she was married 1667, and who died without issue 12th Jan. 1675. She had no children to Lord Bargeny, and died at Roscommon-house, Dublin, 12th December 1677.

IV. WILLIAM, third Lord Bargeny, Mirutes of Parl. succeeded his father 1693, took the

oaths and his seat in Parliament 9th May 1695; exerted himself in opposition to the treaty of Union 1706, and died about 1712. His Lordship married first, Mary, born 20th June 1677, eldest daughter of Sir William Primrose of Carrington, sister of the first Viscount Primrose, by whom he had a daughter,

1. Hon. *Grizel Hamilton*, married 15th February 1713, to Thomas Buchan of Cairnbulgh, advocate, and had three daughters, of whom Mary and Anne died unmarried, and the third, Nicholas,

married Thomas Buchan of Auchmacoy, and had issue.

Lord Bargeny married, secondly, Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniston, a Lord of Session, sister of the first President Dundas, by whom he had a son,

V. JAMES, fourth Lord Bargeny, born 29th November 1710, who succeeded his father 1712, and completed his education by visiting foreign countries, as appears from Hamilton of Bangour's epitaph on the companion of his travels, who,

"With kind Bargeny, faithful to his word,
"Whom heaven made good and social, though
a lord,
"The cities viewed of many-linguaged men."

His Lordship died unmarried at Edinburgh, 28th March 1736, in the 26th year of his age, and was buried 5th April in the Abbey-church of Holyrood-house.

On the title of Bargeny, the Lords of Session observe, in their returns to the House of Peers, 1740, that "the patent has not been met with in the records. By the proceedings in a case which lately depended before the Court of Session, and which was brought by appeal before your Lordships, touching the succession to the estate of Bargeny, it appears that there are no heirs-male existing of the body of John, Lord Bargeny, who, in 1688, made the settlement of his estate on which the question depended; and no person has at any election, since the death of the last lord, claimed a vote in

right of that peerage; but as they cannot discover from the records the limitation of that dignity, they cannot take upon them to say whether it is extinct or not."

A competition arose for the estate between—1st, the children of Johanna Lady Dalrymple, only daughter of John, Master of Bargeny—2d, The children of Mrs Buchan of Cairnbulgh, daughter of the third Lord—and 3d, Sir Alexander Hope of Kerse, son of Nicholas, daughter of the second Lord. It was ultimately decided in the House of Lords in favour of the first.

V. JOHANNA HAMILTON, only child of John Master of Bargeny, was born early in 1690. An order was made by the Court of Session, 14th July 1702,—when she was past twelve years of age, and her friends were afraid of undue influence from her relations, the Swintons, in the nomination of tutors,—that she should be placed with James Hamilton of Pencaitland, to remain with him till the 11th of November, and to nominate curators betwixt the 1st and 10th November that year. She married, 23d February 1707, Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castleton, Kt., eldest son and heir apparent of the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, Bart., Lord President of the Court of Session, and had issue:

1. Sir *Hew*.

2. *John Dalrymple*, born 4th February 1715, became a member of the Faculty of Advocates 1735; had the estate of Bargeny adjudged to him by a

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Fountainhall's
Decisions.

Edin. Reg.

Robertson's
Proceedings,
213.

BARGENY.

decision of the House of Lords, and thereupon took the name and arms of Hamilton of Bargeny. He was chosen member of Parliament for the borough of Wigton, and, at the general election 1754, re-chosen on a vacancy 1762, and died at Bargeny 1796, just after he had completed his 81st year. He married first Lady Anne Wemyss, third daughter of James fourth Earl Wemyss; secondly, Miss Montgomery, sister of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglintoun, but had no issue.

Edin. Reg.

3. *Robert Dalrymple*, M.D., born 6th March 1716, married, 22d July 1745, to Miss Barclay, heiress of Towie—died without issue.

Ibid. in 1792.

1. *Marion*, born 6th March 1708, married to Donald, fourth Lord Reay: his grand-daughter, the Hon. Marion Mackay, was married to Colonel William Fullarton of Fullarton, who died at London 13th February 1808, ætat 54, without male issue.

This lady, by an action, presently pending before the Supreme Court, claims, as heir of entail, the estates of the noble family of Bargeny, and on this account she now assumes the family name of Hamilton.

2. *Jean*, born 25th May 1709.

Ibid.

3. *Elizabeth*, born 3d May 1713, married to William Duff of Crombie, advocate, sheriff of the co. of Ayr, and died at Ayr 24th April 1781, ætat. 68, leaving a son, *James*, merchant at Cadiz.

1. *Anne*, married first, to William Earl of Dumfries and Stair; secondly, to the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville. 2. *Janet*, married to her cousin-

german, Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart.

VI. Sir HEW DALRYMPLE of North Berwick, Bart. the eldest son, became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1730, M. P. for the boroughs of Haddington at the general election 1741, for the co. of Haddington 1747 and 1754, and for the boroughs again 1761. He died at London 23d November 1790. He married, 12th July 1743, Miss Sainthill, and by her, who died at N. Berwick 31st December 1747, had issue two sons:

1. *Robert Stair Dalrymple*, born 2d July 1744, a captain in the 11th Regt. of Dragoons, died unmarried at Manchester, 11th September 1768, ætat. 25.

2. *Sir Hew*.

VII. Sir HEW DALRYMPLE of North Berwick, the only surviving son, was chosen M. P. for the co. Haddington at the general election 1780, and rechosen 1784; a new writ was ordered, 11th July 1786, on his appointment to the office of Auditor of Excise in Scotland. He succeeded his father in title and estate 1790, and, on the death of his uncle John Hamilton, in 1796, came into possession of the Bargeny estate, which was confirmed to him by a decision of the House of Lords, on which occasion he took the name and arms of Hamilton of Bargeny. He died at Bargeny, 13th November 1800.

Wood's Peerage, i. 198.

He married his cousin-german, Janet, daughter of William Duff of Crombie, and had issue:

1. Sir *Hew Dalrymple Hamilton*.

2. *John*, Lieut.-Col. of the 10th Foot, elected M. P. for the boroughs of Haddington, &c. on a vacancy 1805. Vacated his seat 1806, and went to India with his regt.

He married, at Lochend, 30th July 1806, *Charlotte*, only daughter of Sir Patrick Warrender of Lochend, in co. Haddington, Bart. and has one daughter.

3. *James*, commander of an East Indiaman.

4. *Robert*, in the East India Company's Naval service.

1. *Margaret*, married at North Berwick, 12th July 1809, to W. F. Browne, Esq. Captain in the 6th Regt. of Dragoons.

2. *Janet*, married, January 1805, to Robert, second Viscount Duncan, and has issue.

3. *Amie*.

VIII. Sir HEW DALRYMPLE HAMILTON of North Berwick and Bargeny, the eldest son, was elected M. P. for the co.

of Haddington on a vacancy 1795, and re-chosen at the general election 1796. BARGENY.

He succeeded his father in 1800, was elected M. P. for Ayrshire on a vacancy 1803, and re-chosen at the general election 1806. He married, 19th May 1800, *Jane*, eldest daughter of Adam, first Viscount Duncan, and has issue.

ARMS of the first Lord Bargeny.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gules*, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, for Hamilton; 2d and 3d, *argent*, a ship with her sails furled up, *sable*, for Arran, all within a bordure gobonated, *argent* and *azure*, the first charged with hearts, *gules*, and the second mullets of the first.

CREST.—A crescent, *gules*.

SUPPORTERS.—Dexter, an antelope, *argent*, collared, *gules*, charged with three cinquefoils, *ermine*; sinister, a savage proper, with a shoulder-belt, *gules*, charged with cinquefoils, *ermine*, and wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, *vert*, holding in his sinister hand, a garb, *Or*.

MOTTO.—“*Je ispear.*”

Wood's Peerage, i. 195.

Barncluith,

PARISH OF HAMILTON.

BARNCLUITH.

I. JOHN HAMILTON of Barncluith, designed “Maister Johne,” is the first who has been met with of this family.

He was Commissary of Hamilton, as

appears from deeds in the Commissary Com. Rec. Records, from 1583 to 1610, and upwards.

He was married to *Libra Hamilton*.

E e

BARNCLUITH. She died on the 18th August 1592, as appears from her registered will in 1610, wherein she leaves a legacy to her husband's brother, Robert Hamilton.

Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

Inq. Ret. Gen.
588.

II. ROBERT HAMILTON, who, on the 18th February 1615, was served heir in general to John Hamilton of Barncluith.

Double of charter, penes Laird Mather, Meikle Earnock.

On the 16th May 1615, Robert Hamilton of Barncluith got a charter of resignation from James, Marquis of Hamilton, of the lands of Barncluith, and other lands in the Haugh of Hamilton, and to his two daughters, Margaret and Janet, successively, and the heirs-male of their bodies, respectively; whom failing, to John Hamilton of Udston, and his son James; whom failing, to the nearest heir-male of the name of Hamilton.

Inq. Ret. Lan.
103.

On the 7th October 1616, he was also retoured heir to his brother, in an annual-rent of 12 bolls of oatmeal from the farm of Auchinreath in the barony of Blantyre, with a tenement of land called Cassilhill, in the burgh of Hamilton, and six acres of land annexed to the same, within the territory of the town of Hamilton.

He married a daughter of John Hamilton of Orbiston, by whom he had issue:

Bar. 466.

1. *Margaret*, married to James Hamilton, second son of John Hamilton, the seventh of Udstoun.

2. *Janet*.

He died in January 1627, and was succeeded by,

III. JAMES HAMILTON and Margaret Hamilton.

James Hamilton of Barncluith was, on the 19th November 1628, on the inquest of the service of James Hamilton, the fourth of Bothwellhaugh. In 1632, January, he was creditor to John Hamilton of Trabrawn, in the sum of 400 merks. James and Margaret had issue:

1. *Quintin*, his successor.

2. *James*, minister of Eaglesham. He was appointed, in December 1654, "one of ye curators to the bairnes of umquhile Robert Hamilton of Milburne." He had issue, John Hamilton, W. S. who had two sons; 1. James, who died without issue in 1704; 2. John, who also died without issue.

3. *Robert*, of whom afterwards.

4. Sir *Archibald* of Rosehall.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*. *m. James 1632 Hamilton*

James Hamilton of Barncluith died in 1632. In his testament, he appointed "Margaret, his spouse, executrix to his haill bairnes;" and to his dochter, Margaret, he left the sum of 400 merks. Margaret, his relict, as appears from the kirk-session books of Hamilton, died on the 13th September 1648. He was succeeded by his son, Quintin.

Ibid.

IV. QUINTIN HAMILTON of Barncluith. He is mentioned in the sheriff records of Hamilton in 1634, and again in 1642. He was appointed, in 1648, one of the committee of war for the co. of Lanark, and, in 1650, captain for the castle of Evandale for the King, which he garrisoned and furnished with provision at his own expense; for paying

of which, his brother, Robert, obtained a decret against the shire of Lanark in 1661.

He gave a disposition, 31st March 1658, to John Hamilton, baillie of Arran, of a house in the High Street of Hamilton.

He married a daughter of the Laird of Orbistoun, and died 3d April 1660; and was succeeded by his only son. He had also several daughters, of whom Margaret was married to James Richards of Barskimming, and had issue.

V. JOHN HAMILTON of Barncluith.

He was a commissioner of supply for Lanarkshire in the year 1678. He gave a charter of the house in Hamilton to John Hamilton, the son of the baillie of Arran, on 17th May 1673.

Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his uncle, BARNCLUITH.

IV. ROBERT HAMILTON of Barncluith, afterwards Lord Pressmannan, his title as a Senator of the College of Justice. In 1685, he is mentioned in a deed as baillie of the regality of Hamilton. He had issue :

1. *John*, who, marrying Margaret, grand-daughter of the first Lord Belhaven, became the second Lord Belhaven; for which, see the article BELHAVEN.
2. *James*, Lord Pencaitland.
3. *William*, W. S. died unmarried.
4. *Daniel*, died without issue.
5. *Robert*, died without issue.
6. *Henry*, surgeon, who married Catherine Ross, but left no issue male.
7. *Thomas*, died without issue.

Barnes.

BARNES.

I. The first of this family was CLAUD HAMILTON, second son of Gawin, the seventh of Raploch. He had a charter from his father, dated 1st April 1575, "Claudio Hamilton, filio suo secundo genito," of the barony of Barnes, and the lands of Easter and Wester Kilbowies.

He was cautioner for James Hamilton of Craigleith. The bond or obligation runs thus, 15th January 1623,—“Be it kend to all men, me James Hamilton, brother german of Sir Claud Hamilton

of Craigleith, Knight, and Claud Hamilton, cautioner and full suretie for me, to have borrowit and ressavit fra umq^{ll}. and nobill Erle, James, Erle of Abircorn, and Lord of guid memorie, ye sowme of twa hundrethe merkis.”

He married Catherine Knox, niece to Knox of Silvielands, who was a brother of the family of Ranferlie in Renfrewshire, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, who succeeded him, but died without issue.

Parl. Rec.

Chart. penes
Ham. of Barnes.

Rec. of the Com.
of Glas.

Crawf. MS. Col.

BARNES.

2. *Robert*, who succeeded his brother *James*.

Claud Hamilton, the first of *Barnes*, died in the month of September 1632, as appears from his testament recorded in the books of the Commissariat of Glasgow. He was succeeded by,

II. *JAMES HAMILTON* of *Barnes*, whom the MS. history of the families of *Raploch* and *Barnes* designates as being "a learned hopefull young man."

Retour in Pub.
Arch.

He was served heir to his father, 17th December 1634, in the lands of *Barnes*, and *Culbowy Easter* and *Wester*, in the lordship and barony of *Kilpatrick*, and regality of *Paisley*. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

II. *ROBERT HAMILTON* of *Barnes*, who is retoured heir, 19th March 1642.

Ibid.

In 1643, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the co. of *Dumbarton*, for raising the army for the defence of the kingdom; and, in 1656, along with *Gavin Hamilton* of *Raploch*, he was appointed tutor to young *Robert Hamilton* of *Milburn*, as being nearest of kin on his father's side. In 1661, he was commissioner of supply for the co. of *Dunbarton*.

Parl. Rec.

Sh. Rec. Ham.

He married *Mary*, daughter of *Walter Macaulay* of *Ardincaple* in *Dunbartonshire*. *Robertson*, in his *Gen. of Cunninghame*, says he was married, in 1662, to *Janet*, a daughter of *John Brisbane*, the tenth of that ilk. He left issue:

1. *Claud*, his heir.
2. *James*, of *Hutchistoun*.

Robert of *Barnes* died in July 1677, as appears by his recorded will. Com. Rec. Glas.

III. *CLAUD HAMILTON* of *Barnes*, who suffered greatly during the persecutions under *Charles II.* and his brother *James II.*, on account of religion. In 1662, he was fined by the Earl of *Middleton* in £1200 Scots for non-conformity. In 1674, he was again fined in a quarter of his rents, for having attended a conventicle; and again, in the years 1684 and 5, fines to a considerable amount were awarded against him. He

Wodrow's Hist.
i. 168.

Ibid. 375.
Ibid. ii. 460.

had a charter of the lands of *Easter Cochnoch*, 20th January 1682. Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. lxviii. No. 63.

He married, in 1670, *Anne*, daughter of *Sir Walter Stewart* of *Allanton*, by whom he had issue:

Rob. Renf.
p. 475.

1. *James*, his successor.

IV. *JAMES HAMILTON* of *Barnes*, who had a charter of resignation under the great seal, "*Jacobi Hamilton, uniei filij legitimi Claudij Hamilton de Barnes, ejusque sponsæ*," of the four pound land of *Barnes*, dated 29th November 1720. Barnes' MS. Mag. Sig. Lib. lxxxix. No. 70.

He married *Grizzell*, sister of *Sir John Maxwell* of *Pollock*, and had issue:

1. *Claud*, his successor.
2. *John*, a merchant in *Glasgow*.
3. *Robert*, surveyor of the customs at *Greenock*.
1. *Marion*, married to ——— *Dunlop* of *Garnkirk*.
2. *Margaret*, married *Mr John Davidson*, minister of old *Kilpatrick*.
3. *Jean*, who died unmarried.

V. CLAUD HAMILTON of Barnes, a Major of Marines. He had a charter, under the great seal, of the four pound lands of old extent of Barnes, dated 23d June 1740. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother,

V. JOHN HAMILTON of Barnes.

He married Marion, daughter of John Bryson, Esq. of Craigallion, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, his successor.

2. *Claud*, a captain in the 54th regt. afterwards Major of the Lanarkshire and Dumbarton Fencible Cavalry, and, on their reduction, Collector of the customs at Glasgow.

1. *Grizzell*, married to John Hamilton Dundas of Westburn and Duddingston.

VI. JAMES HAMILTON, now of Barnes. He was Major-commandant of the late corps of Dumbartonshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

He married Eleanor Dun, daughter of John Dun, Esq. of Tannochside, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, major in the 11th regt. of Foot, who was severely wounded at the battle of Salamanca, and died soon after that action.

2. *James*, who died in his infancy.

3. *Claud*, who also died young.

4. *James*, his heir apparent.

1. *Elizabeth*, } who died young.

2. *Judith*,

3. *Marion*.

4. *Grace*.

5. *Margaret*, and

6. *Jane*.

ARMS.—*Gules*, a man's heart, *or*, betwixt three cinquefoils, *ermine*, all within a bordure indented of the second; on a helmet befitting his degree, with a mantle *gules*, doubled *argent*, and wreath of his colours; set for his crest, a man's heart, *gules*, charged with a cinquefoil, *argent*.

MOTTO.—“*Fidelis in adversis*.”

Bathgate,

CO. OF LINLITHGOW.

I. The HAMILTONS of Bathgate were an ancient and respectable family settled at Bathgate in Linlithgowshire. The first of the family, Sir William de Hamilton, Knt., was the third son of Sir

David de Hamilton, Dominus de Cad-
yow, and Johanetta de Keith, Domina
de Galstoun. His mother, who was
proprietrix of the lands of Bathgate,
granted him, in her widowhood, a

BATHGATE.

Robertson's
Index.

BATHGATE. charter of these lands, which was confirmed under the great seal, 24th March 1407.

He was witness, along with his brothers, Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow, and Andrew Hamilton of Bruntwood, to a charter of Andrew de Moravia to Janet de Kirchaleche, of her liferent of the lands of Touchadam in Stirlingshire, dated, apud Manuell 14th May 1392. The next of this family that has been met with, was,

Acta Aud.
p. 89.

II. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Bathgate, mentioned in the *Acta Auditorum* of date 15th October 1479. Margaret Hamilton, who was probably his daughter, married, about the same period, Patrick Colquhoun of Kenmure.

III. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Bathgate, who was succeeded by his son,

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xv. No. 10.

IV. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Bathgate, who had a charter "Alexandro Hamilton, filio et hæredi Willielmi Hamilton de Bathgatt, terrarum de Bathgatt," dated 17th June 1508. He had issue:

1. *Peter*, his successor.

Ibid. Lib. xxx.
No. 601.

2. *William*, who had a charter, "to William Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, and to Margaret Heriot, his spouse, of the muir lands of Bathgate," dated 26th February 1549.

Ibid. Lib. xxx.
No. 335.

V. PETER HAMILTON of Bathgate, who had a charter, "Petro Hamilton, apparenti de Bathgatt, terrarum de Bathgatt," dated 20th August 1549.

He married Janet Hamilton, by whom he had issue:

VI. ROBERT HAMILTON of Bathgate, ^{Ibid. Lib. xxxi. No. 385.} who had a charter, "to Robert Hamilton, younger of Bathgate, and Margaret Witherspoon, his spouse, and Janet Hamilton, his mother, of the barony of Bathgate," dated 27th May 1557.

He was forfeited for his attachment Fairholm, MS. to the interests of the Hamilton Family, and was obliged to fly into England; but he returned with the banished lords in 1585, when his estates were restored.

He gave a disposition, in 1604, of some temple-lands in Linlithgowshire, to the magistrates and community of the town of Linlithgow. He left issue:

1. *Robert*, his successor.

2. *William*, designed in a deed, in Sher. Rec. Ha-March 1617, "filius quondam Roberti ^{Hamilton.} Hamilton de Bathgatt." He is again mentioned, as on an inquest of retour, in 1626.

3. *James*, who, in 1602, was infeft in ^{Gen. Reg. of Sasines.} the lands of Harper-rig.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to ^{Nisb. Her. Ap. vol. ii. 265.} Thomas Muirhead of Johnstone, a son of the house of Lauchope.

VII. ROBERT HAMILTON of Bathgate, who had a charter, "to Robert ^{Mag. Sig. Lib. xliii. No. 155.} Hamilton, younger of Bathgate, of the Mains of Bathcatt," dated 18th February 1600. On the 11th November 1608, he had a charter of confirmation of the barony of Bathgatt, with the ^{Ibid. Lib. xlv. No. 244.} office of Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of Bathgate.

He married, first, Elizabeth Ross, ^{Gen. Reg. of Sasines.}

who is mentioned as his spouse, in 1600. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick: she had a charter of the lands of Quhitelaw, of date 25th October 1620. He left issue:

1. *Thomas*, his successor.

1. Daughter, *Grizzel*, married to James Muirhead of Bredisholm, representative of the ancient family of Muirheads of Lauchope.

VIII. THOMAS HAMILTON of Bath-

gate, who had a charter, "*Thomæ Hamilton, apparenti de Bathgatt, terrarum de Bathgatt,*" dated 16th November 1633. He was a commissioner of supply for the co. of Linlithgow in 1661.

He had another charter, "*to Thomas Hamilton of Bathgate, of the lands of Bathgate,*" dated 4th June 1663. And he obtained, from Charles the Second, a charter, of the same date, of the office of Sheriff of Bathgate.

I have been unable to trace this family further.

Lord Belhaven.

LORD
BELHAVEN.

I. The first LORD BELHAVEN was Sir JOHN HAMILTON of Beil, eldest son of Sir James Hamilton, the third of Broomhill.

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 201.

He was a loyal subject to King Charles the First, by whom, in consideration of his fidelity to his cause, he was created a peer by the title of Lord Belhaven and Stentoun, to himself and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his heirs-male whatever, by patent dated 15th December 1647. His Lordship accompanied the Duke of Hamilton in his unfortunate expedition into England to attempt the rescue of the King, 1648, and escaped from the rout at Preston. In 1675 his Lordship made

a resignation of his title into the hands of King Charles the Second, who, by patent, dated at Whitehall, 16th February 1675, conferred the peerage on him for life, with remainder, after his decease, to the husband of one of his grand-daughters, John Hamilton (eldest son of Robert Hamilton of Pressmanan, one of the principal clerks of Council and Session, and after the Revolution one of the judges of the Supreme Court,) and to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his nearest heirs-male whatever. His Lordship married Margaret, natural daughter of James, second Marquis of Hamilton, by whom he had three daughters:

LORD
BELHAVEN.

Nisbet, ii. Ap.
139.

1. Hon. *Margaret Hamilton*, married to Sir Samuel Baillie, younger of Lamington, and had issue.

2. Hon. *Anne Hamilton*, of whom afterwards.

3. Hon. *Elizabeth Hamilton*, third wife of Alexander first Viscount Kingston, without issue.

The Hon. Anne Hamilton married Sir Robert, the eighth of Silvertonhill; they had issue :

Baronage, 426. 1. Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., who carried on the line of the family of Silvertonhill.

2. *Thomas*, who died without succession.

1. *Margaret*, of whom afterwards.

2. *Anne*, married to Sir William Craigie of Cairnie, without issue.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to John Livingstone, Esq., Captain of Dragoons, and had a son, James, married to a daughter of Sir James Foulis of Colinton.

4. *Mary*.

Margaret Hamilton, the eldest daughter, married John Hamilton, eldest son of Robert Hamilton of Pressmannan. Her grandfather, Lord Belhaven, settled on them the estate of Biel, and resigned his title (as already mentioned) in favour of her husband, who of course

Belhaven Case. became second Lord Belhaven on his death, in 1679. The reader will perceive his Lordship's descent by referring to the article *Barncluith*.

II. JOHN HAMILTON, second Lord Belhaven, was born 5th July 1656. After his accession to the honours, in 1679, he embarked keenly in public af-

fairs, and soon distinguished himself by his opposition to ministers. In the Wood's Peer-Parliament, 1681, when the act for the age, 204. test was brought in, Lord Belhaven said, "that he saw a very good act for securing our religion from one another among the subjects themselves: but he did not see an act for securing our religion against a popish or fanatical successor to the crown." For these words his Lordship was committed prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, and the King's advocate declared that there was matter for an accusation of treason against him. But some days afterwards his Lordship was, on his submission, restored to his seat in Parliament. He attended the meeting of the Scottish nobility in London, January 1689, where he concurred in the address to the Prince of Orange to assume the government and call a Convention of the Estates. He was present at the Convention, and contributed much to the settling of the crown upon William and Mary, who constituted his Lordship one of their privy councillors, and a commissioner for executing the office of Lord Register. He commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Killiecranky, 27th July 1689. On the accession of Queen Anne he was continued a privy councillor; was constituted one of the commissioners of the Treasury in August 1704, but removed next year.

Ibid.

No person opposed the treaty of Union with more warmth than Lord Belhaven, who displayed, on the topic, unbounded eloquence. His nervous and pathetic speeches on that subject are to be met with in various publications. The lan-

guage is unpolished, the metaphors often hard, sometimes grand; but on the whole they are curious and interesting specimens of the senatorial eloquence of the times.

When the Pretender, assisted by the French, attempted to invade Scotland in 1708, Lord Belhaven was taken up on suspicion of favouring the invasion and sent prisoner to London; thus unnecessarily insulting the kingdom with the afflicting spectacle of its most distinguished patriot led in triumph through the English capital. His high spirit burst at the disgrace, and he died of an inflammation of the brain 21st June 1708, immediately on his release from prison, in the 52d year of his age. A

Boyer's Queen
Anne.

contemporary writer says, he was of a good stature, well set, of a healthy constitution, a graceful and manly presence; had a quick conception, with a ready and masculine expression, and was steady in his principles, both in politics and religion. A portrait of his Lordship may be seen in Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery. He published "An Advice to the Farmers of East Lothian to cultivate and improve their grounds."

Caledonia i.
373.

By the said Margaret Hamilton his Lordship had issue:

1. *John*, third Lord Belhaven.

2. Hon. *James Hamilton*, who became a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1703; was appointed assistant solicitor to the boards of customs and excise in Scotland in 1717, and died 28th June 1732 without issue by his wife, Anne, daughter of John Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw.

III. *JOHN*, third Lord Belhaven, succeeded his father in 1708; was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, at the general election in 1715; appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to George, Prince of Wales, and commanded the East Lothian troop of horse at the battle of Sheriffmuir 13th November 1715, where he gave proofs of valour and intrepidity. His Lordship had the government of Barbadoes conferred on him in 1721, and sailed for that island, on board the Royal Anne galley. This vessel was unfortunately lost going down channel, on the Stag Rocks, near the Lizard Point, about midnight, 17th November 1721, by which disastrous accident his Lordship perished, with the whole on board, 240 in number, two men and a boy excepted, who drifted on shore on pieces of the wreck.

LORD
BELHAVEN.
Wood, i. 206.

He married Anne, daughter of Andrew Bruce, merchant in Edinburgh, a cadet of the family of Earlshall in Fife, and had issue four sons and one daughter.

1. *John*, fourth Lord Belhaven.

2. Hon. *Andrew Hamilton*, an officer in the army, died unmarried in 1736.

3. *James*, fifth Lord Belhaven.

4. Hon. *Robert Hamilton*, a major in the army, in the expedition to Carthage, under Lord Cathcart, in 1741, and died unmarried in 1743.

1. Hon. *Margaret Hamilton*, married to Alexander Baird, son of Sir William Baird of Newbyth.

IV. *JOHN*, fourth Lord Belhaven,

LORD
BELHAVEN.

succeeded his father in 1721; was general of the mint, one of the trustees for the encouragement and improvement of trade, manufactures, and fisheries in Scotland, and died unmarried at Newcastle upon Tyne, 28th August 1764. He was succeeded by his brother,

V. JAMES, fifth Lord Belhaven, who was bred to the law, and became a member of the faculty of advocates in 1727, was appointed assistant solicitor to the boards of excise and customs in 1733, and sheriff-depute of the co. of Haddington, on the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747: he succeeded to the title in 1764, and died at Biel 25th January 1777.

Belhaven Case.

By virtue of an entail executed by John, second Lord Belhaven, 17th October 1701, settling his estates on the heirs-male of his body, and the heirs-male of the body of his father, Lord Pressmannan, whom failing, on the heirs-female; which entail was confirmed by James, fifth Lord Belhaven, by another entail of 14th May 1765: wherein he excluded the *jus mariti* of the husbands of the heirs-female succeeding to the property. The whole male descendants of Lord Presmannan having failed, the family estates, of great value, devolved on Mrs Mary Hamilton Nisbet of Pencaithland, Saltcoats and Dechmont, wife of William Nisbet of Dirleton. She was accordingly served heir of tailzie and provision to James, fifth Lord Belhaven, 3d December 1783.

The whole male descendants of James

Hamilton of Barncluith having also failed, the title of Lord Belhaven, in terms of the patent 1675, devolved on Robert Hamilton of Wishaw, being the heir-male whatever, that is, the nearest heir-male existing in the collateral line, according to the usual course of descent established by the law of Scotland, of John, second Lord Belhaven. By this course of descent, it is settled, that, in case of three brothers, and the middle brother failing, the younger is entitled to succeed as his heir-male, and not the elder. It is stated, in another part of this work, that John Hamilton of Udston had three sons,—first, John of Coltness; second, James of Barncluith, whose descendant had the title of Lord Belhaven conferred on him in 1675; and, thirdly, William Hamilton of Wishaw, whose descendant, Robert Hamilton of Wishaw, thus became entitled to the Peerage. But the title was assumed by William Hamilton, captain in the 44th Regt. of Foot, lineal descendant and heir-male of John Hamilton of Coltness, the elder of the three brothers, and he voted at the general election in 1790, as Lord Belhaven. An objection was taken to his right, and evidence was given that there were male descendants of the body of William Hamilton of Wishaw, the youngest of the three brothers; consequently, the character of heir-male whatever of John, second Lord Belhaven, the patentee of 1675, could not belong to the gentleman who voted at the election, such character being by law in the descendants of William Hamilton of Wishaw.

This argument was supported by the Attorney-general, attending on behalf of the Crown; and the Lords' Committee of Privileges unanimously resolved, 5th June 1793, that the votes given at the election by the said person, under the title of Lord Belhaven, were not good, and this resolution was confirmed by the House of Peers. Soon after the determination of this point, William Hamilton of Wishaw, eldest son and heir of Robert, presented to the King a petition, claiming the title, honours and dignity of Lord Belhaven; and this petition being, as usual, referred to the House of Peers and the Lords' Committee of Privileges, the claim was determined in his favour in 1799. We shall now proceed to trace his Lordship's descent from—

Baronage, 479.

1. William Hamilton of Wishaw, third son of John Hamilton the seventh of Udston, and Margaret Muirhead.

Belhaven Case.

He married, in August 1621, Beatrice, daughter of James Douglas of Morton or Gogars, and had issue:

1. *James* Hamilton, his heir.

2. *John*, who died without issue at Gartness, in 1666.

3. *William*, who carried on the line of the family.

4. *Quintin*, who also died without issue.

1. *Margaret*, married to George Cleland of Gartness.

MS. p. 105 Dr
Bryson.

2. *Jean*, married to John Bryson of Hartfield, in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, son of ——— Bryson, merchant and burgess in Glasgow.

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BELHAVEN.

2. James Hamilton of Wishaw, who, being unfortunate in trade, greatly involved the family estate, and dying without issue, in the year 1654, was succeeded by his brother William.

3. William Hamilton of Wishaw, who acquired the family estate. He lived to a very advanced age; not dying until 1724 or 1726. Wood, i. 207.

He married, first, in 1660, his cousin Anne, daughter of John Hamilton of Udston, and had issue:

1. *William*, who died unmarried before his father.

2. *Robert*, of whom afterwards.

3. *James*, born 4th March 1669, died without issue.

4. *Archibald*, born 10th February 1667, married Miss Hamilton, heiress of Dalserf, and had issue.

5. *John*, born 1st December 1667, died without issue.

6. *Thomas*, died young.

1. *Margaret*, married to Cleland of Cleland.

He married secondly, in 1676, Mary, born 21st November 1639, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Bart., fifth son of John, seventh Earl of Mar, and had issue by her:

1. *Charles* of Wetherby, latterly designed of Garion, born 17th December 1678, married, in 1699, to Euphemia, youngest daughter of Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, Bart., by whom he had *William*, born 28th December 1700, died young; *Bethia*, born 31st January 1702, married to William Ha-

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milton of Wishaw; *Archibald*, born 7th January 1703, died young, and *Charlotte*, designed, in 1772, of Halleraig.

2. *John*, Writer to the Signet, noticed in Carnwath's Memoirs, as the person dispatched by the Jacobites in Scotland, in 1708, to the Duke of Hamilton, then at Ashton in Lancashire, with the intelligence of the projected invasion of the French and the Pretender. He married a daughter of Garshore of that Ilk, and had two daughters, *Helen*, married, in 1741, to Sir Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre, Bart. and had issue, and died at Gorthy, 11th July 1773; and *Jacobina*, married to Sir George Dunbar of Mochrum, Bart., and had issue, and died at Edinburgh, 28th January 1792.

3. *William*, born 6th August 1685, bred to the law in Scotland; went to London soon after the Union, and was admitted to the English bar. He married *Helen*, daughter of David Hay of Woodcockdale in the co. of Linlithgow, sister of David Bruce of Kinnaird, and had one son, the Right Hon. *William Gerard Hamilton*, born in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 28th January 1729, elected M. P. for Petersfield on a vacancy, in 1754, sat for other places in eight successive Parliaments, and was 42 years in the House of Commons. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, from 1763 till 1784, and was one of the reputed authors of the Letters of Junius.

He died, unmarried, at London on 16th July 1796, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried in the chancel vault of St Martin's-in-the-Fields. His

paternal estate devolved on his cousin, *William Hamilton* of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

4. *Thomas*, an officer in the army, died unmarried.

5. *Alexander*, solicitor of law at London, who took a great interest in the education of James Bruce of Kinnaird, the Abyssinian traveller, nephew of the wife of his brother William. He married, first, a daughter of Colonel Dalziel, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Miss Lillie, and had two sons, *William Hamilton*, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, married, and had two daughters; and the Rev. and learned *Anthony Hamilton*, D. D. Archdeacon of Colchester, Vicar of St Martin's-in-the-Fields, and Rector of Stadham in Hertfordshire.

1. *Helen*, born 11th August 1677, married to Andrew Baillie of Parbroath in Fife, and had issue.

2. *Catherine*, born 13th May 1682, married to David Pitcairn, minister of Dysart, and had issue.

3. *Mary*, married to Dr David Balfour, son of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmiln, and had no issue.

4. *Janet*, married to Gartshore of that Ilk, and had no issue.

5. *Christian*, died young.

6. *Anne*, born 11th February 1692, married to James Bogle, Esq. receiver-general of the customs in Scotland, and had issue.

4. *Robert Hamilton*, younger of Wishaw, the second son, died before his Wood, i. 208. father, having married, in 1686, *Jean*,

eldest daughter and heiress of William Hamilton of Brownmuir in Ayrshire, and had four sons :

1. *William* of Wishaw.

2. *Robert*, minister of Hamilton, married to Cecil, daughter of Mr Francis Borland, minister of Glassford, and had issue.

3. *John*, died unmarried.

4. *James* of Stevenston.

5. William Hamilton of Wishaw succeeded his grandfather ; and was killed by a fall from his horse betwixt Hamilton and Wishaw, 16th April 1756. He married Bethia, eldest daughter of his uncle Charles of Wetherby in Fife ; and by her, who was born 31st January 1702, and died at Luthrie, 2d October 1785, had issue :

1. *Charles*, of Wishaw.

2. *William*, an officer in the army, died unmarried before Charles.

3. *Robert*, who succeeded his brother Charles.

4. *James*, married to Anne, daughter of James Bowie of Holehouse, and had issue, and died at Falkirk, 14th August 1787.

5. *John*, of Bellfield, merchant in Edinburgh, married first, 15th June 1762, Isabella, daughter of Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch, Bart. ; secondly, Miss Grahame, by whom he had a son, Alexander.

6. *Archibald*, died unmarried.

1. *Euphemia*, married to Colonel Alexander Baillie of Parbroath and Luthrie, assistant barrack-master-general for Scotland.

6. Charles Hamilton of Wishaw, who, dying unmarried on the 15th May 1763, was succeeded by his brother,

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BELHAVEN.

Wood, i. 208.

VI. ROBERT HAMILTON of Wishaw, who, on the death of James, fifth Lord Belhaven, in 1777, became entitled, in the legal course of succession, to his honours ; but did not assume the Peerage, which was usurped by a person having no title thereto, as already mentioned.

Ibid.

This Robert Hamilton, who was of right sixth Lord Belhaven, died at Wishaw, 27th March 1784.

He married at Edinburgh, 1st February 1764, Susan, second daughter of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmiln in Fife, Bart. and by her, who died at Edinburgh, 9th January 1789, had three sons and five daughters ; (the younger children taking the style of Honourable, as their father was legally entitled to the Peerage of Belhaven.)

1. *William*, seventh Lord Belhaven.

2. Hon. *Robert Hamilton*.

3. Hon. *Peter Douglas Hamilton*.

1. Hon. *Mary Erskine Hamilton*, died unmarried, at Edinburgh, 4th June 1793.

2. Hon. *Jean Hamilton*, married, 24th February 1791, to George Ramsay of Barnton, and has issue.

3. Hon. *Bethia Hamilton*, married, 9th December 1791, to William Ramsay, Esq. banker in Edinburgh, and died in Charlotte Square, there, 30th August 1809, leaving issue.

4. Hon. *Susan Hamilton*.

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5. Hon. *Euphemia Hamilton*, died unmarried.

Wood, i. 209.

VII. WILLIAM, seventh Lord Belhaven, born 13th January 1765, succeeded his father in 1784, but did not assume the title till the determination of the House of Peers in his favour, in 1799. His Lordship was an officer in the 3d, or King's own Regt. of Dragoons, afterwards Colonel of the Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire Fencible Cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

His Lordship married, at Edinburgh, 3d March 1789, Penelope, youngest daughter of Ranald MacDonald of Clanronald in Invernesshire, and had issue :

1. *Robert-Montgomery*, eighth Lord Belhaven.

2. Hon. *William Hamilton*, born 1797.

1. Hon. *Penelope Hamilton*.

2. Hon. *Susan Mary Hamilton*, married, 16th November 1820, to Peter Ramsay, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

3. Hon. *Flora Hamilton*.

4. Hon. *Jean Hamilton*, married, 15th Feb. 1819, to Capt. Charles Sotheby, R.N.

5. Hon. *Bethia Hamilton*.

Ibid.

VIII. ROBERT MONTGOMERY HAMILTON, eighth Lord Belhaven and Stentoun, one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage.

His Lordship married Hamilton,

second daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield and Mrs Mary Hamilton of Pencaitland, Saltcoats, &c.

TITLES.—Robert Montgomery Hamilton, Baron of Belhaven and Stentoun in the co. of Haddington.

CREATIONS.—Baron of Belhaven and Stentoun, 15th December 1647, to the first Lord, and the heirs-male of his body ; which failing, to his heirs-male whatever : Resigned into the hands of King Charles the Second, and a new patent issued, dated at Whitehall, 10th February 1675, granting the title of Lord Belhaven and Stentoun to the first Lord for life, and, after his decease, to John Hamilton, the husband of his granddaughter, and the heirs-male of his body ; whom failing, to the nearest heirs-male whatever of the said John Hamilton.

ARMS.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gules*, a mullet, *argent*, between three cinquefoils, *ermine*, as a third son of the Hamilton family ; 2d and 3d, *gules*, a man's heart, *proper*, shadowed, *or*, between three cinquefoils, *ermine*, for Hamilton of Raploch.

CREST.—A horse's head and neck, *argent*, bridled, *gules*.

SUPPORTERS.—Two horses, *argent*, bridled, *gules*.

MOTTO.—“*Ride Through.*”

CHIEF SEAT.—At Wishaw House in Lanarkshire.

BINNING, vide *EARL of HADDINGTON*.

Blair,

NEAR CULROSS.

BLAIR.

I. JOHN HAMILTON, Abbot of Paisley, and Archbishop of St Andrew's, was the first of this family. He was a natural son of James, the first Earl of Arran. He was made Abbot of Paisley in 1525, Bishop of Dunkeld in 1546, and Archbishop of St Andrew's in 1549. He obtained a legitimization under the great seal, 20th June 1545; was Keeper of the Privy Seal from January 1542-3 until August 1546, and Treasurer of Scotland from 1543 until 1554, when his brother resigned the regency.

By Grizzel Semple, Lady Stanehouse, widow of James Hamilton of Stanehouse, he had issue :

1. *William* Hamilton of Blair.

Mag. Sig. Lib. 2. *David*, who, on the 20th April
xxvi. No. 954. 1580, obtained a legitimization under the great seal.

Craw. Gen. 1. *Jane*, married to Robert Bruce of
Coll. M.S. Ad. Blairhall: She had a charter under the
Lib. great seal in 1588, "*Jeanæ Hamilton, Dominæ Blairhall, filiæ Johannis, Archiepiscopi Stæ. Andreae.*" John, Archbishop of St Andrew's, was taken a prisoner at the surprise of the castle of Dunbarton in 1571, and executed at Stirling by the Regent Lennox a few days afterwards, as already stated at page 113.

II. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Blair was Crawford's Memoirs. forfeited in the Parliament held in the Canongate of Edinburgh 16th May 1571, not long after his father's execution.

By his wife, Elizabeth Drummond, he had issue :

1. *John*, his successor.

2. *William Hamilton* of Lochmuck, co. Wood's Peer-
of Down, Ireland, who married Mary, age, i. 628.
sixth daughter of John Boyle of Kelburn, ancestor of the Earls of Glasgow, and had issue :

1. Daughter, married to George Hali-
burton, minister of Perth.

III. JOHN HAMILTON of Blair, who Mag. Sig. Lib.
was served heir in 1638 to John, his xlv. No. 243.
grandfather, in certain subjects near Broughty-ferry, and in 1603 he had a resignation from his father of the lands of Blair, to himself and Elizabeth Ferney, his spouse, of which he had a charter under the great seal, dated 22d September of the same year.

He sold the lands of Blair and went Scotstarvet's
abroad during the reign of King James Staggering
the Sixth. State, 27.

He married first, Jean Fairney, Wood's Peer-
secondly, Barbara, daughter of James, age, 182.
first Lord Balmerinoch, and left issue.

BLAIR.
 Crawf. MS. Gen. Coll. Ad. Lib. IV. PETER HAMILTON, first, minister at Cramond, afterwards at Leith, and Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. He was promoted, by Charles the Second, to the Episcopal See of Dunkeld, and died after the Revolution, without having issue; as Crawford says, "a pleasant facetious gentleman, and an excellent companion over a bottle, as I have been told by some who knew him."

Nisb. Her. i. 396.

The arms of Hamilton of Blair were

—Quarterly 1st and 4th *gules*, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, 2d and 3d *argent*. A ship with her sails furled up, *sable*, for Arran; all within a border gaborated of eight pieces, *argent* and *gules*, charged alternately with a St Andrew's cross, and a buckle interchanged of the one and the other.

CREST.—an oaken plant, proper.

MOTTO.—" *Dum in Arborem.*"

Blanterferme,

PARISH OF BLANTYRE.

BLANTER-FERME.

I. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Blanterferme is the first that has been met with. According to Nisbet, in his Heraldry, vol. i. p. 395, the family was descended from the Hamiltons of Boreland; he was succeeded by,

Com. Rec. Glas.

II. GAVIN HAMILTON of Blanterferme, who, on the 15th October 1594, was cautioner for Mr John Hamilton, Provost of Bothwell, for the payment of certain sums of money "due Marion Baxter, dochter to umquhile Johne Baxter in Bothwell."

Sher. Rec. Ham.

He married Margaret Hamilton, by whom he had issue, William, who succeeded him. His widow afterwards married James Hamilton in Turielaw.

III. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Blanterferme, who, on the 3d May 1606, was^{61.} retoured heir to his grandfather, William, in the lands of Blanterferme, within the Barony of Blantyre.

He was one of the committee of war^{Scots Acts of Parl.} in 1648 for the co. of Lanark. He married Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Cunninghame of Gilbertfield, as appears^{Protocol of Bart. Robertson, p. 100.} from his having infeft her in the lands of Blanterferme on the 19th August 1619, by whom he had issue:

1. *John*, his successor.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, who, in 1675,^{Com. Rec. Glas.} appears as a creditor of Baillie James Hamilton for "ye sowme of cc lib. Scottis."

Sher. Rec.
Ham.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Blanterferme, who, in 1665, was appointed one of the curators to young Patrick Hamilton of Neilsland. He is frequently mentioned in deeds in the Sheriff-court records at Hamilton in the years 1667, 1668, and 1669. In 1685 he was one of the commissioners of supply for the co. of Lanark.

He married Margaret, daughter of James Hamilton of Neilsland, by whom he had issue :

Acts of Parl.

Nisb. Her. ii.
Ap. 267.

V. JAMES HAMILTON of Blanterferme, who married Liliass, daughter of James Muirhead of Bredisholme; and who appears to have been the father of,

VI. JAMES HAMILTON of Blanterferme, who is mentioned in the records of the Sheriff-court at Hamilton in 1721.

BLANTER-
FERME.

The arms of the Hamiltons of Blanterferme, according to Nisbet, were—*gules*, three cinquefoils *ermine*, within a border, counter-indented, *argent*, and of the *first*.

CREST.—A trunk of an oak tree, coupéd, and in pale, sprouting out two branches, *proper*.

MOTTO.—“*Non deficit alter*.”

The property of Blanterferme, which is situated on the Clyde opposite Bothwell Castle, now belongs to a family of the name of Coats.

Heraldry, i. 395.

Boggs,

PARISH OF BOTHWELL.

BOGGS.
Acts of Parl.

I. JAMES HAMILTON, third son of James Hamilton the first of Dalziel, was the first of this family. He was appointed, in 1648, one of the committee of war for the co. of Lanark.

He was commissioner for William, Duke of Hamilton. He left issue :

Wodrow's
Church Hist.
ii. 307.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Boggs. He was persecuted for his religious opinions during the reign of Charles the Second, having been summoned and brought to much trouble for refusing to take the

test. He offered to stand his trial, which was refused him. He had issue :

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *William*, who was in the Navy service.
3. *Daniel*, a Major in the army.
4. *Alexander*, master of a trading vessel to the West Indies.
5. *David*, master of a trading vessel to the coast of Guinea.
6. *Thomas*, a surgeon at Bath.
7. *John*, a lieutenant in Major Hamilton's battalion.

BOGGS.

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Boggs, captain in the army.

in 1759, surveyor of the customs at Boness, and he had a son, John, who was then attending the university of Glasgow.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Boggs, was,

Bogsyde,

PARISH OF CAMBUSNETHAN.

BOGSYDE.

Com. Rec.
Glas.

Inq. Ret. Ayr.
118.

I. PATRICK HAMILTON is the first of this family that has been noticed. He married Margaret Cunninghame, who is mentioned as his relict in 1586. His grandson, Hugo Kennedy, in 1610, was retoured heir to him in the lands of Lambrochtoun, and some other lands near Kilmain in Ayrshire.

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Bogsyde, Com. Rec. Glas. who, on the 16th February 1587, appears as cautioner for John Tailzeour in Avington.

The next of this family that has been noticed was James Hamilton of Bogsyde, who died in January 1681. His youngest son, William, was executor to his later will and testament.

Ibid.

Bogtoun,

PARISH OF KILBRYDE EASTER.

BOGTOUN.

Baillie's MS.

I. ALLAN HAMILTON, the sixth son of Robert Hamilton, the fourth of the house of Torrance, was the first of this family. He died about 1564, as appears from the following extract from his last will and testament.

"Ye Testament of umquhill Allane

Hamilton maid be himself at Bogtonne Commissary Records, Glas-
ye xv day of October ye zeir of God
1563 zeirs. Befoir thir witnesses, Robert Hamilton in Eist Torrance, David Reid, Janet Craig, Robert Hamilton sone to ye said umq^{ll} Allane.

Item.—Ye first. I commend my saul

into ye hands of Almighty God quess hes creattit me, and redeemit me w^t his most precious bluid. It.—Ordains my corpis to be buriit in ye kirk of Kilbryde amang ye Sepultures of my predicesoris; and I ordain Margaret Torrance my spouse and Margaret Hamilton my dochter executors, and I ordain James Hamilton of Peill and Robert Hamilton in Eist Torrance to be seeing that my bairnes get na skaith,” &c.

“ Inventar of guidis and geir.

“ It. Ye said Allan confessis him haifand in the tyme of his deceis ane horss. It. Ane meir. It. Ane foill. It. Tua tyde ky. It. Sax forrow ky, and thrie stirkis with yame. It. Four thrie zeir auld stottis. It. V tua zeir

auld groyis. It. Tua thrie zeir auld BOGTOUN.
groyis. It. Thrie hoggis. It. XVII
bollis of aittis sawin. It. Ye sawme of
vi firloittis of beir,” &c.

He was succeeded by his son,

II. ROBERT HAMILTON of Bogtoun,
who married Catherine Crawford, and
had issue :

III. DAVID HAMILTON of Bogtoun. Inq. Ret. Lan.
50.
He was retoured heir 19th January
1605 to his mother in the lands of Over-
schiells in Kilbryde.

The last of this family that has been Com. Rec.
Glas.
noticed is in the year 1678, when James
Hamilton of Bogtoun is cautioner for
Catherine Hamilton, relict of James
Brown, cordiner-burgess in Glasgow.

Boreland,

CO. OF AYR.

BORELAND.

Nisb. Her.
i. 174. ii. Ap.
38.

Memoirs, part i.
p. 45.

Inq. Ret. Ayr.

This was a respectable family of Hamiltons in Ayrshire which has given out several cadets, such as Bardanock, Blanterferme, &c.

The first was George Hamilton, second son of Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow, and Domina Johanetta de Keith.

The next we meet with is

William Hamilton of Boreland, who

was retoured, 26th January 1611, heir to Patrick Hamilton, his father, in the lands of Boreland and Towlach, the lands of Garlaffen, and the lands of Sandockhill in the barony of Cumnock.

On the September 1612 he was also retoured heir to his father, in the lands of Glentriploch and Barquhroc-hane in the barony and parish of Mochrum.

Ibid.
Wigton, 214.

Bothwellhaugh,

PARISH OF BOTHWELL.

**BOTHWELL-
HAUGH.**

I. The first of this family was **DAVID HAMILTON**, the fifth son of John Hamilton, the second of the house of Or-bistoun. He was tacksman of the Priory of Blantyre, and had an annual-rent of 25 merks from the Priory of Whithorn.

By his wife, Christian Schawe, he had issue :

1. *James*, of Bothwellhaugh.

2. *David*, of Monkton Mains.

3. *John*, Prior of Blantyre; he obtained the presentation on the 6th Oct. 1549 from the Regent, Duke of Chatel-

herault. On the 3d September 1552, as Commendator of Blantyre, he exchanged with Mr William Chirnside, Provost of Bothwell, for the provostry thereof. He was Provost of Bothwell at the epoch of the Reformation.

4. *Archibald*, who returned with the banished lords in 1585.

5. *Arthur*, mentioned in a list of the Hamiltons, circa 1570.

1. Daughter, *Janet*, married to **James Muirhead** of Lauchope. Nisb. Her. ii. Ap. 265.

II. **JAMES HAMILTON** of Bothwellhaugh, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Langsyde, condemned to death, and afterwards reprieved by the Regent Murray; for more particulars concerning whom, *vide* first part of these Memoirs, p. 109.*

He married Isabella Sinclair, daughter and co-heiress of John Sinclair of Woodhouselee in Midlothian, by whom he had issue :

1. Daughter, *Alison*, married to Gavin Hamilton, minister of Hamilton, and afterwards bishop of Galloway. She was retoured heir, 27th March 1602, to David, her grandfather, in the house of Bothwell-park, within the barony of Bothwell; also retoured heir, 20th February 1630, of Isabella Sinclair her mother. Inq. Ret. Lan. 34.

2. Daughter, *Christian*, married to Ibid. Gen. 1573.

Rob. Gen. Cunn. ii. 104.

* A correspondent in the Ayr and Wigtonshire Courier, of date November 1819, has endeavoured to prove that the real name of the Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh who shot the Regent Murray, was not *James* but *David*; and has quoted a variety of authorities, and wasted a great deal of ingenious reasoning in support of his theory. He was ignorant that the two brothers, James and David, were married to two sisters, Isabella and Alison, daughters and co-heiresses of John Sinclair of Woodhouselee, who himself was "sone naturall to umquhile Patrick Sinclair of Woodhouselee."

David Fullarton of that Ilk, and had issue.

Dic. of Dec. iv.
2649. James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh died before 1594, and was succeeded by his daughter, Alison, who sold the lands to her uncle.

Wishaw MS. II. DAVID HAMILTON of Monktonmains, who was at the battle of Langsyde, and afterwards forfeited. He was also at the Raid of Stirling in 1571, and was obliged to fly into England, but returned with the banished lords in 1585.

Com. Rec.
Glas. He was cautioner in a bond of provision, 6th January 1594, for his niece Alison, spouse of Mr Gawin Hamilton, minister of Hamilton, at which period his mother Christian Schawe, and his sister-in-law, Isabella Sinclair, were both alive.

He married the sister of his brother's wife, Alison Sinclair, by whom he had issue :

1. *David*, his heir.
2. *Claud Hamilton* of Barnhill.

Vol. ii. p. 130. David Hamilton of Monktonmains and Bothwellhaugh died in 1619, as appears from a note in Robertson's Genealogies of Cunninghame.

"Near the south entrance, and within the park of Fullarton (formerly Corsbie), stand the ruined walls of the little ancient parish church of Corsbie, the church-yard of which is enclosed by a stone wall and iron gate; and, together with the area of the church, is still used as a place of sepulture; and here also, close by the east gable of the church, lies a large flat monumental stone, bear-

ing the following inscription, still perfectly legible :"

BOTHWELL-
HAUGH.

HEIR LYE CORPIS OF ANE HON-
NOVRABEL MAN CALLIT DAVID
HAMMILTOVNE OF BOTHEL-
HAVCHE SPOVS TO ELESONE
ST YCLAR IN HIS TYME QVHA
DECEIST THE 14 OF MERCHE 1619.

III. DAVID HAMILTON of Bothwell-
haugh. He gave a bond, dated 2d
August 1632, for "ane hunder and
twentie pundis Scottis" to Robert Ha-
milton of Barncluith. He died before
1637, as it appears then that "the
guidis and gear of umquhile David
Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh" were
escheated and given to Thomas Hamil-
ton, a younger son of the family of In-
nerwick. He was succeeded by his son,

Com. Rec.
Glas.

Ibid.

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Bothwell-
haugh, who, on the 19th November
1628, was served heir to his grandfather,
David of Bothwellhaugh.

On the 20th February 1630, he was
retoured heir in general to his grand-
mother, Alison Sinclair; and on the
12th December 1643, again retoured
her heir, in the lands of King's Grange
or Spotts in the lordship of Galloway.

Inq. Ret. Gen.
1574.
Ibid. Kirkcud.
227.

He had an only daughter, Anne Ha-
milton, "servit and retourit" heir to
him, who married Lewis Cant, son of
John Cant of Morton; she and her
husband, on the 20th September 1654,
were summoned by Archibald Hamil-
ton, merchant burgess of Glasgow, to
enter heirs to her umquhile father James
Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.

Com. Rec.
Glas.

Ibid.

Bourtreehill,

PARISH OF IRVINE, Ayrshire.

BOUTREE-
HILL.
Rob. Hist. of
Cunn. p. 405.

I. ROBERT HAMILTON of Bourtreehill, designed also of Glengalt or Roselle, purchased, prior to 1748, the lands of Bourtreehill from John Montgomery, merchant in Glasgow. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, by whom he had issue:

1. *Jean*, his heiress.

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 336.

2. *Margaret*, married at Roselle 24th December 1764, to Sir John Cathcart of Carleton. Sir John died without issue in 1784.

3. ———

Ibid. i. 510.
Rob. Gen. of
Cunn.

4. *Eleanor*, married to her cousin *Hugh*, twelfth Earl of Eglintoun, and had issue: 1. Lord Montgomery, who, after having served his country as a soldier until he attained the rank of Major-General, died on his way home from Alicant in Spain on the 4th January 1814, and was interred at Gibraltar. His only surviving son, Archibald William, by Lady Mary Montgomery, eldest daughter of Archibald the eleventh Earl of Eglintoun, and born on the 29th September 1812, at Palermo in Sicily, became, on the death of his grandfather in 1819, the thirteenth Earl of Eglintoun. 2. Hon. *Roger*, a Lieutenant in the Navy, who died when on the public

Wood, i. 510.

service, in January 1799, at Port Royal in Jamaica. 1. Daughter, Lady *Jean*. 2. Lady *Lilias*, married first to Robert Dundas Macqueen of Braxfield, who died on the 5th August 1816. Secondly, on the 21st August 1817, to Richard Alexander Oswald, younger of Auchencruive.

Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill died on the 4th June 1773.

II. JEAN HAMILTON of Bourtreehill, married George, third Viscount Gar-
nock, nineteenth Earl of Crawford, and fifth Earl of Lindsay, to whom she had issue:

Rob. Cunn.
261, and Wood,
i. 393.

1. *George*, twentieth Earl of Crawford, who died unmarried in 1808.

2. Hon. *Robert Lindsay Hamilton* of Bourtreehill, who had a company in the 92d and afterwards in the 21st foot in 1780, and died unmarried at Buxton in 1801. He chiefly resided at, and greatly improved his property of Bourtreehill.

Stat. Acc.

3. Hon. *Bute Lindsay*, who had also a company in the 92d foot, and also died unmarried.

1. Lady *Jean*, married in 1772 to Archibald Earl of Eglintoun, but died in 1778, in her 21st year, without issue:

2. Lady *Mary Lindsay Crawford*,

who succeeded her brother, Earl George, in 1808, in the estates in Fife, Dunbarton and Ayrshire.

Jean, Countess of Crawford, died at BOURTREE-HILL. Roselle, her favourite seat, on the 6th October 1809.

Viscount Boyne.

VISCOUNT
BOYNE.

This noble branch of the house of Hamilton is derived from Sir Frederick the fourth and youngest son of Claud, the first Lord Paisley.

Archdall's
Peerage, v.
172, 181.

I. Sir FREDERICK HAMILTON, early embracing a military life, signalized himself under the banner of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; after which returning home, in the latter end of the reign of James First, he came into Ireland accompanied with his Majesty's letter to the Lord Deputy, dated at Westminster, 8th April 1620, for his better grace and countenance, to have the command of the first company of foot or troop of horse that should become void; and, accordingly, upon the decease of Sir Francis Ruish, succeeded to his company of foot; which the King afterwards causing him to relinquish, that the Lord Esmond might have it for the defence of the fort of Duncannon, in order to abate the charge of maintaining a peculiar ward therein; his Majesty, in consideration thereof, ordered, by privy seal, dated at Westminster, 10th September 1623, that (notwithstanding any directions to the contrary)

he should have the very next vacant company.

He was a gentleman in ordinary of the privy chamber to that King and Charles First, and possessed a great share of their Majesties' esteem; the former of whom, in order to provide for and settle him in this kingdom, and, 6th August 1623, sent him over with the following letter to the Lord Deputy, written from Salisbury:—

“ We have already expressed our good respect to this bearer, Sir Frederick Hamilton, Kt., one of the gentlemen of our privy chambers, by the grant of some lands, which we have bestowed on him in that kingdom, and lately by assisting him with our favour for obtaining the interest of Sir John Ayres, in the island of *Valentia* in that realm; and now, at his going thither, we think meet to accompany him with these our letters, which are to recommend him to your especial favour in his affairs there; requiring you in all his causes, as well concerning that island of *Valentia* as any other rights and possessions he hath there, to take care that upon all oc-

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casions he may have justice and all possible expedition; and whatsoever good shall result unto him thereby, by your furtherance, will be very acceptable to us, as being done unto one whom we value and wish well unto."

In 1628, by petition to King Charles First, he desired his Majesty to grant him the nomination and making of two Irish Baronets; which request (though his Majesty was resolved not to draw it into a precedent for others,) in regard the King was desirous to gratify so deserving a servant, and was confident he would nominate none but such as were of meet and fitting quality and condition for that dignity, was pleased to grant; and, accordingly, 20th May 1629, he nominated John Magrath of Allevollan, in the co. of Tipperary, and John Wilson of Killenure in the co. of Donegall, Esquires, who were created to the dignity by letters patent.

Sir Frederick, with his sons, James and Frederick, were very considerable officers in the service of the Kings Charles I. and II. during the rebellion of 1641, and, for their respective services before 1649, had allotted large debentures, viz. to Sir Frederick for 1343*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, to James and Frederick, 2337*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* each; but having no lands set out to them in satisfaction for the same during their lives, an allotment was made to their administrator, William Hamilton of Caledon and his heirs, in trust for the two daughters of the said James, son of Sir Frederick, in April 1666, of lands on the estate of Sir Phelim O'Neile, in the co. of Tyrone,

and other forfeitures in the baronies of Ardagh and Granard, in the* co. of Longford, at the rate of 12*s.* 6*d.* the pound, at ten years' purchase, besides reprises.

He married Sidney, daughter and heir to Sir John Vaughan, a captain in the Irish army, privy councillor, and governor of the city and co. of Londonderry, and had issue three sons and one daughter:

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Frederick*, who lost his life in the wars of Ireland, and died unmarried.

3. *Gustavus*, created Viscount Boyne; and,

1. Daughter, *Christiana*, married to Sir George Monroe of Thermore, Major-General, by whom she had several children, the heads of many flourishing families in Scotland.

James Hamilton of Manor-Hamilton, Esquire, the eldest son, married his first cousin, Catherine, daughter of Claud the first Lord Strabane, and by her, who remarried first with Owen Wynne, and after with John Bingham, Esquires, having only two daughters, they carried the aforesaid estate into the families of their husbands, of which they came to a partition in 1668, and were Hannah, married to Sir William Gore of Manor-Gore, Bart., who died in the year 1700, ancestor to the Earl of Ross; and Sidney, to Sir John Hume of Castle Hume, Bart., in the co. of Fermanagh, who died in 1695, and was father, by her, who died in 1688, of the late Sir Gustavus Hume, then a minor.

Archdall's
Peerage.

II. GUSTAVUS, the youngest son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, in the reign of Charles II., was a Captain in the army; and, attending the Duke of Ormond, chancellor of Oxford, to that university, had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him, 6th August 1677. On the accession of King James II. he was sworn of his privy council; but being a steady assertor of the laws of his country, he quitted that King's service on his open violation of them, and was attainted by his parliament. And when the Irish army, under Major-General Richard Hamilton, and Major Dominick Sheldon, had taken the fort of Hillsborough and plundered Lisburn, Belfast and Antrim, and laid siege to Coleraine, they met with such a warm reception from Major Gustavus Hamilton, who commanded in the town, and spared no charge or pains to make it tenable, that they were forced to draw off with considerable loss, and their designs against Londonderry were for some weeks retarded. On King William's landing in England he raised four regiments of foot and two of dragoons, in two counties of Ireland where he was then chosen governor. He marched to Coleraine, repaired the ruined works of that place, and defended it five weeks against the whole Irish army, who twice attempted to storm the town; by which means he covered the city of Derry until all the arms, ammunition, and provisions were thrown into it, which enabled them to make so extraordinary a defence; he headed a regiment at the battle of the Boyne, where, having his

horse killed under him, he narrowly escaped death. After this victory, he waded the Shannon at the head of the grenadiers, and storming the town of Athlone, he was appointed, upon its surrender, governor thereof, and was in all the battles fought afterwards by General Ginkle for the reduction of the kingdom; upon the accomplishment whereof he was sworn of the privy council to King William, made a Brigadier-General of his armies 30th March 1696, and had his services rewarded with a grant of forfeited lands.

Queen Anne advanced him to the rank of Major-General, 1st January 1703, in whose first parliament he represented the co. of Donegall, and so continued till created a Peer, of which he was also C. Rotulorum and Vice-Admiral of the province of Ulster. He commanded a regiment at the siege of Vigo, and behaved so well that the Queen presented him with a considerable quantity of plate. In May 1710, being of distinguished zeal for the protestant interest, he was sworn of her Majesty's privy council, as he was, 9th October 1714, to King George the First, who, in consideration of his faithful services and loyalty, advanced him to the dignity of Baron Hamilton of Stackallan, by privy seal, dated at St. James's 27th September, and by patent, at Dublin, 20th October 1715; and, 12th November, taking his seat in the House of Peers, he was two days after appointed one of the Lords to prepare a congratulatory address to his Majesty on his most happy accession to the throne.

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The King also granted him a military pension of 182*l.* 10*s.* a year, and was pleased to promote him to the dignity of Viscount Boyne, by privy seal, dated at Hampton-Court, 1st August, and by patent 20th of that month, 1717, with the creation fee of 20 marks; by which title, on the 27th, he took his seat.

He married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Henry Brooke of Brookesborough in the co. of Fermanagh, Kt., (who preserved the town and castle of Donegall during the wars of 1641, and died in August 1671,) by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir George St George, Kt. and Bart. By his will he bequeathed a flagon, chalice, and patin, all silver, to the church of Stackallan; 10*l.* to the poor of that parish, and 10*l.* to the poor of the parish of Nevagh in the co. of Donegall, and departed this life 16th September 1723, in the 84th year of his age; had issue by her, who died at Stackallan 28th December 1721:

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Charles Lambart of Painstown in the co. of Meath, Esq., grandson to the first Earl of Cavan;

And three sons:

1. *Frederick*, his heir-apparent.

2. *Gustavus*, father of the third Viscount Boyne. And

3. *Henry Hamilton*, Esq., who was born in February 1692, and 3^d October 1727 made joint customer and collector of the port of Dublin; whence, 30th March 1738, he was removed to the collection of the port of Cork, and was Member of Parliament for the co. of Donegall.

In October 1722 he married Mary, eldest daughter of Joshua Dawson of Castle Dawson in the co. of Derry, Esq.; and dying at Cork, 3^d June 1743, left by her, who died in March 1770, five sons and two daughters, *viz.*

1. Rev. *Gustavus Hamilton*, baptized 5th October 1723, who married first Letitia, eldest daughter of Edward Bolton of Brazeel, Esq.; and secondly, Alicia, daughter of Col. Paterson.

2. *Joshua*, appointed, 3^d March 1757, surveyor of the port of Waterford, married, in March 1750, to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Cox, Bart. and she died in April 1764.

3. *Sackville*, baptized 5th April 1732, principal secretary in the civil department of Government, and married to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Doctor Berkley.

4. *Henry*.

5. *Edward*.

1. *Anne*, and

2. *Mary*, married, 27th October 1763, to the Rev. Nathaniel Preston of Swains-toun in co. of Meath.

III. HON. FREDERICK HAMILTON, the Archdall's Peer. eldest son, on 1st September 1707, married Sophia, eldest sister to James, Lord Viscount Limerick, and died 10th December 1715, (before his father,) having issue by her, who died in London, 6th May 1748, two sons and two daughters:

1. *Gustavus*, successor to his grandfather.

2. *James*, made Lieut. of a ship of war, 3^d September 1741, died, in No-

vember 1744, on board the fleet in the Mediterranean.

1. *Anne*, baptized 6th May 1712, and
2. *Elizabeth*, born in 1715, both died young.

Archdall's Peer. IV. GUSTAVUS, the second Viscount

Boyne, born in 1710, was taken by his mother to London, upon his father's decease: she placed him at Westminster school, and provided fit tutors for his instruction until his grandfather's death, whom he not only succeeded in his real estate, but, by his will, was left a very large fortune, provided he chose Sir Ralph Gore, and his uncle, Henry Hamilton, his guardians; which he accordingly did. After visiting the courts of foreign princes, he returned from his travels in October 1731, and took his seat in the House of Peers, 24th December following, being chosen, 17th February 1735, to the English Parliament, for Newport in the Isle of Wight.

In August 1736, he was sworn of the Privy Council; and, in June 1737, appointed a commissioner of the revenue. His Lordship made his will, 5th April 1746, and died, unmarried, 18th of that month, leaving his cousin, Richard Hamilton of Stackallan, his heir-in-tail male: he was buried in Stackallan, with his grandfather, being succeeded by his first cousin, Frederick, eldest son of his uncle.

Ibid.

III. GUSTAVUS HAMILTON of Redwood in the King's County, Esq. who was Knight in Parliament for the co. of Donegall, in January 1717; married

Dorothea, only daughter of Richard, Lord Bellew, (which title is now extinct,) and dying at Redhills in Westmeath, 26th February 1734-5, had issue by her, (who remarried with David Dickson, Esq.) two sons and five daughters, viz.

1. *Frederick*, third Viscount.

2. *Richard*, fourth Viscount.

1. Hon. *Frances*, baptized 16th Oct. 1719, died young.

2. Hon. *Elizabeth*, died unmarried, 16th May 1742.

3. Hon. *Catherine*, married, 26th December 1744, to Edward Lovibond of Kingston in Surrey, and of Hampton in the co. of Middlesex, Esq.

4. Hon. *Sophia*, who died in August 1742.

5. Hon. *Dorothea*, born 30th Ap. 1722.

IV. FREDERICK, the third Viscount Boyne, was baptized, 9th Nov. 1718, and, 24th October 1747, took his seat in the House of Peers. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Hadley of Tullamore in King's co. Esq.; but dying at his house in Drumcondra, 2d January 1772, he was interred in St Paul's Church, Dublin; being succeeded by his brother,

IV. RICHARD, fourth Viscount Boyne, who was born 24th March 1724, and sat first in the House of Peers as Lord Boyne, 18th May 1774.

Ibid.

He married Georgina, second daughter of William Bury, Esq. of Shannongrove in co. Limerick, (by the Hon. Jane Moore, daughter of Charles, Lord

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Tullamore, and sister and heiress of her brother, Charles Moore, Earl of Charleville and Baron Tullamore, whose titles became extinct, (17th February 1764,) by whom he had issue :

1. *Gustavus*, fifth Viscount.

2. Hon. *Charles Hamilton*, born 6th October 1750, a captain in the 12th Regt. of Dragoons; married, 3d September 1785, a daughter of Christopher Kirwan Lyster, Esq., and died without issue male, in 1794.

3. Hon. *John Hamilton*, born 1st August 1752, died young.

4. Hon. *Richard Hamilton*, born 27th January 1758, died young.

5. Hon. *William Hamilton*, born 17th October 1763, died 18th October 1779.

6. Hon. *Richard Hamilton*, born 18th October 1764, died in Nov. following.

7. Hon. *Richard Hamilton*, born 21st July 1774.

1. Hon. *Jane Hamilton*, born 7th September 1751, died young.

2. Hon. *Dorothea Hamilton*, born 22d September 1753.

3. Hon. *Catherine Hamilton*, born 28th August 1754, married, 3d February 1773, to Hugh Montgomery Lyons, Esq. and had issue.

4. Hon. *Elizabeth Hamilton*, 21st September 1755, died young.

5. Hon. *Georgiana Hamilton*, born 16th October 1756, died young.

6. Hon. *Mary-Anne Hamilton*, born 1st May 1760, died young.

7. Hon. *Mary Hamilton*, born 24th January 1762.

8. Hon. *Barbara Hamilton*, born 9th December 1766.

9. Hon. *Sophia Hamilton*, born 3d December 1769.

10. Hon. *Anne Hamilton*, born 3d March 1771.

The Viscount died 30th July 1789, and was succeeded by his son,

V. GUSTAVUS, fifth Viscount Boyne, born 20th December 1749; married, 1st April 1773, Martha, only daughter of Sir Quaile Somerville of Somerville, co. Meath, Bart., and had issue :

1. *Gustavus*, present Viscount.

2. Hon. *Richard Somerville*, R. N., born 1st June 1778.

1. Hon. *Sarah Hamilton*, born 23d February 1775, married, 13th April 1809, the Rev. George Monck, son of John Monck, Esq.

2. Hon. *Georgiana*, born 14th February 1776.

The Viscount died 29th February 1816, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. GUSTAVUS, sixth Viscount Boyne, and Baron Hamilton of Stackallan, born 12th April 1777; married, 4th August 1796, Harriet, only daughter of Benjamin Baugh of Burwarton House, co. of Salop, Esq. by whom he has issue :

1. Hon. *Gustavus-Frederick-John-James*, born 11th May 1797.

2. Hon. *Claude-Edward*, born 2d April 1799, died an infant.

TITLES.—Gustavus Hamilton, Viscount Boyne, and Baron Hamilton of Stackallan.

CREATIONS.—Baron Hamilton of Stackallan in the co. Meath, 20th Oct.

1715, and Viscount of the River Boyne, 20th August 1717.

ARMS.—*Gules*, three cinquefoils pierced, *ermine*.

CREST.—In a ducal coronet, *Or*, an oak fructed and penetrated transversely through the main stem by a frame saw, *proper*, the frame, *Or*.

SUPPORTERS.—Two mermaids, *proper*, with golden hair dishevelled; each holding a mirror, *topaz*.

MOTTO—" *Nec Timeo Nec Spero*."

SEAT.—At Stackallan House, co. Meath, 21 miles from Dublin.

VISCOUNT
BOYNE.

Broomhill,

PARISH OF DALSERF.

BROOMHILL.

I. JOHN HAMILTON, natural son of James, Lord Hamilton, by Janet Calderwood, a daughter of Calderwood of that Ilk, was the first of this family.

He was included in the entail of the Hamilton estates by the first Earl of Arran, on the 16th January 1512-13, and had a legitimization under the great seal four days afterwards.

He had a charter to "John Hamilton, eldest natural son of James, Lord Hamilton, born of Janet Calderwood, and the heirs-male to be procreated of his body; which failing, to Patrick, natural son of the said Lord Hamilton, and the heirs-male to be procreated of his body; which failing, to David, their natural brother, and the heirs-male to be procreated of his body; which failing, to the nearest heirs-male of James, Lord Hamilton, of part of Machane Muir, Berntfield, Grenefield, and Brumehill.

Brumehill to be the principal messuage; and Silvertownhill in the barony of Hamilton, with the custody of the castle of Cadyow, containing this clause, that if the heirs-male of the body of Elizabeth, Countess of Crawford, daughter of the said James, Lord Hamilton, do not take the name and capital arms of Hamilton, then the said John, Patrick, and David, and their heirs aforesaid, shall possess the said castle, with the lordship of Hamilton, according to the charter of entail, formerly granted;" dated 4th February 1473-4, and confirmed under the Great Seal, 10th May 1491.

He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Patrick Hamilton of Udstoun, relict of John Hamilton of Neilsland, by whom he had issue:

1. *David*, his heir.
2. *John*.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xviii. No. 135.
136.

Ibid. Lib. xii.
No. 301.

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 201.

BROOMHILL.3. Mr *Gawin*.4. Mr *Quintin*.

1. *Margaret*, married to *Gawin Hamilton* of *Raploch*, *Commendator* of *Kilwinning*, and had issue. She had a charter "to *Margaret*, daughter of the late *John Hamilton* of *Brumehill*, and to *Gawin Hamilton* of *Raploch*, her son, of tenements lying near the cross of *Irvinewood*, now called the *Innerwood*, and the lands of *Quhitehirst*," dated 18th January 1576.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxxiv. No. 513.

2. *Isabella*, married, first, to *Cuthbert Hamilton* of *Candor*; secondly, to *Robert Hamilton* of *Dalserf*, both with issue.

John of *Brumehill*, married, secondly, *Margaret*, daughter of *Dalziel* of that *Ilk*, by whom he had a son,

1. *Robert Hnmilton* of *Allanshaw*, the founder of a family of that name, which subsisted for some time at *Allanshaw* in the parish of *Hamilton*.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxvii. No. 67,
93, 124.

II. *DAVID HAMILTON* of *Broomhill*, who was included in the entail of the *Hamilton* estates, made by the *Duke of Chatelherault*, of date 15th September 1540.

He married *Margaret*, daughter of *Robert*, Lord *Semple*, and had issue :

1. *John*, his heir, and three daughters, one of whom, *Catherine*, married *James Hamilton* of *Torrance*.

III. *JOHN HAMILTON* of *Broomhill*, who had a charter of the ecclesiastical lands of *Stanehouse*, 29th March 1560, confirmed under the great seal, 1st May 1565.

Ibid. Lib. xxxii.
No. 352.

He married, first, *Margaret*, daughter of *James Hamilton* of *Kilbrachmont*; secondly, *Janet*, daughter of Sir *Robert Hamilton* of *Preston* and *Fin-*
galtoun, and left issue :

1. Sir *James*, his heir.

2. *Claud*, who was exiled, and re-
turned with Lord *John Hamilton*, and the other Lords, in 1585.

3. *David*, who is mentioned in the sheriff court records of *Hamilton*, as son to umquhile *John Hamilton* of *Broomhill*.

1. *Susan*, married to *William Murray* Baronage, 108. of *Stanhope*.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to *John Bris-*
bane of *Bishopton*.

3. *Isabella*, married to *John Hamil-*
ton of *Neilsland*.

IV. Sir *JAMES HAMILTON* of *Broomhill*, Knt., who married *Margaret*, eldest daughter of *William Hamilton*, and had issue :

1. Sir *John Hamilton*, first Lord *Belhaven*.

2. *James*, Bishop of *Galloway*, who carried on the line of this family.

3. *Claud*, who, in the sheriff court records of *Hamilton*, anno 1665, is designed "Captain *Claud Hamilton*, son of the late Sir *James Hamilton* of *Broomhill*."

1. *Margaret*, married to Sir *Walter*
Steuart of *Allanton*.

2. *Jean*, married to *John Porterfield*
of that *Ilk*.

3. ———, married to Sir *William*
Semple of *Cathcart*.

Gen. Hist. MS.
penes me.

Wishaw MS.

Com. Rec. Glas.

Rob. Renf. 474.

Ibid. 264.

Crawf. Gen. Coll. 4. *Anne*, married to James Hamilton of Woodhall.

Com. Rec. Glas. Sir James died in 1658. His testament is registered 4th March 1663.

V. JAMES HAMILTON of Broomhill, Bishop of Galloway, appears to have acquired the lands of Broomhill from his brother the first Lord Belhaven. He was minister of Cambusnethan in 1642, and, in 1661, was promoted to the See of Galloway.

He married Margaret Thomson, by whom he had issue :

- Sh. Rec. Ham. 1. *James*, his successor.
2. *John*, who succeeded his brother.
1. *Jean*, married to Mr John Birnie of that ilk.

VI. JAMES HAMILTON of Broomhill, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

VI. JOHN HAMILTON of Broomhill, ^{BROOMHILL.} who was served heir to his father, James, ^{Inq. Ret. Lan. 466.} Bishop of Galloway, and to his brother James, in the lands of Broomhill, Fleurs, &c. lying within the barony of Machanshyre, of date, 7th April 1681. He appears also to have died without issue, and was succeeded by his sister,

VI. JEAN HAMILTON, who married Mr John Birnie, and had issue :

1. *John Birnie* of Broomhill.
2. Mr *Alexander Birnie*, an advocate.
1. Daughter, *Isabella Birnie*, married to George Muirhead of Whitcastle.

The representative of the Birnies of Broomhill is now, I believe, Mr Birnie, wine merchant in Leith.

The crest of the Hamiltons of Broomhill, was a horse's head.

MOTTO.—“*Ride Through.*”

Browncastle,

IN EVANDALE.

BROWNCASTLE I. ANDREW HAMILTON is the first of this family that has been noticed. He obtained, in the minority of Queen Mary, a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Browncastle.

MS. penes me. II. JOHN HAMILTON of Browncastle, who is enumerated in the list of the Ha-

miltons, compiled about the year 1570. He was succeeded by his son,

III. DAVID HAMILTON of Browncastle, who had a charter, under the great seal, to David Hamilton, son and heir of John Hamilton of Browncastle, of the lands of Browncastle, dated 12th ^{Lib. xxxii. No. 433.}

BROWN-CASTLE. February 1562. He was succeeded by his son,

Inq. Ret. Lan. 124. **IV. ROBERT HAMILTON** of Brown-castle, who, on the 25th May 1625, was retoured heir of David, his father, in the four merk land of Brown-castle, in the barony of Kilbryde. He is mentioned in a deed in the sheriff records at Hamilton, 1633. He was succeeded by,

Com. Rec. Glas. **V. DAVID HAMILTON** of Brown-castle, who, on the 19th July 1639, "borrows fra Isobel Macmath in Brownsydehill, ye sowme of ane hunder merks." He died in January 1665, as appears from his testament, registered by his son-in-law and executor, John Browning in Brown-castle, 18th December 1669. He was succeeded by,

Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. lxxiii. No. 160. **VI. JAMES HAMILTON** of Brown-castle, who had a charter of the lands of Nethertoun of Brown-castle, dated 24th

January 1672. The next we meet with is,

VII. GEORGE HAMILTON of Brown-castle, who had a charter of the Nether-toun of Brown-castle, dated 23d Feb. 1683. In 1684, he was imprisoned for non-conformity and refusing to take the test, and fined in the sum of 2000*l.* Scots; he was liberated, on the 12th June the following year, on giving a bond for 2000 merks, that he would appear when called upon. He left three heirs-portioners :

1. *Elizabeth*, married to John Alston of Overhall in Evandale, and had issue. She had a charter of resignation of the lands of Nethertoun of Brown-castle, dated 12th February 1712.

2. ———, married to Dr Cochrane.

3. ———, married to Lawson of Ry-landside.

The property of Brown-castle fell afterwards into the possession of the Dalziel family.

Ibid.
Wodrow's Hist.
ii. 418, 429.

Reg. Mag. Sig.
Lib. lxxv.
No. 64.

Brownmuir,

PARISH OF BEITH.

BROWNMUIR. THE first of this family that has been noticed, is William Hamilton of Brownmuir, who, on the 8th June 1624, appears as cautioner for William Neill of Newhill, as executor to the testament of umquhile Isobel Hamilton, his spouse. In 1632, he was on an inquest, or service of retour, at Hamilton.

Com. Rec.
Glas.

Sher. Rec.
Ham.

In 1643, Daniel Hamilton of Brownmuir is noticed in the Commissary Records of Glasgow.

In 1664, William Hamilton of Brownmuir is noticed in the same records. There was a charter granted, under the great seal, of date 13th February 1680, "to William Hamilton of

Lib. lxxvii. No.
145.

Brownmuir, and his spouse, of the lands of Brownmuir."

The last of Brownmuir, an heiress, married into, and carried her lands to

the Wishaw family. The late Lord BROWNMUIR.
Belhaven, in 1796, sold the lands of Rob. Hist. of
Brownmuir to Hugh Crawford, Esq. Cunn. p. 220.
in Greenock.

BRUNTWOOD, vide *UDSTOUN*.

Cairnes.

CAIRNES.

NISBET, in his *Heraldry*, Vol. I. p. 394, but without mentioning his authority, says, that this family is descended from the House of Preston; whether mediately or immediately, legitimately or illegitimately, is not stated.

In the burgess books of the city of Edinburgh, there is the following entry, dated 18th November 1682, "Mr George Hamilton of Cairnes admitted a burgess on paying the dues of an unfree man."

Abr. Inq. Ret.
Gen. 6607.

George Hamilton of Cairnes married Agnes Livingstone. They had issue, Agnes Hamilton, who was served heir-in-general to her mother, of date 6th Jan. 1685.

Part. Reg. Sas.
Hadd. L. viii.
f. 307.

In 1624 (19th Feb.), Sir John Hamilton of Preston grants conjunct sasine of a tenement in Preston to George Hamilton, his *natural son*, and his spouse, Dorothea Livingstone. We may suspect that there is a clerical error either in the retour or in the sasine, and this

more probably in the former, where, either in the original or in the abridgement, *Agnes* may have been twice copied instead of *Dorothea* and *Agnes*. If this supposition be found correct, the descent of this family is established.

In mentioning the arms of the family, Nisbet says, that Mr George Hamilton of Cairnes was some time minister of Pittenweem; but whether he is the same with either of the George Hamiltons mentioned above, I have been unable to ascertain.

Hamilton of Mount Hamilton in Ireland, Bart., is descended from a second son of Cairnes; see that title.

ARMS.—*Gules*, on a fess, between Lyon Regist.
three cinquefoils, *argent*, a man's heart,
proper.

CREST.—The Holy Bible expanded,
proper.

MOTTO.—" *Ore lego, corde credo.*"

Cambuskeith,

CO. OF AYR.

CAMBUS-
KEITH.

I. WALTER DE HAMILTON, the second son of the first Sir David de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadyow, is stated by all genealogists and peerage writers to have been the first of this family.

Robertson's
Index, p. 138.

He had a charter from King Robert the Third, *inter* 1390 *et* 1406, of a tene-ment of land in the city of Edinburgh. He was succeeded by his son,

II. DAVID HAMILTON of Cambus-keith, who obtained from his uncle, (*pat-ruus*) Alan Hamilton of Lethberd,* now called Larbart, in Linlithgowshire, a charter of the lands of Blairmead, which was confirmed by the superior, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Gallo-way and Annandale, at Peebles, 29th January 1411. He was succeeded by,

Rob. Gen. of
Cun. i. 357.

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Cambus-keith, who was served heir to his father in the lands of Cambuskeith in 1436. He married Marjory, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Preston and Fingal-ton, by whom he had issue,

Ibid. i. 358.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Cambus-

keith, who married Marion, daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had a son,

V. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Cam-buskeith, who was served heir to his fa-ther John, in 1489. He is mentioned in the *Acta Auditorum*, of date 24th January 1488.

He married Marion, daughter of Sir Adam Cunninghame of Caprington, by whom he had two sons :

1. *John*, his successor.

2. *William Hamilton* of Macknairs-toun, afterwards of Sorne and Sanquar.

VI. JOHN HAMILTON of Cambus-keith, who had a charter of the lands of Cambuskeith, dated 10th October 1530; and another, to himself and Janet Stew-art, his spouse, of the mill of Cambus-keith, and the milnlands thereof, dated 21st September 1532. In 1542, he ap-pears as one of the curators to young James Hamilton of Evandale, whose father, Sir James of Fynnart, had been recently executed on an alleged charge of high treason.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxiv. No. 24,
260.

Scots Acts of
Parl. vol. ii.
428, 434, 438.

* The lands of Larbert were originally granted to his grandfather, Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert de Hamilton, by King Robert the Bruce, before the year 1323.

Holl. Chron.

Hollingshed says, that the Laird of Cambuskeith was at the battle of the Butts, fought near Glasgow, in 1543, betwixt the Regent, Earl of Arran, and the Earl of Lennox, and that he was the only person of note who was killed on the side of the former. This is a mistake; for we find, from his last will and testament, registered in the Commissary Records of Glasgow, 22d January 1547-8, that he died on the 12th September of the preceding year. According to the same authority, his wife's name, at that time, was Joneta Montgomery; from which it appears that he was married twice. He left issue :

1. *William*, his successor.
 2. *Arthur*,
 1. *Elizabeth*,
- } both mentioned in
their father's testa-
ment.

VII. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Cambuskeith, who was retoured heir to his father John, in 1516.

He married Christian Farquhar, daughter of the Laird of Gilmilnscroft, by whom he had issue,

1. *John*, his successor.

VIII. JOHN HAMILTON, of Cambuskeith, who was served heir to his father William, in the lands of Cambuskeith, in 1561, and to his grandfather John, in the lands of Herdisacre, the templar lands of Holy St John, and the lands of Pophill and Burnhill in the parish of Kilmarnock and baillery of Cunninghame, on the 1st May 1572.

He had a charter, "*Johanni Hamilton, filio Gulielmi Hamilton de Cam-*

buskeyth, terrarum de Grange, &c. in vicecomitatu de Are," dated 7th May 1588.

He married, first, Jane Montgomery, daughter of the Laird of Hazlehead, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.

He married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, by whom he had,

2. *David*, of Ladieton.
3. *Thomas*, of Monktonhill.

He was succeeded by,

IX. JOHN HAMILTON of Cambuskeith, who was retoured heir to John, his great-grandfather, "in the lands of Ovirmure and Carlineraigs, in the barony of Loudon and baillery of Cunninghame," 3d November 1603.

He married Janet, daughter of William Cunninghame of Caprington, (by a daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Sorne and Sanquar,) by whom he had no issue. His brother-in-law, William Cunninghame of Caprington, got a charter, under the great seal, in 1598, of the ten pound of Cambuskeith, said to have been obtained not in the fairest manner, but which did not, any more than Caprington itself, remain long with this branch of that family.

On the death of John of Cambuskeith, without issue,

IX. DAVID HAMILTON of Ladieton, his half brother, became the representative of the family. He was first designed of Ladieton, and afterwards of Grange, which latter has ever since

CAMBUS-
KEITH.Inq. Ret. Ayr.
709.Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxxvi. No. 512.Rob. Gen. of
Cun.

CAMBUS-
KEITH.

continued to be the title of the family. These lands he acquired from his father in 1571.

He married Marion, daughter of George Campbell of Stevenston-Campbell, or Ducathall, by whom he had issue,

X. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Grange,

Inq. Ret. Ayr. who was retoured heir to his father
133. David, in the five merk land of Grange

in the baillery of Cunninghame, on 10th January 1616.

Mag. Sig. Lib. He had a charter of the lands of
xlvi. No. 436. Ovirmore and Carlineraigs in the co. of Ayr, 23d June 1615.

Inq. Ret. Ayr. He was also retoured heir to his uncle,
184. Thomas of Monktonhill, in the lands of Monktonhill, in the barony of Monkton, 23d February 1619.

He married, first, Elizabeth Crawford, niece to the Laird of Lochnorris, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.

He married, secondly, Margaret Herries, by whom he had,

1bid. 516. 2. *Robert*, who, on the 19th Dec. 1661, was retoured heir of provision of his father, Alexander Hamilton, and his mother Margaret Herries, in the lands of Monktonhill, &c.

Prot. B. Robertson.

XI. JOHN HAMILTON of Grange, who married Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Sandieholm. She was infest, in her virginity, in the lands of Ladieton, of date 22d August 1622.

Com. Rec. Glas. He died before his father, in February 1662, leaving issue :

1. *John*, who succeeded his grandfather.

2. *Alexander*.

1. Daughter, *Anne*, married to John Crawford.

XII. JOHN HAMILTON of Grange.

He was appointed, in 1665, curator to Patrick Hamilton of Neilsland. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Crawford the XX. of Crawfordland, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. His daughter, Margaret, was married to Robert Hunter of Kirkland in Kilbryde parish. He died in April 1675, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rob. Gen. of Cun. Com. Rec. Glas.

XIII. JOHN HAMILTON of Grange, who, on the 31st January 1677, was retoured heir to his father, in the lands of Grange, &c. Inq. Ret. Ayr. 603.

In 1685, he acquired part of the lands of Stevenston-Campbell, from Robert Cunninghame of Auchinbarvie, and about this time also he acquired the barony of Stevenston-Cunninghame from the Glencairn family, the mansion of which, Kerilaw, under the name of Grange, became from this time forward the residence of the family.

He had a charter of the lands of Balgray in the co. of Ayr, dated 17th December 1686. Mag. Sig. Lib. lxxiii. No. 143.

He married Rebecca, daughter of Alexander Cunninghame of Craigends, by whom he had issue :

1. *Alexander*, his successor.

1. Daughter, *Janet*, married to William Warner of Ardeer.

Ibid. Lib.
lxxxvi. No. 102.

XIV. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Grange, who had a charter of the lands of Kerilaw, dated 12th February 1714.

He married, about 1730, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Pollock of that Ilk, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, } successively Lairds of
2. *Robert*, } Grange.

3. *Alexander*, who married Rachel, daughter of James Cunninghame of Collelan, by whom he had issue : 1. *Alexander*, who succeeded to the estate;

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married Robert Cunninghame of Auchinharvie, and had issue. 2. *Margaret*, married the Rev. Thomas Pollock, minister of Kilwinning, and had issue. 3. *Frances*, married Edward M'Cormick, Esq. advocate, sheriff-depute of Ayrshire, and had issue. 4. *Jane*, died unmarried.

4. *James*, a proprietor in the West Indies, and father of General Hamilton, the celebrated statesman and patriot in the United States of America, who fell, greatly regretted, in a duel with a Mr Burr.

5. *Walter*, } died unmarried.
6. *George*, }

7. *William*, married Jean, daughter of Robert Donald, Esq. and had issue.

8. *Joseph*.

One of the daughters died in infancy; the other, *Elizabeth*, was married to Alexander Blair, Esq. surveyor of the customs at Port-Glasgow, son of William Blair, and had issue,

XV. JOHN HAMILTON of Grange, who died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother,

XV. ROBERT HAMILTON of Grange, who, also dying unmarried, in 1774, was succeeded by his nephew,

XVI. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Grange, advocate, and Lieut-Col. of the 2d Regt. of Ayrshire Local Militia.

ARMS.—*Gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*, (for the Earldom of Ross,) betwixt three cinquefoils, *ermine*.

CREST.—An oak tree, *proper*.

MOTTO.—In an escroll above, "*Viridis et fructifera*."

CAMBUS-
KEITH.

Candor,

CO. OF LANARK.

CANDOR

I. THE ancestor of this family was John Hamilton of Whistleberry, third son of Sir James Hamilton, Dominus

de Cadyow, and brother of the first Lord Hamilton.

He had a charter, dated 14th June

CANDOR. 1449, of the lands of Whitehope and
Reg. Mag. Sig. Kirkhope in the lordship of Crawford-
Ret. 60. No. Lindsay, in exchange for the lands of
130. Wester-Brithy, in the barony of Farne
 in Forfarshire. He was succeeded by
 his son,

Ibid. Lib. x. II. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Candor,
No. 4. who, in the charter of entail granted,
 23d October 1455, to James, Lord Ha-
 milton, is called in the succession to the
 Hamilton estates, next to his uncle
 Alexander Hamilton ancestor of Silver-
 tonhill. He was succeeded by,

Ibid. No. 133. III. JOHN HAMILTON of Candor,
 who had a charter of confirmation un-
 der the great seal, of the lands of
 Quhitecamp and Kirkhope, dated 18th
 February 1487.

Ibid. Lib. xvii. IV. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Candor,
No. 135-6. who, in a charter of settlement of the
 Hamilton estates, granted by King James
 the Fourth, dated 16th January 1512-
 13, is called next in succession to
 James Hamilton of Silvertonhill. He
 was succeeded by,

Ibid. Lib. xxvii. V. JOHN HAMILTON of Candor, who,
No. 67, 93, 124. in a charter of destination granted to
 the Duke of Chatelherault, 15th Sept.
 1540, is called next in succession to the
 Hamilton estates, after Andrew Hamil-
 ton of Newton. He was probably the
 father of,

VI. CUDBERT HAMILTON of Candor,
 mentioned in the list of the Hamiltons MS. penes me.
 circa 1570, and who married Isabella,
 second daughter of John Hamilton of
 Broomhill.

VII. JAMES HAMILTON of Candor,
 who, on the 8th August 1616, as tacks-
 man of the teinds of the parish of Cam- Com. Rec. Glas.
 busnethan, obtained a decreet against a
 number of the parishioners. He was
 succeeded by,

VIII. CUTHBERT HAMILTON of Can-
 dor, who, in May 1629, appears, from the
 sheriff records of Hamilton, to have been
 on the inquest of service of William,
 Earl of Angus. In December 1654,
 his name appears in the registered tes-
 tament of Robert Hamilton of Milburne,
 as indebted to him. Ibid.

He married Agnes Maxwell, relict of
 James Hamilton of Stanehouse, and
 daughter of Sir James Maxwell of Cal-
 derwood.

He was alive in 1661, as appears
 from a bond of provision of William Parl. Rec. vii.
 Baillie of Carphin, to Barbara Hamil- 331.
 ton, daughter of the last Hamilton of
 Stanehouse.

The fortalice of Candor stood upon Description of
 the water of Candor, near the town of Lanarkshire,
 Stanehouse in Lanarkshire. It was de- MS. Adv. Lib.
 cayed in 1700.

Cathkin,

PARISH OF CARMUNNOCK.

CATHKIN.

I. ROBERT HAMILTON of Cathkin is mentioned in 1613 and again in 1623.

He was married to Elizabeth Mure, daughter of Robert Mure of Caldwell, by whom he had issue :

1. *Robert*, his successor, and a daughter, *Jean*, who had a bond from her uncle, Robert Mure of Caldwell, "for fiftie merks," dated 15th February 1630.

II. ROBERT HAMILTON of Cathkin, who was appointed, in 1644, one of the commissioners of Lanarkshire for levying war.

He married Barbara, daughter of

Gawin Hamilton of Raploch, by whom he had issue :

1. *Gawin*.

1. *Elizabeth*.

2. *Barbara*, married to Dr John Mure, physician in Hamilton.

III. GAWIN HAMILTON of Cathkin, who, in 1639, lends to John Cruik and Andro Gibson, burgesses in Rutherglen, ye sum of 81 merks.

He gave a bond of obligation, of date 3d March 1665, to his brother-in-law, Dr John Mure, "for 420 pounds, Scots."

Earl of Clanbrassil.

EARL
CLANBRASSIL.

HANS HAMILTON, vicar of Dunlop, * in Ayrshire, natural son of Archibald Hamilton of Raploch, had issue by his

wife, Janet, daughter of James Denholm of Westshiells, six sons :

1. *James*, first Viscount Claneboye.

* In the churchyard of Dunlop there is a tomb erected to his memory. On a flagstone in the floor is the following inscription: "Heir lyis Hanis Hamilton, Vicar of Dunlop, quha deceist ye 30 of Majj 1608, ye aige of 72 zeiris, and Janet Denham his spous."—Under a marble arch, within two pillars of the composite order, in front are two statues kneeling on a marble monument, in the attitude of devotion, and habited according to the fashion of the times. There is also

EARL
CLANBRASSIL.

2. *Archibald Hamilton* of Halcraig.
3. *Gawin*, who had issue a son, *John*, who was father of the Rev. *Archibald Hamilton* of Armagh.
4. *John Hamilton* of Tullimore, of whom afterwards.
5. *William*, who was father of *James Hamilton* of Bangor, alias Newcastle.
6. *Patrick*, who had a son, *Alexander*, who was father of *Patrick Hamilton* of Granshaugh.
1. Daughter, *Jean*, married to *William Mure* of Glanderston.

Archdall's
Peerage of Ire-
land.

I. JAMES HAMILTON, the eldest son of Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop, being sent into Ireland (accompanied, or soon followed by his brethren,) by King James VI., in the year 1587, with Sir James Fullarton, in order to keep up a correspondence with the English of that kingdom, and inform his Majesty from time to time of the state, condition, inclinations, and designs of the Irish in case of Queen Elizabeth's death; they disguised the cause of their errand, (that they might execute it the better,) by taking it upon them to open schools. After they had taught privately for five years, they were admitted to professorships in Trinity College; and they contributed greatly to bring the University of Dublin into that reputa-

tion which it quickly acquired. At this time the learned Archbishop Usher was one of Mr Hamilton's pupils.

After the accession of King James to the English throne, Mr Hamilton was made the King's Sergeant-at-Law, and one of the Privy Council, and, at the same time, was liberally rewarded for his services. In 1613 he sat in the Irish Parliament for the co. of Downe. In 1619 he was nominated one of the commissioners for the plantation of Longford, and the territory of Ely-O'Carrol; and, by patent, dated 4th May 1622, created Viscount of Claneboye and Lord Hamilton in co. Downe.

In November 1641 he received a commission from the Lords Justices and Council for raising the Scots in the north of Ireland, and putting them under arms to oppose the rebellion.

His Lordship married, first, Ursula, sixth daughter of Edward, Lord Brabazon of Ardee, by whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Sir John Phillips of Pictou Castle in co. Pembroke, by whom he had an only son,

II. JAMES, second Viscount Claneboye, who, as well as his father, suffered much in the service of Charles the First. He raised a regiment of foot, and a

Archdall.

a long inscription on a marble slab in the wall, stating that he was the son of Archibald Hamilton of Raploch, and that his wife was Janet, second daughter of James Denholm of Westshiells; that they lived together 45 years, during which period he had served the cure of the church; that they had six sons, and one daughter, *Jean*, married to *Mure* of Glanderston; and other particulars. It appears to have been erected by their son, James, first Viscount Clanebois, from whom came the Earls of Clanbrassil who became extinct in 1798."—*Robertson's Cunningham*, 306.

troop of horse, which he continued to maintain for eight years at a great expense, and finally joined with the Marquis of Ormond against Cromwell, for which his estates were seized, and continued under sequestration for six years and a half, until at length he was included amongst the Protestants with whom the Protector capitulated for their return and re-admission to their estates, by paying an additional fine.

King Charles the First, in consideration of his services and sufferings in the royal cause, created him, by patent, dated at Oxford 4th March 1644, Earl of Clanbrassil in co. Armagh.

He married, in November 1635, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Cary, second Earl of Monmouth, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, Viscount Claneboye, who predeceased his father.

2. Hon. *Henry*, who succeeded his father.

3. Hon. *Hans*, who died without issue.

1. Lady *Jane*, who died young.

The Earl of Clanbrassil died 20th June 1659, and was buried in his father's tomb at Bangor.

III. **JAMES**, Viscount Claneboye, who, as already mentioned, pre-deceased his

father on the 8th May 1658, at the early age of sixteen years, and was buried in the church of Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, where a monument was erected to his memory.

EARL
CLANBRASSIL.

III. **HENRY**, second Earl of Clanbrassil, was 12 years of age when his father died, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of A.M. in 1663. King Charles the Second made him one of his privy council.

He married Lady Alice Moore, daughter of Henry, Earl of Drogheda, (who afterwards married, in 1676, John, Lord Bargeny), by whom he had no issue ; and dying on the 12th January 1675, was buried in Christ Church, Dublin.

The titles* became extinct at his death ; but, as the title of Earl of Clanbrassil was afterwards conferred upon James, Viscount Limerick, descended from another branch of this family, we shall now proceed to trace his pedigree.

I. **JOHN HAMILTON** of Tullimore, fourth son of Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop, Member of Parliament for Killileagh in 1613, had issue four sons and five daughters :

Ibid.

1. *James*, his heir.

Archdall.

* There appears to have been, besides the title of Viscount Claneboye, also that of Baron Dufferin of Claneboye. This title was conferred, in July 1800, on Sir James Blackwood, Bart., of Ballyliddy, co. Down, son of Sir John Blackwood of Ballyliddy, and Dorcas, Baroness of Dufferin and Claneboye, in her own right, eldest daughter and heiress of James Stevenson of Tillyleagh, Esq., only son of Hans Stevenson, Esq., by Anne Hamilton, second daughter, and at length sole heiress of James Hamilton of Neilsbrook, Esq., eldest son of Archibald Hamilton of Halcraig, next brother of Sir James Hamilton, first Viscount Claneboye.—*Debrett's Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 1274.

EARL
CLANBRASSIL.

2. *John*, who died without issue.

3. *William*, who left a son, who was captain in his cousin James, Earl of Clanbrassil's regiment during the civil war.

4. *Hans Hamilton* of Carnysure. Of the daughters, one was married to Mr Hamilton of Saule; one to Mr Leslie; one to Mr Stevenson, and one to Mr Apline.

Hans Hamilton married Mary, sister of David Kennedy of Killarne, Esq., by whom he had issue:

1. *William*, his heir.

2. ———

3. *Francis*.

4. *Anna*.

2. *Jean*, married to Hugh Montgomery of Ballymagoun.

3. *Ursula*.

4. *Matilda*.

He died in 1656, and was succeeded by his son, William Hamilton of Carnysure and of Erinagh, and had issue:

James Hamilton of Carnysure and Erinagh, who married Christian, daughter of James Hamilton of Tullimore; by whom he had issue three daughters, whereof the youngest, Margaret, was married in 1707 to Lord Desart.

Archdall.

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Tullimore was Member of Parliament for Bangor in 1639. He left issue:

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Jocelyn*, who died unmarried.

1. *Christian*, married, as before stated, to James Hamilton of Carnysure.

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Tullimore, Archdall.

who, at the Revolution, embarked heartily in support of King William's government in Ireland, and raised a regiment of foot, for which he was attainted by King James's Parliament held in Dublin.

The Revolution being happily accomplished, he was returned Member for Bangor in the first Parliament of King William, held in 1692, and was sent the following year, over to London, along with the Earl of Bellamont, to exhibit articles of impeachment against Lord Conningsby and Sir Charles Porter, the late Lords Justices.

He married Anne, youngest daughter of John Mordaunt, Viscount Avalon, and sister of Charles, Earl of Peterborough, by whom he had issue:

1. *James*, created Viscount Limerick, and Earl of Clanbrassil.

2. *Jocelyn*, killed in a duel, unmarried.

1. Daughter, *Sophia*, married, 1st September 1707, to Frederick Hamilton, father of Gustavus, Viscount Boyne.

2. *Cary-Eleanora*, who died unmarried.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas Forrescue, Esq., of Randalstown, co. Louth.

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Tullimore,

who, being very young at his father's death, was left under the guardianship of his mother, who took great care of his education.

After he became of age, he was returned Member for Dundalk in the first Parliament of George the First, who, in consideration of his great merit, creat-

Ibid.

ed him, by patent, dated 13th May 1719, Baron of Claneboye, and Viscount of Limerick, and he accordingly took his seat in the House of Peers on the 1st July of the same year.

His Lordship sat for several years in the British House of Commons, as Member for the different boroughs of Wendover, Tavistock, and Morpeth, and, in 1743, was chairman of the committee of secrecy to inquire into the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford. He exerted himself strenuously to establish a cambric manufacture in Ireland.

In April 1746 he was appointed one of the privy council, and made governor of the co. of Louth; and by privy seal, 3d November 1756, and patent 24th of the same month, he was created Earl of Clanbrassil, in the co. of Armagh, by which title he took his seat in the House of Peers 11th October 1757. His Lordship married at the Hague, on 15th October 1728, Lady Henrietta Bentinck, third daughter of William, first Earl of Portland, by whom he had issue, four sons and three daughters, of whom only one son and two daughters survived, *viz.*

1. *James*, Viscount Limerick.

1. Lady *Anne*, born in May 1730, (to whom the Princess of Orange stood godmother), married, 11th December 1752, to Robert, first Earl of Roden, and had a numerous issue.

2. Lady *Caroline*, who died unmarried 13th October 1762.

His Lordship died in 1758, and was succeeded by,

V. JAMES, second Earl of Clanbrassil; EARL CLANBRASSIL. Archdall.
was born 13th August 1729.

He took his seat in the Irish House of Peers, on succeeding to the honours, 10th April 1758; and, 14th December 1768, was elected to the British Parliament, member for Helston in Cornwall.

His Lordship was governor of the co. of Louth, a member of the privy council; and, at the institution of the illustrious order of St Patrick, his Majesty George the Third was pleased to nominate him to be an original Knight thereof, 21st May 1774.

His Lordship married Grace, daughter of Thomas Foley of Stoke-Edith in Hertfordshire, afterwards Baron Foley of Kidderminster, by whom he had no issue; and, dying in 1799, the titles became extinct; but he was succeeded in his estates by his only surviving sister, Anne, Countess of Roden, whose grandson, Robert, the present Earl of Roden, Debrett's Peerage. Art. Roden. was created Baron Clanbrassil of Hyde Hall, co. of Herts, in the Peerage of Great Britain 14th July 1821.

TITLES.—Earl of Clanbrassil, Viscount Claneboye, and Lord Hamilton in co. Downe. Earl of Clanbrassil, Viscount of Limerick, and Baron Claneboye.

CREATIONS.—Viscount of Claneboye and Lord Hamilton, 4th May 1622; Earl of Clanbrassil, 4th March 1644; Baron of Claneboye and Viscount Limerick, 13th May 1719; Earl of Clanbrassil, 24th November 1756.

The ARMS were *ruby*, three cinquefoils, *pearl*, on a chief, *topaz*; a lion passant-guardant of the first, holding in his dexter paw a cheval-trap, *sapphire*.

EARL
CLANBRASSIL.

CREST.—On a wreath, a demi-antelope, *pearl*, with horns, *topaz*, supporting a heart, *proper*.

SUPPORTERS.—The dexter, a lion *ruby*, gorged with a double tressure, flory, counter flory, with fleur-de-lis, *topaz*. The sinister, an antelope, *pearl*,

horned, *topaz*, and gorged with a like tressure, *ruby*.

MOTTO.—“*Qualis ab Incepto.*”

The seats of this last family were Dundalk, in co. Louth, and Tullimore in co. Downe, eight miles from Downpatrick.

Coats,

PARISH OF OLD MONKLAND.

COATS.

The first that has been met with of this family was,

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xlvi. No. 7.

I. PAUL HAMILTON of Coats, Captain of the Island of Arran. He had a charter of the lands of Coats in Lanarkshire, 31st December 1608. In 1613 his name appears in the sheriff records of Hamilton. In 1634 he lent to John Ritchie in Ovir-coittis the sum of “thrie scoir puns.” He was married to Margaret Hamilton. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his nephew,

Inq. Ret. Lan.
191.

II. ANDREW HAMILTON of Coats, who is retoured, July 18th 1635, heir to his uncle, in the lands of Coittis, in the lordship of Newbottle, and barony of Monkland. Succeeded by his son.

Scots Acts of
Parl.

III. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Coats.

He was commissioner of supply for the shire of Bute in 1661.

He had issue :

1. *John*, his successor.
2. *Patrick*, who succeeded his brother.
3. *Robert*, who, in 1700, August 16th, exchanged land with Anne, Duchess of Hamilton.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Coats, re-
toured, 24th January 1679, heir to his grandfather in the lands of Over and Nether Coittis in the lordship of Newbattle and barony of Monkland. He was succeeded by his brother,

IV. PATRICK HAMILTON of Coats, on the 3d June 1692; he was retoured heir to his brother. In 1721 he was tacksmen of the lands of Drumlabarra in the island of Arran.

Ibid.
Lan. 403.

Cochno,

CO. OF DUMBARTON.

COCHNO.

I. THE first that has been met with of this family is ANDREW HAMILTON of Cochno, who had a charter, wherein he is styled Captain of the Castle of Dunbarton, of the lands of Noblestoun in Dunbartonshire, dated 28th January 1551.

He was Provost of Glasgow in the time of Queen Mary. He was at the battle of Langsyde, for which he had his possessions forfeited by the Regent Murray, and died before the year 1572, as appears from the treaty of Perth, concluded that year. He had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Claud*, who succeeded his brother.
3. *Duncan*, proprietor of the customs at Dunbarton.

who were both at Langsyde, and forfeited, but had their possessions restored to them by the treaty of Perth in 1572.

4. *Archibald*,
5. *Andrew*,
6. *Matthew*.
7. *Robert*.

1. Daughter, *Catherine*, married to Captain James Bruce. On the 28th March 1586 her brother Claud obtained a decreet-arbitral against her and her husband, for which her brother Matthew was cautioner.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Cochno, who was also at the battle of Langsyde and forfeited, but was afterwards restored to his possessions, and included in the treaty of Perth.

He died before 22d May 1573; for of that date his brother Claud was served heir to him in the lands of Cochno.

III. CLAUD HAMILTON of Cochno, who was served heir to his father, on the 26th May 1573, in the lands of Easter Cochno with the castle in the Lennox; and in the lands of Kilmichael and Blairnane on the water of Leven, on 25th October 1594.

He was retoured “ hæres conquestus Duncani, fratris proxime junioris, in officio et servitio teloniæ, et parvarum customarum burgi de Dunbarton, et officio parvæ customæ ejusdem.”

He was served heir to his brother John, May 20th 1574, in the lands of old extent of Auchinhowy, Dowen, Blairskeith, Brainzet and Ballinker. He had a charter of the lands of Cocknay, dated 12th November 1591.

He married Marjory, daughter of Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath, and had issue.

I have been unable to trace this family farther.

Reg. Mag. Sig.
Lib. xxx. No.
728.

M'Iver's Hist.
of Glas. 82.
Belh. MS.

Crawf. Mem.
p. 256.

Com. Rec. Glas.
et Dict. of Dec.
Vol. I. 3636.

Crawf. Mem.
p. 256.

Inq. Ret. in
Pub. Arch.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Reg. Mag. Sig.
Lib. xxxviii.
No. 239.
Nisb. Her.
App. ii. 168.

Coirsland,

PARISH OF BOTHWELL.

COIRSLAND.

Sher. Rec.
Ham.

JAMES HAMILTON of Coirsland was on an inquest, or retour of service, at Hamilton in January 1629.

John Hamilton of Coirsland had a charter under the great seal, dated 10th

Reg. Mag Sig.
Lib. lvi. No.
137.

February 1639, "to John Hamilton of Coirsland, Margaret Hamilton, his

spouse, and John Hamilton, advocate, their son," of the lands of Coirsland in the parish of Bothwell. He died in November 1648, as appears from his registered testament, 8th January 1653.

His executrix was Margaret Hamilton his relict. Com. Rec. Glas.

Colquhot,

CO. OF PEEBLES.

COLQUHOT.

Nisb Her.
i. 396.

I. NISBET states that the predecessor of this family was a brother of Sir William Hamilton of Sorne. The first that I have met with was John Hamilton, who, along with his eldest son, Richard, was slain by the Murrays of Romanas before 1591. By his spouse, Bessie Baillie, he left:

1. *Jonas.*
2. *William.*

Inq. Ret. Rox.
62.

3. *John*, who, 5th May 1610, was served heir to his father in an annual-rent of 120*l.* from the lands of Maxwell-haugh in Roxburghshire.

II. JONAS HAMILTON of Colquhot,

who was served heir in general to his father in 1609. On the 24th March 1636, he was served heir to his father in the lands and barony of Kirkurd in the co. of Peebles. He had a charter of resignation in his favours of the lands of Colquhot, *circa* 1656. He had issue:

1. *James.*
2. *Archibald*, of Wester Horsbruiik.
3. *Marcus*, of Netherurd, who had issue a daughter, Alison.

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Colquhot, who was, in 1678, one of the commissioners of supply for the co. of Peebles. Scots Acts of Parl.

Inq. Ret. Gen.
6900.

IV. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Colquhot, " unus ex quatuor clavigeris ordinariis coram Dominis Concilii et Sessionis," married Margaret, daughter of James Lands, merchant burghess of Edinburgh.

Reg. Mag. Sig.
Lib. lxviii.
No. 4.

He had a charter of the lands of Colquhot, dated 8th July 1681.

V. ROBERT HAMILTON of Colquhot, COLQUHOT. mentioned by Nisbet in the Heraldry, vol. i. p. 396.

The ARMS of the Hamiltons of Colquhot were, *gules*, three cinquefoils between two flasks, *argent*.

CREST.—Cupid with bow, quiver, and arrows, *proper*.

MOTTO.—" *Quos dedit arcus amor.*"

CRAIGHLAW, vide ARDOCH.

Cubardy,

CO. OF ABERDEEN.

CUBARDY.

Nisb. Her. i.
396.

I. JOHN HAMILTON, son of Andrew Hamilton of Silvertonhill, was the first of this family. He went to the north with Lady Anne Hamilton, Countess of Huntly, and got the lands of Cubardy in Aberdeenshire. He was succeeded by his son,

II. ——— HAMILTON of Cubardy, who was father of,

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lxii. No. 70.

III. JOHN HAMILTON of Cubardy, who had a charter of the lands of Cubardy to himself and son James, dated 13th November 1668.

Scots Acts of
Parl.

He had a ratification, in his favours, of the lands and barony of Cubardy, lying in the barony of Frendraucht, parish of Forgue, and shire of Aberdeen,

to himself, in liferent, and his son James in fee, dated in 1681. He was succeeded by the said James.

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Cubardy, Mag. Sig. Lib. lxv. No. 78. who had a charter of the dominical lands of Cubardy, dated 14th July 1675. He is the last that I have been able to discover of this family.

The ARMS were, *gules*, three cinquefoils, *argent*, within a bordure of the last, charged with four saltiers, coupé, and as many interchanged of the first.

CREST.—A cinquefoil, *argent*.

MOTTO.—" *Non mutat genus solum.*"

The lands of Cubardy afterwards fell into the possession of a family of the name of Gregory.

Dalsersf,

CO. OF LANARK.

DALSERF. THE original ancestor of this family was David de Hamilton, the second son of Sir John de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadyow.

Vide p. 49.

He had a charter from his brother, Sir James Hamilton of Cadyow, of the lands of Dalsersf, in the barony of Mach-anshyre.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
viii. No. 7.

He had also a charter of confirmation of the lands of Fleurs, dated 5th March 1476. He was probably the father of,

Craw. MS.
Coll. Adv. Lib.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Dalsersf, who is mentioned as having been a student at Glasgow in 1461. The next that has been met with, was,

Penes Ducem
de Hamilton.

III. ROBERT HAMILTON of Dalsersf, who, on the 2d September 1563, along with his spouse, Isobel Hamilton, obtained, from John Boyd of Nerston, a charter of the wester half of the lands of Nerston in Kilbride, to be held of the crown, which was confirmed by Queen Mary, 23d September same year.

Wishaw MS.

He fought for that princess at the battle of Langsyde, and was forfeited. His brother, Patrick, and his son Robert, were also forfeited, but they returned from exile with the lords in 1585.

He married Isobel, daughter of John Hamilton of Orbistoun, by whom he had issue :

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *Mr James*.

3. *Patrick*.

4. *Archibald*, who was also forfeited after the battle of Langsyde, but restored by the treaty of Perth in 1572.

Craw. Mem.
256.

5. *John*.

1. Daughter, *Janet*, married to James Lockhart of Lee, circa 1550.

IV. ROBERT HAMILTON of Dalsersf, who was chamberlain of Kilwinning. He is mentioned in the commissary records of Glasgow in 1590 and 1591.

He married Sarah, daughter of Robert Brisbane of Bishoptoun, by whom he had issue :

Rob. Gen. of
Cun.

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *Robert* of Nerston. His brother William was served heir to him, 10th May 1600, in the wester half of the lands of Nerston in Kilbryde.

Inq. Ret. Lan.
20.

3. *James*, Dean of Glasgow, and minister of Hamilton. He was appointed tutor to his nephews, William and Robert, 26th October 1616.

Sher. Rec.
Ham.

V. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Dalsersf. On the 7th January 1598, when one of the inquest on a retour of service at Hamilton, he is designed, "William Hamilton, younger of Dalsersf." In 1603 he was witness to a charter from

Ibid.

Com. Rec.
Glas.

James, Lord Torphichen, to James Hamilton of Neilsland. It appears probable that he died about 1616, as his only surviving brother, James, was appointed tutor to his children that year. He left issue :

1. *William*, his heir.
2. Captain *Robert*.
1. Daughter, *Jean*, who died young.

Penes Ducem
de Hamilton.

VI. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Dalserf, who had a charter, under the great seal, of the wester half of the lands of Nerston in Kilbryde, dated 28th November 1635.

He was left sole executor by his brother, Captain Robert Hamilton, who died on the 3d March 1640.

Parl. Rec.

He was appointed one of the two commissioners for the co. of Lanark to the Convention of Estates, held at Edinburgh 22d June 1643; and, in 1648, he was named one of the committee of war for the same county.

Com. Rec.
Glas.

He married Marion Cunninghame, by whom, as appears from his testament wrote at Dalserf 3d March 1654, he had issue:

1. *William*, his heir.
1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to Patrick Hamilton, and who carried on the line of the family.
2. *Anna*, married to Hugh Campbell in Newmills: their only daughter, Anne, was retoured heir, 27th March 1674, to

Inq. Ret. Lan.
327.

her grandfather, in the lands of Nerston in Kilbryde.

DALSERF.

3. *Lilias*, who appears to have died unmarried.

William of Dalserf died in January 1658, and was succeeded by his only son,

VII. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Dalserf, Com. Rec. Glas. who, at the time of his father's death, was under age. *

He died without issue, leaving his three sisters heirs-portioners; but it appears that the eldest, Margaret, succeeded to Dalserf.

VII. PATRICK HAMILTON and Margaret Hamilton had issue:

1. Daughter, ———, married to Archibald Hamilton, advocate, the fourth son of William Hamilton of Wishaw.
2. *Margaret*.
3. *Anne*.

VIII. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON of Dalserf, advocate, and baillie of the Duke-dome and regality of Hamilton.

He obtained a charter of adjudication of the lands of Little Auchward in co. Lanark, dated 31st May 1706. Mag. Sig. Lib.
lxxxiii. No. 46.

He obtained another charter of adjudication against the aforesaid Anna Campbell, and Margaret and Anna Hamiltons, daughters of Patrick and Margaret of Dalserf. He left issue,

* The following gentlemen were appointed his curators:—Sir James Lockhart of Lee; Colonel James Lockhart, his son; John, Lord Orbistoun; Sir Walter Stewart of Allanton; Mr John Hamilton, son and heir-apparent of Lord Orbistoun; Mr James Hamilton of Dalziel; James Inglis, younger of Murdiston; Patrick Hamilton of Green; and William, son of James Hamilton of Hill.

DALSERF.

IX. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Dalsersf, advocate, who married (marriage-contract dated 13th April 1721,) Margaret, daughter of Sir George Weir of Blackwood, by whom he had issue—an only daughter.

serf, who married Captain James Birnie Hamilton of Broomhill.

As heir of tailie and provision of William her father, she obtained a charter of resignation of the wester half of the lands of Nerston—dated 29th July 1771.

X. MARGARET HAMILTON of Dal-

Dalziel,

CO. OF LANARK.

DALZIEL.

I. GAVIN HAMILTON, the fourth son of Sir James Hamilton, *Dominus de Cad-yow*, was the ancestor of this family.

Caledonia, iii.
649. et Mag.
Sig. Lib. vii.
No. 21.

He lived during the reigns of James the II. and III. He granted a charter, in 1468, with consent of the convent and chaplains of Bothwell, of the lands of Osbernstoun, in the barony of Bothwell, to his son *Mag^r Robert* Hamilton, chancellor of Glasgow, and rector of Campsie; whom failing, to his son Thomas Hamilton, canon of Dunkeld; whom failing, to his son John Hamilton; and whom failing, to his two younger sons successively, Archibald and Gavin Hamilton.

He married Jean Muirhead, called “the fair maid of Lechbrunnock,” descended of the house of Lauchope. They

Nisb. Her. ii.
App. 262.

were married privately, the parties being *infra gradus a jure prohibitos*, within the degrees of consanguinity prohibited by the canons of the church, and a previous dispensation had not been obtained from the Pope. Maister Gawane Hamilton was executor to umquhile James, Lord Hamilton, 26th March, 1482.

Acta. Aud. p.
98.

In his old age, he entered into holy orders, and became provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell,* in which

Rymer's Fœdera.

* Archibald, the third Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, who married Joanna, heiress of Thomas Moray, Lord of Bothwell, *Panetarius Scotiæ*, converted the church of Bothwell into a collegiate church for a provost and eight prebendaries. He granted to it, at the same time, the lands of Osbernstoun, within the barony of Bothwell, and the lands of Netherurd, with its mill in Peeblesshire. The charter which effected this donation was dated, at his castle of Bothwell, on

office he is observed as early as 1453.
By this lady he had issue :

1. *Robert*, chancellor of Glasgow, who appears to have died before his brother John—without issue.

2. *Thomas*, who was called to the succession among the other heirs of Lord Hamilton, in the first settlement of the Hamilton estates, by charter un-

der the great seal, of date 23d October, 1455; but he appears to have also died before his brother John, without issue.

3. *John*, who succeeded to Orbistoun.

4. *Archibald*.

5. *Gavin*, the ancestor of the family of Hags.

II. JOHN HAMILTON, the first we have found designed by the title of Orbistoun.*

He married Jean, daughter of Hamilton of Woodhall, by whom he had issue :

1. *Gavin*, his heir.

2. *Archibald*.

3. *John*, the first of Ferguslee.

4. *Patrick*.

5. *David*, the first of Bothwellhaugh.

1. Daughter, married to the Laird of Hawkhill.

2. Daughter, married to Alexander Stewart of Race.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. GAVIN HAMILTON of Orbistoun, who was named one of the heirs of entail, in a deed of settlement, executed by the first Earl of Arran, 16th January, 1512–13.

He was again named one of the heirs of entail, in a settlement of the Hamil-

DALZIEL.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
x. No. 4.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xvii. Nos. 135,
136.

Douglas's Bar-
onage.

the 10th October 1398, and was confirmed by a charter, under the great seal, 5th February 1398–9. The first provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell was Thomas Barry, a canon of Glasgow, who celebrated, in Latin verse, the victory of Otterburn, in which James, Earl of Douglas, fell, while crowned with success, on 19th August 1388. The collegiate church of Bothwell was the most opulent establishment of the kind in Lanarkshire. Besides the endowment already mentioned, there belonged to it the titles and revenues of the parish churches of Strathaven and Stonehouse, and the sixteen pound lands of Cathkin, with its mill, in the parish of Carmunnock, all which were shared among the eight prebendaries, who also shared the lands and mill of Netherurd; and each of them had a manse and garden lying adjacent to the collegiate church of Bothwell.—The prebends were :—1. The prebend of Strathaven alias Nethertoun. 2. The prebend of Overtoun. 3. The prebend of Newtown. 4. The prebend of Netherfield. 5. The prebend of Cruikburn. 6. The prebend of Stanehouse. 7. The prebend of Hessildeane. 8. The prebend of Kittiemuir. To the provost was appropriated the lands of Osbernstoun, and the tithes, revenues, with the manse and glebe of the church of Bothwell, which was formerly a parish of great extent, as it comprehended the present parish of Shotts.—*Chalmers' Caledonia*, iii. 649.

* Originally Osbernstoun, from some person of the name of Osbern, who, probably about the period of the Anglo-Saxon colonization, had his *tun* or dwelling there, afterwards corrupted into Orbistoun.

The coat of arms of Magister Gavin, provost of Bothwell, was put up in the church of Hamilton, built by his brother Lord Hamilton, in 1451.

DALZIEL. ton estates, by the Duke of Chatelher-
ault, of date 15th September, 1540.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxvii. Nos. 67.
93. 124.

He married Helen, daughter of Wallace of Cairnhill, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, provost of the college of St Andrew's.
3. *David*.
4. *Arthur*, the first of Parkhead.
5. *James Hamilton* of Ruchbank, progenitor of the Hamiltons of Kilbrackmonth.

Craw. MS.
Gen. Coll.
Adv. Lib.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Orbistoun, who, accompanying the queen, along with his kinsmen, the Hamiltons, to the battle of Langsyde, fell in that action.

He married Margaret, daughter of Hamilton of Haggs, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Gavin*, bishop of Galloway,—for whom *vide art.* Inchgottrick.
1. Daughter, *Isobel*, married to Robert Hamilton of Dalsenf.
2. Daughter, married to Robert Hamilton of Barncluith.
3. Daughter, married to Cleland of Knownoblehill.
4. Daughter, married to Baillie of Jervistoun.

Nisb. Her. ii.
App. 16.

5. *Marjory*, married to David Dundas of Duddingstoun.

Com. Rec.
Glas.

7. *Margaret*, married to John Robertoun, brother of James Robertoun of Ernoch. The contract of marriage was dated at Blantyre Kirk, 16th May, 1594. Her brother, John of Orbistoun, was her cautioner and witness to the deed.

V. JOHN HAMILTON of Orbistoun. Wishaw MS.

From his attachment to the Hamilton family, he shared in all its misfortunes. During the regency of the Earl of Morton, his property was confiscated, and he was driven into banishment. He returned with the exiled lords in 1585, when they drove from the king's presence those wicked and despicable minions who had so long usurped the royal favour.

He had a grant, in 1604, from his brother Gavin, at that time provost of Bothwell, of the lands of Orbistoun and the mill,—the lands of Cairnbrew, Unthank, Stevenstoun, Alderstoun, Carphin, Jervistoun, Richard-Johnstoun, and Kirklie, in the barony of Bothwell, in fee-farm and heritage.

Chalm. Calcd.
iii. 650.

He married Christian, daughter of Robert Dalziel of that Ilk, ancestor of the Earls of Carnwath; by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir, afterwards Sir John.
2. *James*, the first of Dalziel, whose descendants carried on the line of the family.

3. Captain *Gavin Hamilton*.

1. Daughter, *Marion*, married to James Hamilton of Bangour.

2. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to John Walkinshaw of that Ilk.¹

John of Orbistoun died about 1621, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir John Hamilton of Orbistoun, who had a precept of *clare constat*, from Mag^r Robert Boyd, provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell,

of the lands of Orbistoun, &c. dated the 5th December 1621. He was served heir to his father in all his lands, 22d February 1623.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lv. No. 171.

He had a charter of the lands of Orbistoun, &c. dated 28th November 1635, and another charter, under the great seal, “Domino Johanni Hamilton de Orbistoun, militi, tenandria de Provan, in vicecomitatu de Lanark, de novo unit. &c. dated 16th January 1638.

He was a man of singular merit and extraordinary accomplishments; which is sufficiently instructed by Bishop Burnet’s printed letters, &c.

He was appointed one of the senators of the College of Justice, and afterwards Lord Justice Clerk, which appears by another charter,—“Domino Johanni Hamilton, militi, Justiciariæ Clerico, terrarum dominij de Erskine, in vicecomitatibus de Renfrew et Dunbarton, de novo unit.” dated 24th December 1638.*

He married, first, Rachel, daughter of James Bonar of Rossie, in Fife, by whom he had only two daughters:

1. *Christian*, married to John Robertson of Ernock.

2. *Agnes*, who, along with her sister Christian, had a charter, under the great seal, of an annual rent furth of the lands of Provan, dated 24th July 1657.

Sir John married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Henderson of Fordel, by whom he had issue:

1. Sir *James*, his heir.

DALZIEL.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to Colonel Sir William Lockhart of Lee, and had issue—only one son.

2. *Bethia*, married to James Hamilton of Woodhall.

3. Daughter, married to her cousin Sir John Henderson of Fordel.

4. Daughter, married to Hugh Crawford of Jordanhill.

VII. SIR JAMES HAMILTON of Orbistoun, who married Jean, daughter of Ludovic Houston of that ilk, by whom he had issue:

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *James*, writer to the signet, who died without issue.

1. Daughter, married to Blair of Auchinvole.

Sir James died in 1664, and was succeeded by his son,

Com. Rec.
Glas.

VIII. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Orbistoun, who had a charter—“Willielmo Hamilton, filio legitimo natu maximo Domini Jacobi Hamilton de Orbistoun, militi, terrarum dominij de Erskine,” &c.—dated 4th March 1664.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lviii. No. 370.

He had also a charter of the lands and barony of Kilpatrick in Dunbartonshire.

Ibid. lib. xxvi.
No. 28.

He was appointed sheriff of Dunbartonshire on the 16th June 1604, with power to nominate deputies but not clerks. The Earl of Wigtoun and the

Chalm. Caled.
iii. 868.

* This property was alienated, in 1638, to Sir John of Orbistoun, by John, Earl of Mar. It continued in the family until his grandson William sold it to Walter, Lord Blantyre, in 1703,

DALZIEL. Marquis of Montrose were his immediate predecessors in that office.

Wood's Peerage, i. 638. He married Lady Elizabeth Cunninghame, * daughter of William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, Lord High-Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had issue :

Ibid. ii. 317. 1. *James*, his apparent heir, who married Henrietta MacGill, Viscountess of Oxford; but he died before his father, without issue.

William of Orbistoun had several other children, who all died before their father, and he himself dying without surviving issue, in him ended the whole male issue of Sir John, Lord Justice Clerk : the representation therefore devolved upon the descendants of his brother James, to whom we now return.

VI. JAMES HAMILTON of Dalziel, second son of John Hamilton of Orbistoun, acquired a considerable estate.

Mag. Sig.* Lib. lvi. No. 292. He obtained from King Charles the

Second a charter, under the great seal, "*Jacobo Hamilton de Dalziel, terrarum de Cambuslang,*" &c. dated 31st Aug. 1663.

In Cancellaria Rot. i. 19.

He was originally designed of Boggs, as appears from a charter granted during Cromwell's usurpation, "to James Hamilton of Boggs, of the barony of Dalziel," dated 26th August 1647.

He married Jean, daughter of Sir John Henderson of Fordel, by whom he had a numerous issue :

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, the first of Monkland.

3. *James*, the first of Boggs. His tenth and youngest son, Sir *David Hamilton*, was chief physician to Queen Anne.

1. Daughter, *Anne*, married to David Baronage, 459. Boswell of Auchinleck, and had issue.

James of Dalziel died in the month of February 1668, as appears from his registered testament, 11th Dec. 1669. Com. Rec. Glas.

VII. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Dalziel, who had a charter of the lands and barony of Dalziel, dated 24th May 1671. Mag. Sig. Lib. lxi. No. 149.

He married Bethia, daughter of Sir William Henderson of Fordel, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *William* of Greenhead.

1. Daughter, *Jean*, married to Charles Stewart of Duncarn, Esq., descended of the Earls of Moray, and was mother to James Stewart, Esq. Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and several daughters honourably married.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander MacDougall of Corrochtree.

Alexander of Dalziel died in 1692, and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. JAMES HAMILTON of Dalziel. Inq. Ret. Lan. 398.

He was retoured heir to his father on the 18th March 1692, in the barony of Dalziel, the half lands of Dalziel, called Dalziel-Nesbit, with the patronages of the churches and chapels of the same, within the parishes of Hamilton and Dalziel, united to the barony of Dalziel.

* She survived her husband, and was matrimonially contracted to William Fullarton of that ilk in Ayrshire; but, before the marriage could be solemnized, she was taken suddenly ill and died.—*Rob. Gen. of Cunninghame*, ii. 114.

He married, in 1693, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, Bart. by whom he had issue :

1. *Archibald*, his heir.
2. *James*, of Muirhouse and Brown-castle, appointed, in 1722, collector of taxes for the co. of Lanark.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to Major John Robertoun of Ernock, and had issue.

2. *Margaret*, born 22d Feb. 1700, died at Muirhouse, 7th April 1797, ætat. 98.

3. *Jean*, married to James Robertoun of Bedley on 20th July 1727, and died in April 1784, ætat. 83.

4. *Anne*, born 16th January 1703, died unmarried at Muirhouse, 15th April 1796, ætat. 94.

5. *Violet*, died unmarried at Orbistoun.

IX. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON of Dalziel, who succeeded to the estate of Rosehall, as heir of entail to his grandfather, Sir Archibald, upon failure of the issue of his uncles Sir James and Sir Hugh.

He married, 19th March 1732, Marion, eldest daughter of Hugh Dalrymple of Dromore, one of the senators of the College of Justice, and descended of the family of Stair; by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, his heir, born in 1733.
2. *John*, who succeeded to the estate, born in 1742.
3. *Robert*, born in 1746, died at Dalziel, on 6th June 1790, unmarried.
1. *Anne*, born in 1734, died at Dalziel 20th July 1793, unmarried.

2. *Margaret*, married to William Lawson, Esq. of Cairnmuir in Tweeddale, and had issue one son and three daughters: she died at Dalziel 21st February 1773.

3. *Henrietta*, died at Dalziel, 16th March 1775, unmarried.

Archibald, of Dalziel and Orbistoun, died at Dalziel 28th December 1774. His lady survived him and died at Dalziel 28th December 1779.

X. JAMES HAMILTON of Dalziel was served heir to his father in the lands of Dalziel, &c. in 1774. He died at Dalziel 6th December 1814, in his 81st year, and, being unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother,

X. JOHN HAMILTON of Dalziel, a General in the Army.

He married Miss Anne Mathews, only daughter of Dr Mathews, by whom he had issue :

1. *Archibald-James*, his heir, born 28th October 1793.
2. *Robert*, born 7th August 1796.
1. *Marion*, born 10th December 1791, married to Lieutenant-Colonel David Rattray. She died 1st May 1818, leaving issue two sons, *William* and *John*, and one daughter, *Marion-Anne-Eliza*.

Mrs General Hamilton died at Clifton in November 1815.

XI. ARCHIBALD-JAMES HAMILTON, younger of Dalziel. He entered the army at an early age, and served in the 4th Dragoons in Portugal, Spain, and France, during the years 1812, 1813,

DALZIEL. and 1814; and in the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, or Scots Greys, at the battle of Waterloo.

He married Miss Ramsay, daughter of William Ramsay, Esq. Banker in Edinburgh, by whom he had issue, three children, two sons and a daughter, of whom one son survives.

1. *John F. Hamilton*, born in 1819.

Mrs Hamilton died at Cadiz on the 24th August 1824, where she had stopt in the course of a voyage undertaken for the recovery of her health; in which voyage she was accompanied by her husband and other relatives.

ARMS.—First and fourth, *gules*, an annulet, *Or*, between three cinquefoils, *ermine*, for Orbiston; second and third, *gules*, a mollet, *argent*, between three cinquefoils, *ermine*, a rose *proper*, in chief, *argent*, for Rosehall.

SUPPORTERS.—On the dexter side, an antelope, *proper*, gorged with ducal crown, and chains thereto affixed, *Or*; on the sinister ssde, a savage, *proper*, wreathed, holding in sinister a club.

CREST.—An antelope, *proper*, gorged, with ducal crown and chains appended.

MOTTO.—“*Quis Occursabit.*”

Dechmont,

CO. OF LINLITHGOW.

DECHMONT.

Nisb. Her. i.
395.

Acts of Parl.

Parl. Rec.

I. THE first of this family, which Nisbet says was descended from the Hamiltons of Torrence, met with in records, is ROBERT HAMILTON of Dechmont. In 1661, he was commissioner of supply for the co. of Linlithgow. On the 11th November 1663, he obtained from the Duke of Hamilton, as superior, a sasine for a piece of waste ground adjoining the town of Bo'ness. The same year he was nominated one of the justices of the peace for the co. of Linlithgow. In 1683, 20th February, he granted assigment of a bond for 100*l.* to his son John Hamilton. He is designed, in this deed, Major Robert Hamilton. He was succeeded by the said,

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Dechmont, ^{Inq. Ret. Lin. 235r} who, on the 19th October 1683, is retoured heir to his father, Major Robert, of the half of the lands of the barony of Dechmont. In 1685 he was appointed ^{Parl. Rec.} one of the commissioners of supply for the co. of Linlithgow. On the 20th November 1717, it appears from his testament dative, that he assigned the fore-said bond in favour of his executor-creditor, Alexander Hamilton, Writer to the Signet, (second son of James Hamilton of Pencaitland, Lord Pencaitland,) who obtained a charter of the lands and barony of Dechmont, dated 26th July 1714. Alexander Hamilton is subscriber to Wodrow's Church History in 1721, when he is designed of

Dechmont. He afterwards succeeded, on the death of his brother John, to the Pencaitland estate, and carried on the line of that family.

Nisb. Her. i.
395.

ARMS.—*Gules*, a man's heart environed with two hollin branches dis-

posed orleways, *Or*, between three DECHMONT.
cinquefoils, *argent*.

CREST.—A hand holding a heart,
proper.

MOTTO.—“*No heart more true.*”

Elieston,

CO. OF TYRONE, IRELAND.

ELIESTON.

I. THE Hon. Sir CLAUD HAMILTON of Shawfield, second son of Lord Claud Hamilton, commendator of Paisley, was the first of this family. Some notices concerning him have been already stated at p. 188 of this Work.

He was also commendator of Paisley, which he resigned in favour of his brother James, Master of Paisley, and first Earl of Abercorn.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xlii. No. 347.

He had a charter to himself and Janet Hamilton, his spouse, of the lands of Shawfield, &c. near Rutherglen, dated 28th June 1611.

Craw. Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib.

He married, first, a daughter of Robert Hamilton of Leckprevick, by whom he does not appear to have had any issue.

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 2.

He married, secondly, Janet, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Hamilton of Manor-Elieston, in co. Tyrone, by whom he had issue :

1. Sir *William*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*.

3. *Robert*.

4. *George*.

5. *Claud*.

6. *James*.

1. *Grizzel*, married to Sir William Nisb. Her. i.
Baillie of Lamington. Ap. 139.

2. ———, married the Laird of Gorgonoch-Stewart.

II. Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON of Manor-Elieston and Shawfield, who had a charter under the great seal of the lands of Shiells and Leckprevick, united to the barony of Leckprevick, dated 28th June 1611.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xlii. No. 348.

He was retoured heir to his father, Sir Claud, 12th May 1632, in the lands of Shawfield, the church-lands of Rutherglen, &c., which of old belonged to the Abbey of Paisley. In 1633, he sold the tiends, parsonage and vicarage, of Quhittinghame in Berwickshire, to Sir Arthur

ELLESTON Douglas of Qubittinghame, Knt. He had issue by his first wife:

1. *James.*
2. *William.*
1. *Sarah.*
2. *Margaret.*

And by his second wife, Beatrix Campbell,

1. *Claud.*
2. *Archibald.*

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Acts of Parl. III. Sir JAMES HAMILTON of Manor-Elieston, who, in 1678, was a commissioner of supply for the co. of Lanark.

He sold the estate of Shawfield to Mr John Ellis, advocate, and removed to Ireland.

He was married to Cecil Dalmahoy, and had issue. His daughter, Margaret, married Walter Innes of Ortoun. Craw. Gen. Coll. MS. Adv. Lib. Baronage, 79.

Ure, in his History of Rutherglen, p. 28, says that their seat was at the castle of Rutherglen, which had been demolished by the Regent Murray after the battle of Langsyde all but one tower, which, with some additions and improvements, they made their residence, but at the time he wrote, *anno* 1792, it was decayed and in ruins.

Elliesshaw,

CO. OF LANARK.

ELLERSHAW. THIS family, which is erroneously stated by Douglas and Wood to be sprung from David, second son of Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow, is a cadet of the house of Preston; a descent which is confirmed not only by the tradition of the family of Elliesshaw, and the pedigrees of Preston, but by the testimony of the best informed genealogists.

MS. Adv. Lib. p. 24. Thus, Mr William Hamilton of Wiliesshaw, who wrote after the middle of the 17th century, in his "Description of the Sherrifdome of Lanark," when speaking of the parish of Crawford, says, "upward in this parish, upon the water of Dair, there is ane new house, built

by John Hamilton of Elliesshaw, descended of the family of Preston."

The pedigrees of the house of Preston state the descent from John, a younger son of Sir John Hamilton, the fourth of that name, the same who is mentioned in the mortification by his nephew, Sir Robert, to the Monastery of Melrose, 27th July 1460.

Though it has been found impossible to procure a detailed genealogy of this branch, the following notices of most of its representatives may be stated.

Anno 1476, 12th July, John Hamilton of Elliesshaw. Acta Aud. p. 49.

1507.—Adam Hamilton of Elliesshaw. Acta Dom. Con. 19. p. 93.

Acta Dom. Con.
vol. xxxv. p.
209.

1513.—“ Adam Hamilton, son and
aire of umquhile John Hamilton of
Ellershaw. Margaret Bell, relict of the
said John.”

Ibid.

1581.—John Hamilton of Ellershaw.

Privy Seal Reg.
vol. xlviii. fol.
222.

The said John had a gift of escheat,
dated 22d March 1581.

Orig. Reg. of
Retours.

31st August 1611.—William Hamil-
ton of Ellershaw, who was one of the
jury on the inquest of retour of Hubert
Johnstone.

Abr. Ret.
Lan. 359.

1683, November 6th, John Hamil-
ton of Ellershaw retoured as heir of
William Hamilton of Ellershaw his
father, in the lands of Ellershaw and
Whyteholme, in the lordship of Craw-
ford-Douglas, alias Crawford-Lindsay.

Ibid.
Inq Gen. 7252.

1692, April 28th, John Hamilton of

Ellershaw retoured as heir of John Ha- ELLERSHAW.
milton, son of Robert Hamilton, brother-
german of William Hamilton, his
(John's) paternal uncle's son.

1696.—Testament of John Hamilton Reg. of Tests.
of Ellershaw, brother-german of the late in Com. of
William Hamilton of Ellershaw. The
date of the testament is 23d January
1689; confirmed 12th February 1696.
In it are mentioned “ John Hamilton,
now of Ellershaw,” the testator's cousin-
german, William Hamilton, brother to
this last John, Lucie Hamilton, their
sister-german, and Sarah, the testator's
natural sister.

This family only failed towards the
end of last century.

Fairholm,

PARISH OF HAMILTON.

FAIRHOLM.

MS. Hist. of
the Family of
Torrance,
Penes Gilkies-
cleugh.

THE original ancestor of this branch
was Allan Hamilton, fourth son of
Thomas Hamilton of Darngaber, who
was third son of Sir John Hamilton,
the fourth Baron of Cadyow.

The next we find is Allan Hamilton
of Fairholm, who is mentioned in the
Acta Dominorum Concilii, p. 277, of
date 8th February 1492, as proprietor
of half of the lands of Newton of Strath-
aven.

MS. Penes
Dm. Belhaven,
et MS. Penes
Fairholm.

I. PATRICK HAMILTON of Fairholm,
who was a firm adherent of the family
of Hamilton, and suffered for his at-

tachment, having been banished, and
his estate forfeited, in the minority of
James VI.

He returned from exile, and his estates
were restored to him in 1585. It is sup-
posed he was father of

II. ROBERT HAMILTON of Fairholm, Genealogy of
this family, in
MS. compiled
more than a
century ago by
one of the
family, and
carried on.
“ wryter and town Clk of Hamiltoun,
and wrt' to his Grace Duke James Ha-
milton, and general receiver of his rents
from his chamberlains, and, after his de-
cease, to William Duke of Hamilton.”

He married, 15th September 1639,
Mary Rae, daughter of John Rae of

FAIRHOLM. Auchingraymont, by Jean Roberton, daughter of Lord Bedlay, and had issue:

1. *John*, born 31st August 1640, "on qlk day ye Scottishe armie entered New-castle in England."

1. *Jean*, born in August 1642.

2. *Anna*, born 2d August 1643.

Ibid. He married, secondly, Rebecca, sister of John Hamilton of Raith, advocate, on the 1st July 1651, and had issue:

1. *Anna*, born 25th April 1653, and died young.

2. *Robert*, born 18th September 1654.

Robert of Fairholm died in March 1656; his spouse, Rebecca Hamilton, survived him, and liferented the estate. She died in February 1698, having enjoyed it forty-two years.

Ibid. III. JOHN HAMILTON of Fairholme, who, 23d May 1663, got a precept of *clare constat* from William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, as heir of his father, Robert.

He married, 26th April 1664, Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of John Crawford of Rochsolloch in the parish of Monkland, and had issue:

1. *Robert*, born 20th February 1665, died in March 1666.

2. *James*, born 13th February 1671, died 6th May 1675.

3. *Alexander*, born 13th February 1673, died young.

1. *Mary*, born 30th April 1667, died young.

2. *Elizabeth*, born 4th February 1669, married John Roberton, sheriff-clerk of Lanark, and had issue.

3. *Rebecca*, born 2d August 1673, died 1st May 1675.

His first wife, Elizabeth Crawford, died 5th June 1675. He married, second, 22d January 1679, Margaret Brown, eldest daughter of Andrew Brown, writer in Hamilton, and had issue:

1. *John*, born 25th November 1679.

2. *William*, born 16th June 1681, died 16th February 1682.

3. *James*, born 31st March 1686, died 17th February 1694.

4. *Robert*, born 24th March 1688, died 13th May 1694.

1. *Margaret*, born 18th November 1683, died 16th February 1686.

2. *Maria*, born 11th October 1684.

3. *Margaret*, born 25th October 1689.

4. *Anna*, born 26th April 1693.

John of Fairholme died 14th October 1696. His spouse, Margaret Brown, survived him until 31st July 1703.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Fairholm, writer in Hamilton, and baillie of the regality and Dukedom of Hamilton. He had a precept of *clare constat* from Duke William, and Duchess Anne, as heir of his father, John, of date 7th June 1704. He married Margaret Roberton, eldest daughter of John Roberton, sheriff-clerk of Lanark, on the 5th September 1706. They had issue:

1. *John*, born 3d October 1708, died the ensuing month.

2. *James*, born 24th January 1710, died of the chincough, the 3d May 1711.

3. *John*, born 11th December 1711, died at Barncluith 18th June 1713.

Ibid.

Ibid.

4. *Robert*, born 28th October 1713, died of the small-pox 16th July 1716.

5. *Charles*, who succeeded his father, was born 31st April 1716.

1. *Margaret*, born 21st June 1717. She was married to Robert, only son of Baillie Wilson of Hamilton, and died, at Edinburgh, 14th November 1800.

2. *Rabina*, born 18th January 1722, married Mr Alexander. She died in childbed about 1760.

John of Fairholm died 14th January 1726. His spouse, Margaret Robertson, died 17th May 1751.

Ibid. V. Major CHARLES HAMILTON of Fairholm, who had a precept of *clare constat*, as heir of his father, John, of date 1st August 1735. He was for a considerable time one of the magistrates of Hamilton. He died suddenly, at Fairholm, 18th May 1776, and was succeeded by his son,

Ibid. VI. CHARLES HAMILTON of Fairholm, who married, 21st October 1797, Miss Anne Scriviner, by whom he had issue :

1. *Charles*, born at Edinburgh 21st May 1799; died of the measles, after fourteen days' illness, in 1817.

2. *John*, born 2d March 1804.

3. *James*, born 4th February 1807.

1. *Anne*, born at Fairholm, 25th

August 1798; married to Colonel Peter Maxwell of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who died in 1820; she was married, secondly, to ———, writer in Edinburgh.

2. *Hannah*, born 9th September 1801, died young.

3. *Jacobina*, born 1st December 1802.

4. *Harriet - Eliza*, born 11th July 1805, died 10th January 1817.

5. *Frances*, born 10th July 1808.

6. *Charlotte*, born 18th November 1809.

7. *Jane-Muirhead*, born 4th February 1811.

8. *Caroline-Susan*, born 9th March 1812, died young. Their mother died at Fairholm, 6th October 1813, and their father, Charles Hamilton of Fairholm, died at Edinburgh, 2d December 1821, after a few days illness, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

VII. JOHN HAMILTON, now of Fairholm.

ARMS.—*Gules*, a mullet, *argent*, betwixt three cinquefoils, *ermine*, all within a bordure, *ermine*.

CREST.—A hawk rising, holding in his dexter paw a sword, all *proper*; belled *Or*.

MOTTO.—“*Thankful*.”

Fala,

CO. OF EDINBURGH.

FALA.

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 678.

I. PATRICK HAMILTON of Little Preston, the fourth son of Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield, and brother of the first Earl of Haddington, was the ancestor of this family.

He was Under Secretary of State to his brother the Earl of Haddington. He commonly resided at court. The Earl gave him special instructions as to his conduct there, still extant in the possession of Lord Haddington.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lvii. No. 324.

He had a charter, under the great seal, "to Sir Patrick Hamilton of Little Preston, of the lands of Little Preston," dated 18th December 1643. He was commissioner to the Parliament in 1661 for the co. of Edinburgh.

Ibid. Lib. xlvii.
No. 282.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ninian Macmorran, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, afterwards of Newhall. They had a charter, under the great seal, of a tenement in Leith, dated 25th July 1615. By her he had issue :

Patrick, his heir.

Nisb. Her. ii.
Ap. 38.

1. *Anne*, married to James Hamilton of Westport, and had issue.

Craw. Gen.
Coll. MS.
Adv. Lib.

2. *Margaret*, married to Sir Gideon Scott of Highchester. Her son, Walter, married Mary, Countess of Buccleugh, and was created Earl of Tarras for life.

Douglas (Baronage, p. 216.) erroneously calls her daughter of Sir *Thomas* Hamilton of *Preston*.

II. PATRICK HAMILTON of Little Preston, who was retoured, 20th Feb. 1662, heir to Sir Patrick, his father, in the lands of Little Preston, within the regality of St Andrews, &c. Also heir to his father in the lands and barony of Braid, dated 10th April 1678.

Inq. Ret. Ed.
1096.

He had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Little Preston, &c. dated 31st January 1668.

Inq. Ret. Ed.
1246.Mag. Sig. Lib.
lxi. No. 287.

He married the Hon. Elizabeth Mac-Gill, daughter of the first Viscount Ox-furd, by whom he had issue :

Mag. Sig. Lib.
age, ii. 346.

1. Colonel *Thomas*, his heir.

1. Daughter, *Jean*, born 2d February 1666.

III. Colonel THOMAS HAMILTON of Little Preston and Fala. He had a charter, under the great seal, of the patronage of the hospital of St Leonard's in Ednam, co. of Roxburgh, dated 24th July 1706.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lxxii. No. 102.

He married Elizabeth Stewart of the house of Grandtully, by whom he had issue :

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Malcolm Gibson, Esq., a son of the family of Durie.

IV. THOMAS HAMILTON MACGILL of Fala and Ox-furd, who succeeded, as

heir of entail, to the Oxfurd property on the death of his aunt, the Hon. Mrs Hamilton of Orbistoun, in 1758, and died 18th October 1779.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland, Bart., and by her had issue one daughter.

V. ELIZABETH HAMILTON MACGILL, who married, 7th October 1760, her cousin, Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., who was designed Sir John Dalrymple Hamilton MacGill of Cousland, Cranston,

and Oxfurd, and died in 1810. Their eldest surviving son,

FALA

VI. Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE, Bart., a Major-General in the army, is the heir of line, entail and provision of the Viscounts of Oxfurd.

ARMS of the Hamiltons of Little Preston, were, *gules*, on a chevron, betwixt three cinquefoils, *argent*, as many buckles *azure*.

CREST.—A greyhound's head, and neck coupéd, *proper* collared, *gules*, and garnished, *Or*.

Ferguslee,

CO. OF RENFREW.

FERGUSLEE.

Rob. Hist. Ren.
p. 90.

THE ancestor of this family was JOHN HAMILTON, third son of John Hamilton of Orbistoun. In 1544 he obtained a grant of the lands of Ferguslee from John Hamilton, abbot of Paisley, with consent of the convent.

On the 24th February 1585–6, Allan Hamilton of Ferguslee, and Margaret, his sister, are mentioned in the commissary records of Glasgow.

In 1588, 25th August, Robert Hamilton of Ferguslee is mentioned in the same records.

In 1630 John Hamilton of Ferguslee, Rob. Hist. Ren. 427. had a daughter, Margaret, married to John Wallace of Kelly.

JOHN HAMILTON of Barr, had a Mag. Sig. Lib. lviii. No. 87. charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Ferguslee, dated 31st January 1662.

WILLIAM HAMILTON had a charter Ibid. Lib. lxxvii. No. 38. of the lands of Ferguslee, dated 6th Scots Acts of Parl. viii. 466. August 1678. He was a commissioner of supply for the co. of Renfrew in 1685.

FINGALTOUN, vide PRESTOUN.

Fynnart,

CO. OF RENFREW.

FYNNART.

I. SIR JAMES HAMILTON of Fynnart, natural son of the first Earl of Arran, was the founder of this once-powerful and opulent family.

He was a person of great consideration and influence at the court of James the Fifth, and a great favourite of that high-spirited monarch.

Some notices of him have been already detailed under the head of the first Earl of Arran, and the Duke of Chatelherault, to which I refer the reader.

James the Fifth appointed him cup-bearer and steward of the royal household, and superintendant of the royal

palaces and castles. Under his auspices the two palaces of Falkland and Linlithgow were erected, monuments of the national taste of that age. The castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, Rothesay, &c. were re-edified or adorned by his genius; and his Sovereign, whose fine taste in architecture, sculpture, and painting, justly led him to appreciate the merits and the services of Sir James, rewarded him with several grants of land. Besides these gifts of his Sovereign, he acquired many valuable lands and baronies, in property or superiority, an enumeration of which will be found in the note below. *

Mag. Sig. Lib. xiv. No. 483. * Charter of confirmation under the great seal, "*Jacobo Hamilton, filio naturali Jacobi Comitis de Arane, terrarum de Fynnart,*" dated 3d November 1507.

— xxi. — 46. — "*terrarum de Pleuchlands,*" in Lanarkshire, temp. Jac. V.

— xxi. — 94. — "*terrarum de Boghouse et Fairholme,*" in Lanarkshire, dated 11th August 1526.

— xxi. — 121. — "*terrarum de Quhiterig,*" in co. Stirling, dated 8th October 1526.

— xxi. — 122. — "*terrarum de Bardowie, Howthcard,*" &c. in co. Dunbarton, dated 19th November 1526.

— xxi. — 135. — "*terrarum regis de Houstoun, Drumcross,*" &c. in co. Linlithgow, dated 14th October 1526.

— xxii. — 208. — "*terrarum de Magdalen's lands,*" &c. co. Linlithgow, dated 22d December 1526.

— xxiv. — 21. — to him and Margaret Livingston, his spouse, "*dimidietatis baroniæ de Ochiltreie, baroniæ de Symontoun et Barneweill, dimidietatis baroniæ de Crawfordjohn, cum officio Vicecomitis de Renfrew, baroniæ de Ochiltreie unit.*" dated 13th January 1530.

This half barony of Ochiltreie was acquired from Sir James Colville in exchange for the lands of Easter Wemyss.

— xxiv. — 288. — "*terrarum de Crofthill, Eisterwood, Wolbratis et Stobwood,*" in Lanarkshire, dated 7th June 1532.

— xxiv. — 252. — "*Ballivatus officii baroniæ de Lesmahagow,*" dated 17th September 1532, which was granted to him by the monks of Kelso.

— xxiv. — 286. — "*terrarum de Crag,*" co. of Lanark, dated 1st February 1532.

— xxv. — 26. — "*terrarum de Hakeheid, Linbank, Rylands et Nethertoun et Overtoun de Strathaven,*" co. of Lanark, dated 27th June 1533.

His estates, in extent and value, equalled those of the first barons in the land, and few of the nobility appeared at court with such a numerous and splendid retinue. He had castles and houses in different parts of the kingdom,

and his rebuilding the castle of Craignethan of itself shows the extent of his opulence and his power. FYNNART.

Fynnart, the first of his possessions, was given to him by his father, while yet a very young man. This barony formed

- Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxv. No. 27. Charter "*terrarium de Kittiemuir*," co. of Lanark, dated 30th June 1533.
— xxv. — 37. — "*terrarium de Glengavel*," co. of Lanark, dated 18th August 1533.
— xxv. — 50. — "*terrarium de Eister Lethame*," co. of Lanark, dated 16th May 1533.
— xxv. — 68. — "*terrarium de Corsfurd lie under the bank*," dated 30th December 1533.
— xxv. — 147. — "*terrarium de Sandieholme et Broome*," co. of Lanark, dated 1st May 1534.
— xxv. — 148. — "*baroniæ de Evandale*," co. of Lanark, dated 2d September 1534. The barony of Evandale formed part of the forfeited lands of the Douglasses. In 1456 it was erected into a barony in favour of Andrew Stewart, Lord Evandale, grandson of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, about which time he built the castle of Evandale. His son, Andrew, second Lord Evandale, having a feud with some of the neighbouring barons, and wishing to live at a distance from them, excambied Evandale for Ochiltree, with Sir James.
— xxv. — 149. — "*terrarium de Cauldstream, Netherfielddyke et Muirburnbank*," co. of Lanark, dated 2d September 1534.
— xxv. — 150. — "*terrarium de Tyrrelgynnis, Corslet, Rillauch, Colquhallan et Auchinloch*," co. of Ayr, dated 10th September 1534.
— xxv. — 151. — "*terrarium de Peill Thorntoun*," co. of Lanark, dated 2d September 1534.
— xxv. — 152. — "*terrarium de lie Ovir et Nether Muins de Avendaill, cum castro*," co. of Lanark, dated 2d September 1534.
— xxv. — 230. — "*terrarium de Newtoun et Braconrig*," co. of Lanark, dated 27th September 1535.
— xxv. — 239. — "*terrarium de Bruntwood et Tulloch*," co. of Ayr, dated 14th December 1535.
— xxv. — 240. — "*terrarium de Kincavel, et officii vicecomitis de Linlithgow*," dated 10th December 1535.
— xxv. — 317. — "*terrarium et baroniæ de Kilmernock et terrarium de Naristoun, baroniæ de Kilmernock unit.*" temp. Jac. V. These lands were excambied for the half of the lands of Crawfordjohn, the other half having been in his possession before.
— xxv. — 232. — "*Jacobo Hamilton, militi, Regis principali Dupifero, alias Sewar, baroniarum de Avendale, Crawfordjohn, Quhiterig, Gorgy, &c. in baronia de Avendale unit.*," dated 21st April 1536.
— xxvi. — 170. — "*terrarium de Glenkip*," co. of Lanark, dated 22d June 1538.
— xxvi. — 207. — "*terrarium de Libbertoun*," co. of Lanark, dated 3d January 1538.
— xxvi. — 208. — "*terrarium de Meidhope et Mannerstoun*," co. of Linlithgow, dated 3d January 1538.
— xxvi. — 210. — "*castri de Nauthane et terrarium ejusdem, Corsfurde, &c. et bullivatus officii baroniæ de Lesmahagow*," dated 4th January 1538.
— xxvi. — 332. — "*terrarium de Lekprevy*," co. of Lanark, dated 1st December 1539.
— xxvi. — 333. — "*terrarium de Scheils de Kilbryde*," co. of Lanark, dated 6th December 1539.
— xxvi. — 337. — "*terrarium forestæ et moræ de Bothwell*," dated 6th December 1539.
— xviii. — 136. "*Legitimatîo Jacobi Hamilton de Fynnart, militis, filij naturalis Jacobi Comitîs Araniæ*," &c. dated 20th January 1512—13.
— xxvi. — 438. "*Legitimatîo Jacobi Hamilton de Fynnart, militis, bastardi filij naturalis quond. Jacobi Araniæ Comitîs, et trium suorum filiorum*," dated 2d November 1539. The names of these three sons were Andrew and James, procreated betwixt him and Mariot Stewart, and Alexander.
Chalm. Caled. In 1528, James Knolls, Canon of Ross, and Preceptor of the Hospitium of St Lazarus in the town
ii. 674. of Linlithgow, granted to Sir James, the whole lands which belonged to the establishment of this house, and this grant was confirmed by James the Fifth.

FYNNART. part of the lands of the Douglasses, by whom it was lost by forfeiture in 1455, and conferred on Lord Hamilton in 1457. It passed away from Sir James, on his own forfeiture in 1540, and his incensed Sovereign bestowed it on Alexander Shaw of Sauchie.

In a settlement which was made of the Hamilton estates, dated 16th January 1512-13, he was called the first to the succession, after the heirs-male to be procreated of the body of his father; and on the 20th of the same month and year, the Earl, his father, obtained a legitimation for him, under the great seal, and for his two bastard uncles, John Hamilton of Brumehill, and Sir Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel, Knt.

James the Fifth granted him liberty to add the double tressure, part of the royal arms, to his armorial bearings, the charter for which was dated 3d March 1530.

Buchanan, the historian, and the protestant clergy of that period, have loaded his memory with odium and reproach. They accused him of having, as Grand Inquisitor, been guilty of great severity and cruelty towards the Reformers. A late writer has asserted that he never held this odious office. My opinion is, that his devotion to his Sovereign, who, towards the latter part of his reign, was wholly governed by the Catholic clergy, and his acquiescence in all their bloody measures, is the heaviest charge that can be established against him in this respect.

A cabal of his enemies paved the way, but it was the sudden aversion of his

royal master, aided by the fears and the resentment of a kinsman, that completed his downfall. Whether there was any foundation for the crimes alleged against him it is impossible now to determine; but it cannot be forgot that his trial was hastened on in a most indecent manner; that the jury was chiefly composed of his personal enemies, who brought him in guilty. His execution was almost immediate, and his whole estates and possessions were confiscated to the crown.

He certainly was one of the most considerable men of that age. There were few examples in Scotland of the cadet of a powerful family almost out-rivalling, in splendour, opulence, and power, the original stock from whence he sprung. His sudden and unexpected downfall produced a great impression at the time, and it is certain that King James regretted much his loss. It appears that the recollection of his injustice haunted his mind; and the historians of that period minutely relate several frightful dreams of his Majesty, of which Sir James was the subject.

Sir James married Margaret, only child and heiress of Sir Robert Livingstone of Easter Wemyss, by whom he had issue:

1. *Sir James*, his heir.

2. *Andrew*, who had a charter "An-dreæ Hamilton, filio Jacobi Hamilton de Fynnart, militis, terrarum de Ovir Snar et Glenkip," dated 26th October 1537.

1. *Grizel*, married to *Andrew*, fourth Earl of Rothes, and had issue.

Pinkerton, ii. 367.

An-Mag. Sig. Lib. xvii. No. 126.

Wood's Peer-age, ii. 430.

Wood, ii. 508. 2. *Agnes*, married to James, sixth Lord Somerville, and had issue. She and her husband had a charter of part of the barony of Carnwath, dated 25th June 1550.

3. —, married to Alexander Dalmahoy of that Ilk.

II. SIR JAMES HAMILTON of Evandale. In 1543 the family estates forfeited by his father were restored to him chiefly through the intercession of his relation the Duke of Chatelherault.

He obtained a charter, under the great seal, “*Jacobo Hamilton, militi, filio quondam Jacobi Hamilton de Fynnart, militis, et Dominae Helenae Cunninghame ejus sponsæ, dominij de Evandale,*” dated 20th April 1565.

He was high-sheriff of Lanarkshire, and accompanied his kinsmen to the unfortunate battle of Langsyde, where both he and his son were taken prisoners.

When Captain Stewart, the usurper of the Hamilton estates, not content with these, continued to oppress all the gentlemen of the name, Sir James suffered equally with the others. A claim was made to his estates in 1585, and he and his son were summoned to quit the castle and lands of Draffan, which were restored to them not long afterwards.

He married Helen Cunninghame, by whom he had issue :

1. Sir *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, of Gilkerscleugh, of whom again.
3. *Eleazar* of Auchlochan.
4. *Robert* of Phillipstoun.
5. *Hugh*.

6. *Alexander* of Netherfield.

FYNNART.

1. *Agnes*, married to William Chancellor of Shieldhill.

Nisb. Her. ii.
Ap. 84.

2. *Annabella*, married to James Crawford of Ferme.

Craw. Gen.
Coll.

III. SIR JAMES HAMILTON of Liberton, who had a charter, under the great seal, to him and Christian Boyd, and James, his eldest son, of the lands of Carstairs, dated 29th July 1588. He had another charter to the same destination of the baronies of Evandale, Crawfordjohn, and Carstairs, dated 4th October 1589.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxxvii. No. 184.

Ibid.
Lib. xxxvii.
No. 268.

He married Christian, third daughter of Robert, fourth Lord Boyd, by whom he had issue :

Wood's Peer-
age, ii. 34.

1. Sir *James*, his heir.

2. *Thomas* of Columby, who had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Gallowhill and Goodisburne, dated 11th July 1610, and another of the lands of Robertoun and Newholme in Lanarkshire, dated 4th July 1615. He died unmarried.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xlvi. No. 225.

Ibid.
Lib. xlvii. No.
438.

1. *Mary*, married to Sir James Somerville of Cambusnethan.

Mem. Som. ii.
92.

Sir James died about 1605, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. SIR JAMES HAMILTON of Crawfordjohn, who married Lady Margaret Cunninghame, third daughter of James, seventh Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had several sons, who all died young, and one daughter, Jean.

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 636.

Lady Margaret afterwards married, and was the third wife of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood. She was the

Ibid.
Lib. xxxii.
No. 420.

FYNNAERT.

sister of Anne, Marchioness of Hamilton.

The male issue of the Hamiltons of Evandale having thus failed, the representation devolved on the descendants of John Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Gen. MS. Hist.
penes Gilkers-
cleugh

III. JOHN HAMILTON of Gilkerscleugh, second son of Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, obtained from James Lindsay of Fairgoith, a charter of the four-pound land of old extent of Gilkerscleugh, wherein he is designed "*frater Jacobi Hamilton de Libberton, militis*," dated 5th May 1598. He also obtained charters of sundry lands in the parish of Crawfordjohn, from his brother Sir James, and from his nephew.

Sher. Rec.
Ham.

He married Margaret, daughter of James Hamilton of Neilsland, by whom he had issue:

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *James*.

1. *Anne*, married to John Weir, minister of Morton.

He died about 1629, and was succeeded by,

MS. Hist. penes
Gilkerscleugh.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Gilkerscleugh, who married Jean, daughter of William Hamilton of Udston, by whom he had issue:

1. *William*, his heir.
2. *James*.

He died about 1668 and was succeeded by,

V. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Gilkers-

cleugh, who married, in 1653, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Hamilton of Haggs, by whom he had issue:

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who was a commissioner for the sale of prizes in Queen Anne's wars, by which he acquired a considerable fortune, the greater part of which he afterwards lost in the famous South Sea Scheme.

1. *Jean*, married to George Hume, minister of Selkirk.

2. *Lilias*.

3. *Rachel*.

William died before 1679, and was succeeded by,

VI. JOHN HAMILTON of Gilkerscleugh, who, as representing the house of Evandale, carried the banner of that family, as one of the chief mourners, at the funeral of John Duke of Rothes, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, on the 23d August 1681,—one of the most superb funeral processions that ever occurred in this country.

Ibid.

He married Catherine, sixth daughter of James Hamilton of Westport, by whom he had issue:

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, who died unmarried.
3. *Alexander*, who settled at New Hamilton in Carolina.

4. *Charles* of Spittlehaugh, who was a surgeon at Nevis in the West Indies. He had a charter, under the great seal, "To Charles Hamilton now of Spittlehaugh, second son of the deceased John Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh, of the lands

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xcvii. No. 34.

of Spittlehaugh in co. of Peebles," dated 12th February 1740.

1. *Anne*, married to the Rev. Thomas Linning, minister of Walston.

2. *Helen*, married to John MacQueen of Braxfield, by whom she had that eminent lawyer and judge, the late Lord Justice Clerk MacQueen, and several other sons and daughters.

John of Gilkersheugh died in 1700.*

VII. JAMES HAMILTON of Gilkerscleugh, who had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Monkland in 1753. He had another charter to him and Alexander his son, of the lands of Peddersburn in Lanarkshire, dated 23d February 1760.

He married, first, Barbara, daughter of Mitchell of Ledath in Fife, by whom he had issue :

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *John*,

1. *Elizabeth*, } all died young.

2. *Catherine*,

He married, secondly, Henrietta, daughter of William Wood, surgeon in Edinburgh, by whom he had no issue, and, dying at a very advanced age in 1770, was succeeded by,

VIII. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Gilkerscleugh, well known for his knowledge and skill in agriculture.

He married his cousin, Helen Mac-

Queen, by whom he had issue, nine FYNNART.
sons and two daughters :

1. *James*, who died young.

2. *John*, a Captain in the Army, who served in America during the contest of Great Britain with her colonies, and died unmarried in 1788.

3. *Daniel*, who succeeded to the estate.

4. *Robert*, who also served in America, during the whole of the revolutionary war. On the peace he applied himself to the study of the law, was appointed sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire, and professor of public law in the University of Edinburgh, and is now one of the principal clerks of session.

He married, at Peebles, 27th December 1805, Janet Hamilton Anderson, daughter of John Anderson of Winterfield, Esq., and has no issue :

5. *Alexander*, Captain of the Lady Hobart Packet.

6. *Charles*, a merchant in Glasgow, married Isabella, daughter of Mr. John Campbell, merchant in Glasgow, and has issue.

7. *Stirling*, Lieutenant in the 71st Regiment of Foot : he died on his passage from India in the year 1797.

8. *Thomas*, merchant in Glasgow, who married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Parish, Esq. of Hamburgh, and has issue.

9. *James*, writer to the signet, who

* February 8th 1683, " John Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh was fined by the Council in 2000 merks for his lady's being present at house conventicles, though nothing was to be laid to the gentleman's charge ; only it seems, in a former process raised against her, he had become caution for her good behaviour."—*Wodrow's Church History*, vol. ii. p. 284.

FYNNART. married Harriet-Frances, the youngest daughter of — Wynne, Esq.

1. *Helen*, died young.

2. *Barbara*, married first, Hugh Robertson, Esq., clerk to the signet, to whom she had one daughter; secondly, Colonel George Irving of the Royal Irish Artillery.

Alexander died in 1790, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

IX. DANIEL HAMILTON of Gilkerscleugh, who married Harriet, second daughter of Walter Campbell of Shawfield, Esq., by whom he had issue:

1. *Alexander-Henry*, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, died in 1820.

2. *Walter*.

3. *John-James*, } both in the
4. *George-William*, } East - India
Co.'s service.

5. *Robert-Ker*.

1. *Eleanora*.

2. *Harriet-Carter*.

Daniel of Gilkerscleugh died in 1823, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

X. WALTER HAMILTON, now of Gilkerscleugh, an officer in the 78th Regiment of Foot.

ARMS.—*Gules*, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered, *argent*.

CREST.—In a ducal coronet, *Or*, an oak tree, *proper*, penetrated transversely by a frame saw, *proper*, the frame *Or*.

SUPPORTERS.—Two antelopes, *argent*, their horns, ducal collars, chains and hoofs, *Or*.

MOTTO.—“*Through.*”

GILKERSCLEUGH, vide *FYNNART*.

GOSLINGTON, vide *SILVERTONHILL*.

GRANGE, in *Ayrshire*, vide *CAMBUSKEITH*.

Grange-Breich,

IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

GRANGE-
BREICH.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON of the Grange, and Isabella Hudson, his spouse, with their son and are apperand, Alexander, and Issobel Hog, his spouse, are mentioned in the *Acta Auditorum*, of date 13th December 1494.

Alexander Hamilton, in le Grange,

Mag. Sig. Lib. had a charter, under the great seal, of xxiv. No. 266. the lands of Weltoun in Linlithgowshire, given Ham-
Alton in Grange of Breich - 1568. see below 467 -
of date 8th February 1524.

1570. 26 April - Letter by Archbishop of St Andrews to his "Trusty Councillors" John Hamilton of Grange, Bailie of Hamilton & Co. has a sasine of James, his brother -
Northern Papers I. 57. Borrowstounness, dated 20th February 1620. He had issue:

James Ham- eldest son & heir of his father Hamilton, Knight. see below 467. 1. Sir James, his heir. 2. Sir John Hamilton of Beircrofts, who, 17th June 1623, had a sasine for various houses in Borrowstounness.

Inq. Ret. Lin. 153. His daughter Anne was served heir to him, 16th May 1643, in the lands of Grange-Phillipston, &c.

II. SIR JAMES HAMILTON of Grange.

He had a sasine, 17th March 1631, of the lands of Little Carriden and Rousland, given him by Sir John, his father.

Scots Acts of Parl. He was appointed one of the committee of war for the co. of Linlithgow in 1644.

He married a daughter of the first Wood's Peer- Lord Forrester of Corstorphine, by age, i. 601. whom he had issue:

1. John, his heir.

2. Alexander, who, in 1681, was nominated one of the commissioners of supply for Linlithgowshire.

III. JOHN HAMILTON of Grange, Inq. Ret. Lin. 180. who was retoured, 24th June 1650, heir

to his father, Sir James, in the lands of Little Carriden, in the barony of Carriden. He was specially retoured, 20th September 1654, as heir to "his guid-schir," Sir John of Grange; and, on the 9th August 1665, as heir of his uncle, Sir John of Beircrofts, in the lands of Beircrofts and Soulislands in the parish of Falkirk.

Ibid.
Gen. 3947.

Ibid.
Stir. 240.

Mag. Sig. Lib. lxiv. No. 266. He had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Grange-Breich, dated 1st August 1673. He died October 1705.

By his spouse, Agnes Robertson, he had issue,

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Grange, who, in 1706, was retoured heir to his father in the lands of Grange-Phillipston in the parish of Carriden. He had a son,

Served him funeral to his grandfather Sir James Hamilton 26 March 1762 -

V. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Grange,

GRANGE-
BREICH.

who married Margaret Boswal, daughter of Cornet George Boswal: he is mentioned in the Dictionary of Decisions, anno 1708, vol. iii. p. 17,025.

About 1750, the estate of Grange was acquired by William Belcher, Esq.

Green,

CO. OF LANARK.

GREEN-

Description of
Lanarkshire,
MS. Adv. Lib.
Mem. of the
Somervilles, ii.
103.

GREEN was anciently the seat of the young Lairds of Cambusnethan, when the Somervilles were its proprietors.

It was purchased in 1646 from Sir James Somerville of Cambusnethan by

Com.Rec.Glas.

I. PATRICK HAMILTON of Green, who was one of the magistrates of Hamilton. He was appointed, 1st March 1654, curator to young James Hamilton of Dalserf. He died in October 1622, leaving issue:

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

Ibid.

2. *James*, who, along with his brother, Patrick, was curator to Patrick Hamilton of Neilsland.

3. *John*, who, in 1648, was one of the committee of war for the co. of Lanark.

II. PATRICK HAMILTON of Green, ^{Scots Acts of} who, in 1685, was a commissioner of ^{Parl.} supply for the co. of Lanark. He was succeeded by his son,

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Green, who married Bethia Baillie, and had issue:

1. *Patrick*.

2. *James*.

IV. PATRICK HAMILTON of Green ^{Inq. Ret. Gen.} was retoured heir in general to his ^{7869.} father, James, on the 16th July 1697, and, dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Green, who, in 1721, appears as a subscriber to Wodrow's Church History.

Earl of Haddington.

EARL OF
HADDINGTON.

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 677.

I. THOMAS HAMILTON of Orchardfield, second son of Hugh Hamilton of Innerwick, acquired, in 1522, from John, Earl of Lennox, the barony of Bathgate in the co. of Linlithgow; and, in 1524, purchased the lands of Ballenerieff in the same county. His son,

Wood.

II. THOMAS HAMILTON of Orchardfield, Bathgate, and Ballenerieff, had seisin of these lands in 1537. He made an excambion of the lands of Ballenerieff with James Hamilton of Innerwick, for the lands of Balbyne and Drumcairn in Perthshire, for which he had a charter, 6th August 1538. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, leaving two sons:

1. *Thomas*, his successor.

2. *John Hamilton*, a secular priest, whose life has been sketched by the accurate pen of Lord Hailes. He left Scotland on account of his religion; fixed his residence at Paris in 1573, and was appointed professor of philosophy in the College of Navarre. He became tutor to the Cardinal de Bourbon, 1576, to Francis de Joyeuse, afterwards a cardinal, 1578; was chosen rector of the University of Paris, 17th October 1524; and was presented, by the university, to the cure of the parishes of St Cosmus and Damian, at Paris, in

1585. He was a zealous partizan of the league, and one of the *Conseil des Seize Quartiers* who offered the crown to Philip the Second of Spain, 1591. When Henry the Fourth entered Paris, in 1594, Hamilton was taken into custody, but soon after had permission to depart out of France. He retired to Brussels, and, in 1601, ventured to revisit his native country, after an absence of near thirty years. He found a temporary asylum at the castle of Lord Ogilvy, but, in 1609, was apprehended by a party of the Life Guards and committed to the Tower of London, where he died. He was author of some theological works.

III. SIR THOMAS HAMILTON of Wood.

Priestfield was served heir to his father, 15th April 1549, being of legitimate age, in virtue of an act of the King and Parliament, at Monktonhall, in the lands of Balbyn and Drumcairn in Perthshire, Priestigill, in the barony of Avendale, in Lanarkshire, and the ecclesiastical lands of Dummany, (Dalmeny,) in Linlithgowshire. He was knighted; had a charter of Balbyn and Drumcairn, 30th May 1597, and another of Priestfield the same year. He was admitted a Lord of Session 29th May 1607, but resigned his seat on the bench to his

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second son the ensuing year, 1608. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Heriot of Trabrown, he had issue :

1. Sir *Thomas*, his successor.
2. Sir *Andrew*, of Redhouse ; for whom, *vide Art. Redhouse*.

3. Sir *John Hamilton*, of Magdalens in co. Linlithgow, who was appointed an Ordinary Lord of Session, 27th July 1622, and the same year Lord Register of Scotland. He died at Holyroodhouse, 2d November 1630, and was buried in the Abbey church there. He had no male issue, only one daughter ; and Magdalens was sold to the Dundas family.

4. *Patrick Hamilton* of Little Pres-toun ; for whom, *vide Art. Fala*.

5. *Alexander Hamilton*, General of the Artillery, who had a high command in the troops sent to the assistance of the King of Sweden, under the first Duke of Hamilton, in 1631. He died in 1649. He left two children, a boy and a girl : the boy died in 1655, and the girl was surreptitiously married in Edinburgh, by Sir James Murray, to his son James, a few days after her brother's death.

1. *Christian*, married, in 1592, to Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick.

2. *Margaret*, married to William Kircaldy of Grange, from whom she had a charter of half the lands of Tyrie, 26th June 1601.

Sir Thomas Hamilton married, 2d, Elizabeth Murray, by whom it does not appear he had any issue.

eldest son, born in 1563, studied the law in France ; was admitted advocate in 1587, and soon distinguished himself at the bar by talents and learning. He was appointed, in 1592, a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Drumcairn ; and, in 1595, Lord Advocate. He had charters of the kirk-lands of Dalmeny and Humbie in Linlithgowshire ; of the lands of West Binny and the ecclesiastical lands of Easter Binny, of the barony of Monkland in 1602, and of the dominical lands of Drumcorse in co. Linlithgow, 22d June 1607. He was received Lord Register in 1612, and the same year succeeded Sir Alexander Hay as Secretary of State. He was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Lord Binning and Byres, 1613 ; was appointed Lord President of the Court of Session, 1616 ; and was created Earl of Melrose, by patent, dated at Newmarket, 20th March 1613, to him and his heirs-male bearing the name and arms of Hamilton. After the death of Sir John Ramsay, Viscount of Haddington, the Earl of Melrose, judging it more honourable to take his title from a county than from an abbey, obtained a patent, dated at Bagshot, 27th August 1627, suppressing the title of Melrose, and creating him Earl of Haddington, to him and his heirs-male, with the former precedence.

His Lordship continued Secretary of State and President of the Court of Session till 15th February 1626, when he was constituted Keeper of the Privy Seal, and he died on the 29th May 1637, in the 74th year of his age.

His Lordship, having acquired one of the most extensive fortunes of his time, wisely vested it in land : he had charters of all the lands which belonged to the abbacy of Melrose, and of Samuelston, Tynningham, Luffness, Caldstream, and Cowdenknows. He bought all the temple lands lying in the counties of Edinburgh, Stirling, Kincardine, and Aberdeen, (a few excepted.)

His valuable collection of MSS. and charters were carefully, at his death, placed in the Advocates' Library.

This great man married, first, Margaret, daughter of James Borthwick of Newbyres, by whom he had an only child :

1. Lady *Christian*, married, first, to Robert, tenth Lord Lindsay of Byres, who died in 1516 ; secondly, to Robert, sixth Lord Boyd.

He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of James Foulis of Colinton in co. Edinburgh, by whom he had issue :

2. Lady *Isabel*, married to James, first Earl of Airley, and had issue.

3. Lady *Margaret*, married, first, to David, Lord Carnegie ; secondly, to James, first Earl of Hartfell.

4. Lady *Helen*, who died young.

5. *Thomas*, second Earl of Haddington.

6. Hon. Sir *James Hamilton* of Priestfield, who served in the forces sent to the assistance of the King of Sweden, under the Duke of Hamilton. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, by whom he had issue.

7. Hon. Sir *John Hamilton* of Tra-
broun, who married Catherine, only EARL OF
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child of Sir Alexander Peebles of Middleton, and had issue.

8. Lady *Jean*, married to John, sixth Earl of Cassilis, and had issue.

9. Lady *Anne*, who died unmarried.

The Earl of Haddington married, thirdly, Janet, relict of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Farniharst, by whom he had issue :

10. Hon. *Robert Hamilton* of Wester Binning, who perished at Dunglas, when it was blown up in 1640 : he was unmarried.

V. THOMAS, second Earl of Had- Wood, 680.
dington, the eldest son, born 25th May 1600, and succeeded his father in 1637. Attaching himself to the covenanters, he was constituted Colonel of one of their Regiments. When General Leslie marched into England, in 1640, his Lordship was left behind in order to watch the motions of the garrison of Berwick, and fixed his quarters at Dunglass Castle, in the co. of Haddington, where was a considerable quantity of gunpowder. His Lordship continued there till the 30th of August, when, about mid-day, as he was standing in a court of the castle, surrounded by several gentlemen to whom he was reading a letter he had just received from General Leslie, the magazine blew up, and one of the side walls did, in an instant, overwhelm him and all his company, four excepted, who were thrown by the force of the explosion to a con-

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siderable distance. The Earl's body was found among the rubbish, and buried at Tynninghame. With his Lordship there perished various gentlemen of the name of Hamilton, and others.

A report prevailed that Dunglas was designedly blown up by Edward Paris, an English boy, page to Lord Haddington, on account of his master's jestingly telling him, that his countrymen were a pack of cowards to suffer themselves to be beaten, and to run away at Newburn; which so much enraged him that he took a hot iron, and thrust it into one of the powder barrels, perishing himself with the rest.

Thomas, the second Earl, married Lady Catherine Erskine, fourth daughter of John, seventh Earl of Mar, by whom he had issue:

1. *Thomas*, third Earl.
2. *John*, fourth Earl.
3. Hon. *Robert*, died young.
4. Hon. *James*, died young.
1. Lady *Margaret*, died young.

His Lordship married, secondly, Lady Jean Gordon, third daughter of George, second Marquis of Huntley, and had by her a posthumous child:

2. Lady *Margaret*, married to John, Earl of Kintore, and had issue.

Wood, i. 681.

VI. THOMAS, third Earl of Haddington, the eldest son, was under age at his father's death. Going abroad on his travels he became enamoured of Henrietta de Coligny, eldest daughter of Gaspard, Comte de Coligny, so much celebrated for her wit and beauty. They were espoused by contract, at Chatillon,

8th August 1643; but the Earl of Haddington, falling into a consumption, died 8th February 1645, while still under age, probably not more than eighteen years old, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

VI. JOHN, fourth Earl of Haddington, who was served heir to his brother, 10th April 1645, and died on the 1st September 1669. Wood, i. 681.

He married Lady Christina Lindsay, second daughter of John, fifteenth Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, by whom he had issue:

1. *Charles*, fifth Earl of Haddington.

1. Lady *Margaret*, married to John Hope of Hopeton, who was lost coming down to Scotland with the Duke of York, 5th May 1682: she was buried at Tynninghame, 31st December 1711, leaving two children, Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, and Helen, Countess of Haddington.

2. Lady *Helen*, married to Sir William Anstruther of Anstruther.

3. Lady *Susan*, married to Adam Cockburn of Ormiston.

VII. CHARLES, fifth Earl of Haddington, the only son, born in 1650, succeeded his father in 1669, and married (contract dated 7th October 1674,) Margaret, Countess of Rothes, eldest daughter of John, Duke of Rothes, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. On her father's death, in 1681, the Dukedom became extinct, but she succeeded as Countess of Rothes. The Earl died in

Ibid.

1685, and the Countess in 1700, leaving issue:

1. *John*, eighth Earl of Rothes, from whom the present Earl of Rothes is descended through an heir-female.

2. *Thomas*, sixth Earl of Haddington.

3. Hon. *Charles Hamilton*, died young.

In terms of the contract of marriage, Charles, Earl of Haddington, became bound to resign his title of Haddington in favour of his second son, as the eldest was to succeed to the Earldom of Rothes, that the two titles might be kept distinct. The resignation does not appear to have taken place, but, by patent, dated at Holland-house, 18th December 1689, the titles of Earl of Haddington, and Lord Binning and Byres, were, in terms of the said contract of marriage, granted to Thomas Hamilton, second son of Charles, fifth Earl of Haddington, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Charles, the third son, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John, Lord Leslie, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs of Charles, fifth Earl of Haddington, according to the form of the original patent.

To preclude dispute, another patent was thought necessary.

John, Earl of Rothes, resigned the title of Haddington, which was granted to Thomas, Earl of Haddington, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to John, Earl of Rothes, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs of Charles, fifth Earl of Haddington, according to the tenor of the ori-

ginal patent. This grant was dated at St James's, 22d October 1702. EARL OF HADDINGTON.

VIII. THOMAS, sixth Earl of Had- Wood, i. 682.
dington, accordingly succeeded to the title of Haddington. He was born in 1680, and was trained up in whig principles, under the care of Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, his uncle. Was a warm assertor of the liberty of the people, and in great esteem in his country. He had a charter of the Earldom of Haddington, 25th February 1687, and another of the hereditary office of Keeper of the Park of Holyroodhouse, 23d January 1691.

He zealously supported the treaty of Union. On the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1715, he appeared in arms, and accompanied the Duke of Argyle to Stirling, 16th September, and served as a volunteer under his Grace at the battle of Sheriffmuir, 13th November, where his courage was particularly noticed. He there received a wound in the shoulder, and his horse was shot under him. The ensuing year his Lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the co. of Haddington; was invested with the order of the Thistle, and was elected one of the sixteen representative Peers of Scotland. He was re-chosen at the general elections 1722 and 1727.

His Lordship died at Newhailes on the 28th November 1735, in the 55th year of his age.

His Lordship married his cousin-german, Helen, only daughter of John Hope of Hopetoun, sister of Charles,

EARL OF
HADDINGTON.

first Earl of Hopetoun, and, by her, who died at Edinburgh in 1768, in her 91st year, he had issue :

1. *Charles*, Lord Binning.

2. Hon. *John Hamilton*, who became a member of the faculty of advocates in 1725, and died in 1772. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Home of Blackadder, and had issue.

1. Lady *Margaret*, died unmarried at Edinburgh in 1768.

2. Lady *Christian*, married to Sir James Dalrymple of Hailes : they had sixteen children, of whom, that honour to his country and to human nature, the late learned Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, was the eldest surviving son.

Wood, i. 683.

IX. CHARLES, Lord Binning, the eldest son, born in 1697, to a fine understanding, improved by an excellent education, joined all the engaging qualities of the heart. He served as a volunteer, with his father, at the battle of Sheriffmuir, where he behaved gallantly; was elected Member of Parliament for St Germans in Cornwall, 1722; appointed Knight Marischal of Scotland, and died at Naples in the lifetime of his father, 13th January 1733, ætat 36.

He married Rachel, youngest daughter, and at length sole heiress, of George Baillie of Jerviswood, by whom he left issue :

1. *Thomas*, seventh Earl of Haddington.

2. Hon. *George Baillie* of Jerviswood, who, succeeding to his maternal grandfather's large estate, took the name of Baillie, and died at Mellerstain 16th April

1797, ætat. 74. He married Miss Eliza Andrews, and left issue, three sons and three daughters.

3. Hon. *Charles Hamilton*, died young.

4. Hon. *John Hamilton*, died young.

5. Hon. *Charles Hamilton*, who, entering the Army, served in Germany, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and died Governor of Blackness Castle, in 1806, in his 79th year.

1. Hon. *Grizel Hamilton*, married to Philip, second Earl of Stanhope.

2. Hon. *Helen-Mary*, died young.

3. Hon. *Rachel*, died unmarried in 1797.

X. THOMAS, seventh Earl of Had- Wood, i. 684.
dington, succeeded his grandfather in 1735; was educated at the University of Oxford under the immediate inspection of his excellent grandfather, Mr Baillie, and set out on his travels to the Continent in 1740. He and his brother George were two of the members of the common room established at Geneva the same year, mentioned in the Literary Life of Stillingfleet, who describes the party as—

Animæ, quales neque candidiores
Terra tulit, neque quis me sit devinctior alter.

His Lordship died at Ham in Surrey, 19th May 1794, in his 74th year.

He married, in 1750, Mary, daughter of Rowland Holt of Redgrave in co. Suffolk, by whom he had issue :

1. *Charles*, eighth Earl of Haddington.

2. Hon. *Thomas Hamilton*, died ætat. 16.

His Lordship married, secondly, in 1786, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Gascoigne, Knt., by whom he had issue:

Lady *Charlotte*, who died at Bath in 1793, in her fourth year.

Wood, i. 685.

XI. CHARLES, eighth Earl of Haddington, born 5th July 1753, was Captain of the grenadier company of the Duke of Buccleuch's fencible regiment, 1778; succeeded his father in 1794; was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the co. of Haddington, 1804, and chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage, at the general election in 1807.

His Lordship married, 30th April 1779, Lady Sophia Hope, born 2d Feb. 1759, third daughter of John, second Earl of Hopetoun, and by her, who died 8th March 1813, had issue,

Ibid.

XII. THOMAS, Lord Binning, born at Edinburgh 21st June 1780, educated at Edinburgh University, afterwards entered a nobleman of Christ Church College, Oxford; chosen Member of Parliament for St Germain's, at the general election in 1802; for Cocker-mouth, on a vacancy in 1807; and for Callington, at the general election same year; is now member for Rochester, and a commissioner for the affairs of India.

He married, 23d November 1802, Lady Maria Parker, born 23d January

1781, only surviving child of George, ^{EARL OF}
fourth Earl of Macclesfield. HADDINGTON.

TITLES.—Charles Hamilton, Earl of Haddington, Baron of Binning and Byres, Lord Lieutenant of the co. of Haddington.

CREATIONS.—Baron of Binning and Byres, in the co. of Haddington, in 1613; Earl of Melrose, 20th March 1619, to the first Earl and his heirs-male; title of Melrose suppressed, and his Lordship created Earl of Haddington, to him and his heirs-male aforesaid, by patent, dated 27th August 1627, with the former precedence, 20th March 1619.

ARMS.—Quarterly, first and fourth, *gules*, on a chevron, between three cinquefoils, *ermine*, a buckle, *azure*, betwixt two mushetours, (spots of ermine,) all between a bordure, *Or*, charged with eight thistles, *vert*, as the paternal coat of Hamilton, with a suitable difference. Second and third *argent*, a fess wavy between three roses, *gules*, barbed and seeded, *proper*, as a coat of augmentation for the Earldom of Melrose.

CREST.—Two dexter hands issuing out of clouds, joined fess ways, and holding between them a branch of laurel, *proper*.

SUPPORTERS.—Two talbots, *argent*, each gorged with a plain collar, *gules*.

MOTTO.—“*Presto et persto.*”

Chief seat, Tyninghame House in co. Haddington.

Haggs,

PARISH OF OLD MONKLAND, LANARKSHIRE.

HAGGS. I. GAVIN HAMILTON, the fifth son of Gavin Hamilton, the ancestor of the family of Orbistoun, was the first of this family.

Craw. Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib.

He married Janet, relict of Thomas Pettigrew of Haggs, by whom he had issue,

II. JOHN HAMILTON, designed of Kirklic, who had a charter of the lands of Haggs, dated 18th December 1545.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxix. No. 291.

He married Janet Maxwell, daughter of the Laird of Calderwood, and had issue :

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John Hamilton*, of Alderstoun.

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Haggs, who had a remission, under the great seal, to himself, his son, and brother, of date 5th September 1584.

Ibid. lib. xxxv.
No. 891.

He married Isobel, eldest daughter of Alexander, second Lord Elphinstone, by whom he had issue :

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 538.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *John*, who was witness, on 5th November 1594, to a contract of marriage betwixt a daughter of Dalziel of that Ilk, and John Stirling of Glorat.

1. *Jane*, married to John Maxwell, son of Maxwell of Southbar in Renfrewshire.

IV. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Haggs, who had a charter, under the great seal, to "Alexander Hamilton of Haggs, and Agnes Hamilton, his spouse, and James, their second son, of the lands of Luggychill," dated 22d May 1596. By the said Agnes Hamilton he had issue :

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xli. No. 202.

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *James*, of Luggychill.

V. JOHN HAMILTON of Haggs, who married Helen Dalmahoy, by whom he had issue :

Baronage.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
 2. *James*.
 3. *Alexander*,
- } who are both mentioned in their brother's will.

His spouse, Helen, survived him, and afterwards married Alexander Knox of Silvieland.

VI. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Haggs, who was retoured heir to his father, John Hamilton of Haggs, in the lands of Haggs, Breulands, &c. within the lordship of Newbottle and barony of Monkland, of date 15th March 1617.

Inq. Ret. Lan.
145.

He married Jean, daughter of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had issue :

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Patrick*, who married Janet, daughter of Matthew Newlands of Kipps.

Alexander of Haggs died in October Com. Rec. Glas. 1649, as appears from his latter will and testament, made at Haggs, 7th October 1642, and registered 19th February 1652. *

VII. SIR ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Haggs, who was severely persecuted during the reign of Charles the Second, for non-conformity, and imprisoned, but afterwards liberated on giving a bond that he would appear when called upon.

He had a patent of the title of Baronet, under the great seal, to himself and heirs-male of his body, of date 11th February 1670.

He married, first, Mary, a daughter of Murray of Balberton, by whom he had issue :

1. *Margaret*, married to William Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh, and had issue.

2. ———, married to Archibald Stir- HAGGS.
ling of Carden.

He married, secondly, Janet, daughter to the Laird of Grant, by whom he had issue :

1. Sir *Alexander*.

Sir Alexander was dead before 1690, having left the estate so greatly burdened with debt that it was sold by the creditors. It was acquired, in 1691, by Sir Archibald Hamilton, who changed the name to Rosehall.

VIII. SIR ALEXANDER HAMILTON was under age at the period of his father's death. He, not long afterwards, died without issue; and in him ended the direct line of this family.

The ARMS were—*gules*, a salmon's head coupé, *argent*, with an annulet through its nose, *proper*, betwixt three cinquefoils of the second.

CREST.—A salmon hauriant, *argent*, having an annulet through its nose.

* Ye test. &c. " I Alexander Hamilton of Haggs, knawing ye certaintie of death, and ye uncertaintie of ye particular place and tyme yrof. Thairfor I mak my latter will as followis :—Imprimis, I leive my saull to God, and my bodie to ye burriall of ye saunts, and for my worldlie busines I be thir pnts mak and nominate Alexander Hamilton, my eldest lauchfull sone, to be my onlie executor and intromitter with my guidis and gear, and gives and dispones to him, &c. Theirfore I mak and constitute Jean Maxwell, my spouse, Sir Ludovick Houstoun of that Ilk, James Hamilton of Woodhall, James Hamilton of Boigis, James Cleland of Foscan, Mr Alexander Hamilton of Hill, and James and Mr Alexander, my brothers-germane, curators to ye said Alexander. Att Haggis, ye 7th Oct. 1642."—*Commissary Records of Glasgow*.

Halcraft,

PARISH OF CARLUKE, LANARKSHIRE.

HALCRAIG.

I. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, the second son of Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop, and brother of the first Viscount Claneboye, was the first of this family.

Sher. Rec.
Ham.

He was sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire, from 1625 and upwards. He married Rachel Carmichael, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *James* of Neilsbrook, co. Antrim.
3. *Gavin* of Killileagh, from whom Hamilton Rowan, Esq. of Dublin, is descended.

Wodrow, i.
427.

4. *Patrick*, who was a great preacher and non-conformist during the persecution on account of religion under Charles the First.

Ibid. ii. 307.
Ap. ix. 35.

5. *William*, also a preacher and non-conformist, who, being thrown into prison in 1679, died therein shortly after.

Nisb. Her. ii.
Ap. 168.

1. *Jean*, married to Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, and had issue.

Wodrow.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Halcraft, who was severely fined, in 1662 and 1684, for non-conformity and refusing the test, by the Earl of Middleton.

Rob. Gen. i.
40.

He married Jean, second daughter of William Mure of Glanderstoun, by whom he had issue,

III. SIR JOHN HAMILTON of Halcraft, who was severely persecuted and Wodrow. fined for non-conformity during the reign of James the Second.

After the Revolution he was made one of the Lords of Session, and, about the same period, was knighted by William the Third.

He had a charter of the lands and barony of Shawfield, dated 1st May 1699. Mag. Sig. Lib. lxxvi. No. 13.

He made a tailie of his estate, in 1705, to himself in liferent, and his son John in fee ; which failing, to his heirs-female, the eldest always succeeding without division.

He married, in 1668, Ursilla, daughter of William Ralston of that Ilk, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.

1. *Isabella*, married to Sir William Gordon of Dalfolly and Invergordon, and had issue. Sir John had issue, other daughters.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Halcraft, who, dying without issue in September 1706, was succeeded by his eldest sister, Lady Gordon, who possessed the estate until her death in 1740. It was afterwards enjoyed by her husband, Sir William, till he died in 1742.

Mr Charles Gordon, advocate, the second son, who took the name of Hamilton Gordon, got the estate from his father, and raised an action against his brother, Sir John Gordon, to denude; but it was found that Sir John could

not take the estate without bearing the name and arms of Hamilton.

HALCRAIG.
Mag. Sig. Lib
ci. No. 179.

In 1753, 23d February, Mr Charles Hamilton Gordon of Halcraig had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Wester St Martins in the co. of Cromarty.

Dictionary of
Decisions, vol.
vi. 2337.—xv.
7281.

Hill,

PARISH OF BOTHWELL.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxxv. No. 659.

I. GAVIN HAMILTON of Hill is the first that I have met of this family. He had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Luggyhill, dated 24th January 1582. He had issue :

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Gawan*.

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Hill, who is mentioned in the commissary records of Glasgow in 1632. By his spouse, Margaret Cockburn, he had issue :

1. *Alexander*, his successor.

2. *Gawan*, who was slain in battle, as appears by his registered testament, in 1645; and other sons.

Corn. Rec. Glas.

III. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Hill, writer to the signet, who had issue :

1. *Gawin*, his successor.

1. *Bethia*, married to Thomas Moncrieff of that Ilk.

2. ———, married to Mr James Hunter, advocate.

HILL.

IV. GAWIN HAMILTON of Hill. He was outlawed during the reign of James the Second, and forfeited, 29th March 1686; but returning at the Revolution, his estate was restored to him.

Scots Acts of
Parl.

Holmhead,

CO. OF RENFREW.

HOLMHEAD. I. JAMES HAMILTON of Aikenhead, merchant, and provost of Glasgow, second son of James Hamilton of Torrance, was the first of this family. He had a charter, under the great seal, "to James Hamilton, merchant in Glasgow, and to Elizabeth Adam, his wife, and Robert, their son, of the lands of Meikle and Little Aikenhead," dated 17th December 1611; also another charter of the lands of Langsyde, dated 10th January 1616.

Ibid.
xlvi. No. 43.

From the Records of the City of Glasgow, it appears that he was thrice provost, from 1614 to 1617, 1621 to 1623, and from 1627 to 1629.

By the said Elizabeth Adam he had issue:

1. *Robert*, his heir.

Craw. Gen.
MS. 26.

1. Daughter married to Sir William Mure of Rowallan.

II. ROBERT HAMILTON of Aikenhead, who, on the 28th December 1633, was retoured heir to James Hamilton of Aikenhead, his father, in the lands of Langsyde, in the barony of Renfrew. He was succeeded by his son,

Inq. Ret. Ren.
98.

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Aikenhead, who was retoured heir to Robert Hamilton, his father, in the lands of Langsyde, with the Mill, in the barony of Renfrew, of date 10th October 1649.

He had a charter, under the great seal, "to James Hamilton, younger of Aikenhead, of the lands of Aikenhead," dated 11th May 1647, and another charter, of the lands of Hagtonhill, dated in 1662.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
clviii. No. 44.

Ibid.
lviii. 336.

He suffered severely by fines and imprisonment during the persecutions on account of religion, under the reigns of Charles the Second, and his brother, James the Second.

Wodrow, i. 417,
ii. 306.

He was thrice married, and, what is not a little singular, had thirty children in all,—twelve by the first wife, eight by the second, and ten by the third. His first wife was Anne, daughter of John Porterfield of that Ilk; the name of the second is not known; the third was Margaret, daughter of James Muirhead of Bredisholme, by Grizel, daughter of James Hamilton of Westport: by this lady he had five sons and five daughters, but no sons by the first two. Of his

Nisb. Her. ii.
App. 267.

numerous family there are accounts of five only:

1. *James*, his heir.
1. *Lilias*, married to her own cousin, James Muirhead of Bredisholme.
2. *Mary*, married to Mr Maxwell of Morristown.
3. *Margaret*, married to Mr More of Cairnhill.
4. ———, married to Mr Buchanan.

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Aikenhead, who, in 1702 and 1704, was a commissioner of supply for the co. of Renfrew.

He married Mary, daughter of John Govan of Hoggenfield, by whom he had issue:

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, merchant in Glasgow, who had a charter, under the great seal, wherein he is described as only brother of James of Aikenhead, of the lands of Glentoir in Lanarkshire, dated 29th November 1750.

1. *Mary*, married to Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, and had issue.
2. *Lilias*, married to Henry Woodrope of Dalmarnock, and had issue.

He died about 1740, and was succeeded by his son, HOLMHEAD.

V. JAMES HAMILTON of Aikenhead, who married, 12th January 1759, Marion, daughter of Major Robertoun of Ernock, by whom he had issue:

1. *James*, his heir, designed of Holmhead.
2. *John*, who went out to India as a merchant.
1. *Elizabeth*.
2. *Mary*.
3. *Marion*.
4. *Anne*, married to David Marshall, Esq. of Neilsland.

VI. JAMES HAMILTON, of Holmhead and various other possessions in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, succeeded his father, who died in 1770.

He resides chiefly in Ayrshire, in an elegant and commodious villa at Ardrosan, which he built in 1812. He is unmarried.

ARMS.—*Gules*, a hunting horn between three cinquefoils, *argent*.

CREST.—A hand grasping a sprig of green oak.

MOTTO.—“*Virebo*.”

Inchgottrick,

CO. OF AYR.

INCHGOT-
TRICK,
Macfarlane's
MS. Coll. Adv.
Lib.

I. GAVIN HAMILTON, second son of John Hamilton of Orbistoun, was par-son of Hamilton, provost of Bothwell, dean of Glasgow, and, in 1606, raised to the Episcopal See of Galloway.

He married Alison Hamilton, eldest daughter of James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, by whom he had issue :

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Inchgottrick, Macfarlane's MS. Col. Adv. Lib. and a daughter, Margaret, married to John Campbell, bishop of Argyle, and afterwards to Dunlop of that Ilk, and Rob. Cun. 300. had issue.

There was John Hamilton of Inchgottrick, in 1677, as appears from the commissary records of Glasgow.

Inchmachan,

CO. OF LINLITHGOW.

INCHMACHAN.
Godscroft, 391.

Ibid. 407.

I. ROBERT HAMILTON of Inchmachan, who, in 1584, was informer against Cunningham of Drumwhassel, and Douglas of Mains, in the alleged conspiracy to surround James the Sixth while hunting, and carry him into England, and for which these two gentlemen were executed at Edinburgh. In November of the following year, when the exiled lords returned from England and invested the castle of Stirling, Robert of Inchmachan caused himself to be let down over the west side of the castle wall in a basket, intending to make his escape; but he was perceived,

followed, and slain in the park by Johnston of Westerhall.

He had a brother of the name of William.

He married Margaret Cunninghame, Com. Rec. Glas. sister of William Cunninghame of Craiginis, by whom he had issue :

1. *Robert*.

2. *James*, who, on the 30th November 1590, designed as son to umq^{ll} Robert of Inchmachane, appeared in court, and said, that as now being of age, and having made some tacks to tenants in Kilbryde, he now revokes them.

Ibid.

Com. Rec. Glas. **II. ROBERT HAMILTON**, of Inchmachan, who, in April 1586, along with his spouse, Grissel, sister of Alexander Cunninghame of Craiginis, summoned Mr David Cunninghame, bishop of Aberdeen, for his entries. The same parties, 31st December 1588, commence a suit against Margaret Cunninghame, Lady Craiginis, relict of umq^l Robert of Inchmachan, for the sum of "ane hunder merks," part of the said Grissell's portion left her by umq^l William Cunninghame of Craiginis her father. He had issue,

III. ROBERT HAMILTON of Inchmachan, who, on the 7th August 1607, had a charter of sasine of the lands of Caldercruik, in the barony of Monkland, from Sir Thomas Hamilton of Monkland; he is therein described, as "nunc de Inchmachan." He had a charter, dated 27th January 1610, of the lands of Manuel Foulis in Stirlingshire.

His wife's name was Margaret Balenden.

Innerwick,

CO. OF HADDINGTON.

I. JOHN DE HAMILTON, second son of Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadyow, was the ancestor of this ancient and very respectable family.

He was witness, in 1365, to a charter of William de Cunninghame, Dominus de Carrick, to James de Leprewyke, of the lands of Polkarne in Kyle-Regis,

co. of Ayr, along with his brother, Sir David, and others.

He married, first, Isobel, daughter and heiress of Sir Roger de Glay, Lord of Innerwick, with whom he got the lands and barony of Innerwick, in East Lothian, which became the chief title of his family.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth, *

* "Ane infestment grantit be Johne Stewart, Lord Cruikstoun, to Johne, son to Walter, callit of Hamiltoun, and Elizabeth, his spouse, sister to the said Lord Cruikstoun, off the lands of Ballincreefe, Ethelstoun, Cousland, with the pertinents, hauldin of the lordis of Cruikstoun, for service of ane suite at the heid court of Bathgait, the day eftir Zuill zeirly; and this infestment hes no daitt." (See original, quoted *A. Stuart's Gen. Hist.* p. 76.)

"Ane chartour of confirmatioun, maid be Johne Stewart, Earl of Carrick, confirming and ratifying the donation maid be Johne Stewart, Lord of Dernely, to the said Johne Hamiltoun, sone to Walter of Hamilton, of the landis of Ballincreeff, Ethelstoun, and Half Cousland, daittit 15th Januare 1369." (Original, quoted *A. Stuart's Gen. Hist.* p. 77.)

Douglas's Baronage, p. 460.

Rob. Index, p. 77.

Protocol of Bart. Robertoun.

Mag. Sig. Lib. xlv. No. 64.

INNERWICK.

INNERWICK. daughter of Sir Alan Stewart of Cruikston, second son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl, with whom he acquired the lands of Ballencrieff, &c.

He died in the reign of Robert the Second, leaving issue, a son,

A. Stewart's
History of the
Stewarts, p. 97.

II. SIR ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Innerwick. He had a charter from his father of the lands of Ballencrieff, &c. which was confirmed by the superior, Sir John Stewart of Darnely, *circa* 1400.*

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 66.

He married Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Angus, and only sister of Margaret, Countess of Angus, in her own right. In 1389, the Countess resigned the Earldom of Angus into the hands of King Robert the Second, in full parliament, who of anew granted the said earldom, with the lordships of Abernethy in Perthshire, and Bonkyl in the co. of Berwick, in favour of George de Douglas, her son, by William, first Earl of Douglas, and the heirs of his body; whom failing, to Sir Alexander de Hamilton, and Elizabeth his wife, sister of the said Countess, and the heirs procreated, or to

Sutherland
Addi. Case, v.
33.

be procreated betwixt them, reserving to the said Countess her liferent of the earldom and lordships aforesaid.

The Earldom of Angus, being afterwards restricted to heirs-male, is now vested in the Duke of Hamilton, descendant and representative, in the male line, of George, Earl of Angus.

By this lady he had a son, Sir Archibald, who succeeded him.

He died in the reign of King James the First.

III. SIR ARCHIBALD HAMILTON † of Baronage. Innerwick, who married Margaret, daughter of John Montgomery of Thortoun, and had issue:

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

1. *Alison*, who, in a charter of the Privy Seal. lands of Thortoun, dated in 1502, is designed daughter of Sir Archibald of Innerwick, Knt.

IV. SIR ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Innerwick, ‡ who, in the reign of King James the Third, married Isobel, daughter of John Schaw, Baron of Sauchie, by whom he had issue:

1. *Hugh*, his heir.

* "Ane chartour maid be the said Johne Hamiltoun, Walteris sonne, to his sonne Alexander Hamiltoun, of the landis of Ballincreeff, Ethelstoun, and Cousland, to be haldin of the lordis of Cruickstoun for servise of ane sute at the heid court of Bathgaitt, die post festum natalis Domini. This charter hes no daitt."

† "Ane chartour grantit be John Stewart, Lord of Darnlie, to Archibald Hamiltoun, Lord of Innerwick, of the lands of Ballincreeff, &c. to be haldin blench for half ane pund of peppir, dated Cruickstoun, 10th May 1458."—From "*The Inventar of the evidentis of the landis of Ballincreeff, perteneing to Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerweeke, Knt., all justed, inventried, and writen be Mr James Scott, upon the 22d October 1610; penes Thomas Thomson, Esq. General Register House.*"

‡ "Ane chartour maid be Johne, Lord Dernelie, to Alexander Hamiltoun, sonne and appeir-and air to Sir Archibald Hamiltoun of Innerweeke, and to Issobel Schaw, spous to ye said Alexander, of the landis of Ballincreeff, &c. to be haldin blensche for half ane pund cumini, *nominæ albe firma*," dated 18th November 1465.—"*Inventar*," &c. ut supra.

Privy Seal.

2. *Alexander*, who, in a charter in 1503, was designed brother of Hugh.

Sir Alexander is mentioned in the *Acta Audit.*, and his son, Hew Hamilton of Ballencrieff, of date 4th July 1489. He obtained a remission for the slaughter of Rolland Johnston, 1503. He died about 1505, and was succeeded by,

V. HUGH HAMILTON of Innerwick, who had a precept of *clare constat*, as heir to his father, Sir Alexander, dated 12th November 1505.

He had a charter of resignation to him and Marg^t. Kennedy, his spouse, from John, Lord Dernely, of the lands of Ballencrieff, 18th September 1487.

Having been concerned in the slaughter of Rolland Johnstone, &c. he had a remission of the same, 20th July 1503.

He married Margaret Kennedy, descended of the family of Cassilis, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Thomas Hamilton* of Orchardfield, progenitor of the Earls of Haddington.*

1. *Euphame*, married to Sir Alexander Lockhart of Cleghorn.

VI. JAMES HAMILTON of Innerwick, who had a precept of *clare constat* from Matthew, Earl of Lennox, as son and heir of umquhile Hew his father, dated 2d November 1512.

He married Helen, daughter of Mungo Home of Coldingknows, progenitor of the Earls of Home, by Elizabeth, second daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, uterine brother of King James

the Second; and got a charter, under INNERWICK. the great seal, "*Jacobo Hamilton de Innerwick, et Helenæ Home, ejus sponsæ, terrarum de Braidwood in vic. de Renfrew,*" dated 18th August 1531.

He had another charter of the lands of Ballencrieff, Bathgate, &c. 20th August 1538. By Helen Home he had issue

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *James*, bred to the church, which appears by a presentation, "*Jacobo Hamilton, filio Jacobi Hamilton de Innerwick, super vicaria de Kiltarn,*" dated 22d August 1546; but it seems that he died soon thereafter.

3. *Lancelot*, also bred to the church, who had a presentation to the same vicarage, anno 1547, wherein he was designed "*filius quond. Jacobi Hamilton de Innerwick.*"

VII. SIR ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Innerwick, who, upon his father's resignation, got a charter, under the great seal, "*Alexandro Hamilton, filio et hæredi apparenti Jacobi Hamilton de Innerwick, et Margaretæ Home, ejus sponsæ, terrar. baroniæ de Innerwick,*" 31st July 1538.

He fought under the standard of Queen Mary at the battle of Langsyde, was taken prisoner, and condemned to death by the Regent Murray, but, when led out to execution, was pardoned at the intercession of the clergy.

By the said Margaret Home, daughter of Bartholomew Home of Simprim, a son of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, he had issue,

* Crawford (MS. Notes Adv. Lib.), says that the Earls of Haddington are probably sprung from the family of Pardosan, an older cadet of the house of Innerwick.

Mag. Sig. Lib. xxiv. No. 126.

Ibid. Lib. xxvi. No. 323.

Ibid.

Wood's Peerage, i. 677.

Nisb. Her. ii. Ap. 141.

Wood's Peerage, i. 268, 737.

Ibid. Lib. xxvi. No. 324.

INNERWICK.

VIII. SIR ALEXANDER HAMILTON

of Innerwick, who, on his father's resignation, obtained a charter, "*Alexandro Hamilton, filio et hæredi apparenti Domini Alexandri Hamilton de Innerwick, militis, terrarum et domini de Innerwick,*" &c. dated 13th June 1567.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxxii. No. 334.

Adhering to the interests of the House of Hamilton, he was obliged to fly into England, but returned with the banished lords in the year 1585.

He appears to have married a daughter of James Hamilton of Kincavel, and left issue :

1. Sir *Alexander*, his heir.

Inq. Ret. Had.
178.

2. *Claud Hamilton* of Creichness, whose son, Sir Francis Hamilton of Castle Kyllache, was retoured heir to his father in the lands of Creichness, within the parish of Innerwick, and *per annexationem*, in the barony of Renfrew, of date 7th January 1640. The said Sir Francis had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Kyllache in *Nova Scotia*, dated 30th September 1626.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lii. No. 128.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to John Maxwell of Calderwood, and had issue.

Nisb. Her. ii.
Ap. 307.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxxv. No. 477.

2. *Margaret*, married to Sir John Murray of Blackbarony, and had issue. She had a charter of an annual rent furth of the lands of Ballenerieff, dated 23d February 1581.

Sir Alexander died in the reign of King James the Sixth, and was succeeded by,

IX. SIR ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Innerwick, who had a precept of sasine, upon a service of retour, as heir to

"*umquhile Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, his guidschir,*" of the lands of Ballenerieff, dated 22d April 1576.

He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Patrick Whytelaw of that Ilk, by whom he had issue :

1. Sir *Alexander*, designed of Fenton, who died before his father ; and several daughters.

Secondly, Christian, eldest daughter of Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield, sister

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 678.

of the first Earl of Haddington ; which appears by a charter they had of the lands of Ballenerieff, &c. dated 6th June

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxxix. No. 68.

1593, and by another charter "to Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick and Christian Hamilton, his spouse, and James, their eldest son, of the land of Hoprig," dated 5th December 1609. By the said Christian Hamilton he had issue :

Ibid.
Lib. xlv. No.
115.

1. Sir *James*, designed of Hoprig, of whom afterwards, and other children, one of whom, *Thomas*, had a letter, "*Thomæ Hamilton, filio Domini Alexandri Hamilton de Innerwick, militis,*" &c. of the escheat of all goods, &c. which pertained to umquhile David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, dated 3d July 1637.

Privy Seal,
Lib. 105.

X. SIR ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Fenton, who had a charter of the third part of the lands of Over Sydserff or Fenton Tower, dated 10th June 1607.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xlv. No. 17.

He married Lady Elizabeth Ker, seventh daughter of Mark Ker, first Earl of Lothian, by whom he had issue :

Wood's Peer-
age, ii. 131.

1. Sir *Alexander*, his grandfather's heir.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to George Dundas of that Ilk, and had issue.

Nisb. Her. ii.
App. 13.

Sir Alexander of Fenton predeceased his father, about 1608, which last was succeeded by his grandson,

XI. SIR ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Fenton and Innerwick,* who was included in a charter granted to his grandfather, "*Domino Alexandro Hamilton de Innerwick, militi, et Alexandro Hamilton, nepoti suo, dominij et baroniæ de Innerwick,*" dated 12th July 1608.

He had a charter "*Alexandro Hamilton de Fenton, nepoti et hæredi Domini Alexandri Hamilton de Innerwick, militis, terrarum dominij et baroniæ de Innerwick,*" dated 16th April 1616.

He married Isobel, daughter of Sir George Home of Manderston, and had issue :

1. *Alexander.*

1. *Christian*, married, first, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, who died in 1648, and was mother of the first Earl of Marchmont. She married, secondly, Robert, third Lord Jedburgh, but had no issue to him, who died in 1692.

Sir Alexander perished at Dunglas,

along with the Earl of Haddington, ^{INNERWICK.} when it was blown up, in 1640, and was succeeded by his grandson, Colonel Alexander.

XII. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Fenton and Lawfield, who perished along with his father at Dunglas, leaving issue, a son,

XIII. COLONEL ALEX. HAMILTON of Innerwick and Lawfield, who, in an authentic writ, is designed eldest lawful son of Alexander Hamilton of Fenton and Lawfield, &c.

This Colonel Alexander Hamilton having gone into the service of the Czar of Russia, obtained an ample birthbrief of his pedigree and descent, as above deduced, under the great seal, and attested by the following noblemen, viz., the Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Cassilis, Lothian, Annandale, Tweeddale, Drumlanrig, and Home, Lord Borthwick, and many others, dated 1st March 1670.

As, according to Douglas in his

* "*Ane band, grantit be the said Sir Alexander Hamilton in favour of Alexander Hamilton his oye, and sone procreate betwixt Sir Alexander Hamilton of Fenton, Knt. and Dame Elizabeth Ker, his spouse, be quilk the said Sir Alexander obliges him to infest his said oye in his lands of Ballencrief,*" dated 27th August 1606.

"Charter, following this, under the great seal, of date 12th July 1608."

"Ane contract of excambion, wherein the said Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, with consent of Sir Alexander his sone, dispones to Sir James, his sone, procreate betwixt him and Dame Christian, his spouse, the baronie of Ballencrieffe, comprehending the kirk landis of Bathgate, ad-vocation, donation, and rights of patronage, of the kirk of Bathgate, the lands of Kirkwode, Dimpelder and Langlone; and the said Sir James, in recompence thair of, dispones back again to his father, the landis of Hoprig and Auldhamestokis, whereunto he was provided," contract registered 28th December 1615.

"Charter, under the great seal, to the said Sir James, of the said landis of Ballencrieffe," dated 19th November 1615.—"*Inventar,*" &c. *ut supra*, penes Thomas Thomson, Esq.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xlv. No. 23,
242.

Ibid. lib. xlviii.
No. 202.

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 179, 136.

Balfour's
Annals, MS.
Adv. Lib.

Balfour's
Annals, MS.
Adv. Lib.

In Cancellaria.

In. pub. Arch.

INNERWICK. Baronage, he left no succession, in him ended the male line of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Fenton, son of Sir Alexander of Innerwick, by his first wife, Margaret Whytelaw, whereby the representation devolved upon the descendants of Sir James Hamilton of Hoprig, eldest son of the said Sir Alexander, by his second wife, Christian Hamilton, to whom we now return.

X. SIR JAMES HAMILTON of Hoprig, who, on his father's resignation, had a charter, " *Domino Jacobo Hamilton de Hoprig, militi, filio inter Dominum Alexandrum Hamilton, militem, et Dominam Christinam Hamilton, ejus conjugem, procreat. &c. totas et integras terras et baroniam de Ballencrieff, cum manerii loco,*" &c. dated 19th November 1615.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Otterburn of Redhall; which appears by a charter, upon the resignation of the said Sir Thomas, " *Annæ Otterburn, filie legitime natu maxime Domini Thomæ Otterburn de Redhall, militis, et Domino Jacobo Hamilton de Hoprig, militi, suæ conjugis, totas et integras terras de Redhall,*" &c., dated 24th September 1616.

By the said Anne Otterburn he had issue :

1. Sir James of Redhall.
2. Andrew, also designed of Redhall.

Scots Acts of
Parl. 1682. 7 XI. SIR JAMES HAMILTON of Redhall, who disposed the lands of Monktonhall to his brother Andrew, and who, dying without issue, was succeeded by the said,

XI. ANDREW HAMILTON of Redhall, who was succeeded by his son,

XII. JAMES HAMILTON of Ballencrieff, who, on the 19th July 1697, was retoured heir to Andrew Hamilton of Redhall, his father, in the lands and barony of Ballencrieff, &c. Inq. Ret. Lin. 246.

He married Dame Margaret Nicholson, daughter of Thomas Nicholson of Carnock, who was served heir to her father on the 6th September 1686, and by whom he had issue,

XIII. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Ballencrieff, who was Postmaster-General for Scotland, and representative in several Parliaments for the co. of Linlithgow. He had a charter, under the great seal, of all his lands in 1720.

Sir Robert Douglas, the author of the Baronage, who was his contemporary, says, that he was a man of great integrity and honour.

He married Lady Mary Ker, fourth daughter of William, second Marquis of Lothian, by whom he had issue :

1. William-Henry, died young.
2. James, his heir.

3. Alexander, Fort-Major at Sheerness, who died in 1786, leaving issue :
1. Alexander Hamilton, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 30th Regt., in India; and one daughter, Henrietta.

4. Archibald, Colonel in the Army in America, who had charge of the Queen's County, and commanded its Militia during the American war, and who died near, and was buried at, Dunfermline in 1795. He married Alice, daughter

of Alexander Colden, Esq., Postmaster-General and Surveyor-General of the Province of New York in America, son of Cadwallader Colden, Esq., Governor of the Province, by whom he had issue viz.: 1. *Alexander-Mark-Ker-Hamilton*, Major-General in the Army, and Colonel of the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.* 1. *Mary-Elizabeth-Jane-Douglas*, widow of Francis Napier, Esq., son of the late Major-General, the Hon. Mark Napier. She has a son, Mark Napier, Esq., advocate.

5. *Robert*, an officer in the Army, who died young at Dover, on his return from the Continent for the recovery of his health.†

1. *Jean-Douglas-Hamilton*, married to Alexander Hay of Mordington, and had issue.

Alexander of Ballencrieff died in 1763, and was succeeded by,

XIV. JAMES HAMILTON of Ballencrieff, who was keeper of his Majesty's stores, first at Woolwich, and afterwards at Chatham. He married Miss Daes, by whom he had issue :

1. *Alexander-James*, his heir.

INNERWICK.

1. *Mary*, married to Captain Lyon, who commanded a company of grenadiers, and was killed at Bunker's Hill in America. She was, a few weeks afterwards, delivered of a son, who is now Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. and G.C.H., Major-General in the Army, Colonel of the 97th Regiment, and Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth.

James of Ballencrieff died in the year 1798.

XV. ALEXANDER-JAMES HAMILTON who went out to America at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, a Lieutenant in the 45th Regiment of Foot. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Dean, Esq. of New York, and settled there, in consequence of his father having sold the old family estate of Ballencrieff. He is still living, and is the undoubted male representative of the ancient family of Innerwick. By the above lady he has issue :

1. *Alexander*.

2. *Archibald*.

3. *Mark-Ker*, and other children.

* Major-General Hamilton is the only male of the family at present in Great Britain.

† Lord Robert Kerr, second son of William, third Marquis of Lothian, after whom he was named, called at Ballencrieff, the day previous to the battle of Falkirk, and took him with him, and attached him to the grenadier company, which his Lordship commanded. Robert Hamilton, who at this time was under twelve years of age, was out shooting sparrows when Lord Robert arrived, and was called in and hurried off, with his powder-flask in his pocket. During the battle, on several of the grenadiers' muskets missing fire, in consequence of the rain, Robert recollected having his powder-flask, and was observed, in the heat of the battle, wiping the pans dry with his handkerchief, and priming them from his flask, for which cool bravery he got a commission.

Lord Robert Kerr, after whom he was named, commanded the grenadier company of Barrell's foot, and fell at the battle of Culloden, 16th April 1746. Standing at the head of his company, when the Highlanders broke into the regiment, he received the foremost man on his spontoon, and was instantly killed with many wounds, being then in the bloom of youth and extremely handsome.

INNERWICK.

ARMS.—*Gules*, a fess cheque, *argent* and *azure*, between three cinquefoils, *ermine*, all within a bordure of the last, charged with right buckles of the third.

CREST.—A cock, *proper*.

MOTTO.—“*Averte velocem Omnipotens iram.*”

Kilbrackmonth,

CO. OF FIFE.

KILBRACK-MONTH.

I. JAMES. HAMILTON, designed of Ruchbank, the fifth son of Gawin Hamilton of Orbistoun, was the first of this family. He accompanied Lord Seton, when that nobleman, with some others, assisted Queen Mary to escape from Lochleven Castle. He was at the subsequent battle of Langsyde, was taken prisoner and condemned to death, but afterwards pardoned. He had his estates confiscated however, but they were restored by the treaty of Perth in 1572.

He had a charter, under the great seal, “*Johanni Hamilton, filio quond. Gavini Hamilton de Orbistoun, territorum de Ruchbank, in vic. de Renfrew,*” upon the resignation of Arthur, his brother, confirmed by Queen Mary, 20th March 1565. Mag. Sig. Lib. xxxii. No. 152.

In the list of the Hamiltons, *circa* Vide Appendix. 1570, he is designed James Hamilton of Ruchbank, “*callit goudy lokis.*”

He married Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Paul Dishington of Ardros,^{*} with whom he got Craw. Gen. Coll. MS. Adv. Lib.

* William de Dishington had a charter, from King Robert the First, of the lands of Balgussie, in the Thanedome of Aberlemnache, in co. of Forfar.

There was a charter granted by King David the Second, *anno regni* 36, (1365,) “*Willielmo de Dischyngtoun, militi, terrarum de Balmeny, molendini de Aberlemnache, terrarum de Tolyquonlask, et annui redditus de Flemyntoun in Thanagio de Aberlemnache, et vic. de Forfar.*” There was another charter, granted by the same monarch, “*Willielmo de Dischyngtoun, militi, consanguineo et hæredi Johannis Burnard, tertie partis medietatis baronie de Ardros in vic. de Fyff, et tertie partis baronie de Curry in vic. de Edinburgh, quæ fuerunt dicti Johannis Burnard,* dated 17th March, *anno regni* 39, (1368). This Sir William Dischingtoun had a charter, from the same monarch, of the lands of Kilbrackmonth in Fife, on the resignation of Walter Bisset.—*Robertson's Index.*

The next of the name we meet with was Thomas Dischingtoun, who had a charter, from Robert the Third, of the lands of Kilbrackmonth, and other lands lying in the counties of Fife, Kinross, and Edinburgh.

From the same monarch, William de Dischingtoun had a charter of various lands lying in these three counties.

the estates of Kilbrackmonth, Longharmistoun, and others, and by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, his heir.

1. *Margaret*, married to John Hamilton of Broomhill.

Baronage, 523. 2. *Helen*, married, first, to Bruce of Bangour, secondly, to William Congalton of that Ilk.

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Kilbrackmonth, who had a precept of sasine as heir of James Hamilton of Ruchbank, his father, of a house and orchard in the town of Hamilton, of date 17th May 1623.

Mag. Sig. Lib. xliv. No. 247. He married, first, Agnes Betoun, as appears by the following charter, under the great seal, "*Jacobo Hamilton, juniore de Ruchbank, et Agnetæ Betoun, ejus sponsæ, terrarum de Kinbrackmonth in vic. de Fyff,*" dated 28th May 1606. Secondly, Anna Stewart, as appears from another charter, under the great seal, "*Jacobo Hamilton de Kilbrackmonth, et Annæ Stewart, ejus sponsæ, terrarum de Malleny in vic. de Edinburgh,*" dated 9th July 1618. He left issue :

1. *George*, his heir.

2. *John Hamilton* of Clatto, who married Grizel, daughter of James Aytoun of Grange, advocate, and had issue, Robert, who succeeded to his uncle George.

3. *Frederick Hamilton* of Lingo.

III. GEORGE HAMILTON of Kilbrackmonth, who had a charter, under the great seal, "*Georgio Hamilton, filio et hæredi apparenti Jacobi Hamilton de Kilbrackmonth, terrarum de Kilbrackmonth in vic. de Fyff,*" dated 15th June 1624. KILBRACK-MONTH. Mag. Sig. Lib. i. No. 277.

On the 20th August 1647 he was retoured heir to Margaret Dishingtoun, legitimate daughter of Paul Dishingtoun of Ardrois, his grandmother, in half the lands and barony of Currie, and lordship of Longharmistoun, and the other half of the said lands, barony and lordship, lying in the parish of Currie and co. of Edinburgh. Inq. Ret. Edin. 985.

He married Jean Napier, daughter of the Great Napier the inventor of the Logarithms, by whom he had no issue. Wood's Peerage, ii. 292. He was succeeded by his nephew,

IV. ROBERT HAMILTON of Kilbrackmonth, who had a charter, under the great seal, "*Roberto Hamilton, terrarum de Kinbrackmonth,*" dated 3d May 1671. Mag. Sig. Lib. lix. No. 323.

On the 11th January 1687 he was retoured heir to his uncle, Frederick Hamilton of Lingo, in half the lands of Lingo, within the lordship and regality of Pittenweem. Inq. Ret. Gen. 1284.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Carstairs, by whom he had issue : Martin's Gen. Coll. MS. Adv. Lib.

1. *Philip*, his heir, and several other sons and daughters.

"Johne Dischintoune de Ardrois" is mentioned in the *Acta Auditorum*, p. 116, of date 16th October 1488.

This family ended, in the male line, with Paul Dishingtoun of Ardrois, who left two daughters, co-heiresses, Margaret, married to James Hamilton, and Jean, to Gawin Hamilton of Raploch.

KILBRACK-
MONTH.Mag. Sig. Lib.
xcii. No. 143.Martin's Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib.

V. PHILIP HAMILTON of Kilbrack-month, who had a charter, under the great seal "Philippo Hamilton de Kilbrackmonth, et Roberto Hamilton, filio natu maximo, terrarum de Kilbrackmonth," dated 18th February 1730.

He married, in October 1696, Helen, eldest daughter of John Gedde of St Nicholas, widow of Mr James Lenton, by whom he had issue:

1. *Robert*, his heir, and other children.

VI. ROBERT HAMILTON of Kilbrack-

month, who was mentioned in the charter above-mentioned. He is said to have married a daughter of Sir James Wemyss of Bogie, but whether they had any issue or not is uncertain.

ARMS.—Quarterly, first and fourth, Hamilton, *gules*, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, second and third on a bend, *sable*, three escallops, *Or*, for Dishington.

CREST.—A hand pulling a cinquefoil, *proper*.

MOTTO.—"Et neglecta virescit."

Kincavel,

CO. OF LINLITHGOW.

KINCAVEL

I. SIR PATRICK HAMILTON, Knt., natural son of James, first Lord Hamilton, was the founder of this family. He was a man of great consideration and respectability in his time, having been employed in several negotiations and embassies of importance. Further particulars of his life will be found in the first part of these Memoirs, under the head of the First Lord Hamilton, and his son, the Earl of Arran.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xiii. Nos. 330,
402.

He had a charter, under the great seal, "*Patricio Hamilton, militi, terrarum de Kincavel, in vic. de Linlithgow*,"

dated 22d September 1498; and another, "*super officio vicecomitis de Linlithgow, et custodiæ de Blackness*," dated 8th February 1498–9.

In a charter of settlement of the Hamilton estates, by the first Earl of Arran, dated 16th January 1512–13, he was called next in succession after his brother's natural son, Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, being the second in succession at that time: four days afterwards his legitimation passed under the great seal.

Mag. Sig.
Lib. xvii. Nos.
135, 136.

He married Catherine,* daughter of Wood's Peerage, i. 59.

* Duncan Stewart, in his History of the Stewarts, says that her mother was Lady Catherine Sinclair, eldest daughter of William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness. The marriage betwixt her father and mother was dissolved on account of propinquity of blood, and the sentence of divorce was pronounced by the official of Lothian, 2d March 1477–8.

Alexander, Duke of Albany, second son of King James the Second, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, his successor.

2. *Patrick Hamilton*, Abbot of Ferne in Rosshire, who, after a residence abroad, where he studied at several famous universities, imbibed the doctrines of the Reformed religion, and, shortly after his return to Scotland, was brought by the Romish clergy to the stake, in February 1527-8, having thus acquired the eternal fame of the Scottish proto-martyr of the freedom of the human mind.

Sir Patrick of Kincavel was killed in the skirmish betwixt the Hamiltons and the Douglasses on the High Street of Edinburgh, 30th April 1520, commonly called "*Clean the Causeway*," being succeeded by his son,

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Kincavel, sheriff of Linlithgowshire, and Captain of Blackness. He rendered his accounts at the Exchequer in Edinburgh, as sheriff of Linlithgow, 14th July 1525.

In 1534 he was summoned before the ecclesiastical court to answer to a charge of heresy. As he knew and dreaded the power of his enemies, he fled abroad, and, on his non-appearance at Holyroodhouse, on the 16th of August, (the day of citation,) the Bishop of Ross, as commissioner for the Archbishop of St Andrew's, pronounced the doom of

heresy. After an exile of six years, he was permitted, in 1540, to return home for a few months to arrange his private affairs; at which time, through the medium of his son, he preferred the charge of high-treason against his kinsman, Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, which ultimately brought that personage to the scaffold. The sentence of the Bishop of Ross was afterwards reversed by the General Assembly, in 1563.

He had a charter of the lands of Livingston Cousland, in Linlithgowshire, of date 15th October 1546. He had likewise a charter, "*Jacobo Hamilton de Kincavell, et Isobellæ Sempill, sponsæ suæ, terrarum de Livingstoun, &c. in vic. de Linlithgow*," dated 12th June 1549.

By the said Isobel Semple he had issue,

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Kincavel, who had a charter, under the great seal, "*Jacobo Hamilton, filio et hæredi ap- parenti Jacobi Hamilton, olim * de Kincavel*," of two houses in the town of Linlithgow, dated 5th February 1540.

He espoused the side of Queen Mary, and accompanied his kinsmen the Hamiltons to the battle of Langsyde, where he was taken prisoner and condemned to death by the Regent Murray, but was afterwards reprieved and pardoned at the intercession of the Reformed clergy. His estates, which had been

KINCAVEL.

Pinkerton, ii. 289.

Mag. Sig. Lib. xxx. No. 278.

Ibid. No. 343.

Chslm. Caled. ii. 846.

Ibid. ii. 847.

Ibid.

Lib. xxvii. No. 107.

Craw. Mem. p. 256.

Wislaw, MS.

* This expression applies to the father lying at that time under the doom of heresy. He afterwards acquired his estate, (which had been gifted to James of Fynnart, in 1535, along with the sheriffship of Linlithgowshire, vide p. 285,) as he is designed of *Kincavel*, in the charters above quoted, in 1546 and 1549.

KINCAVEL. confiscated, were restored to him by the Reg. Sec. Conc. treaty of Perth, in 1572. On the 10th February, same year, he executes an obligation to maintain the true faith, and not again to relapse into popery, a curious vacillation in his uncle's nephew. The next we meet, most probably his son, was

Faitholm, MS. IV. PATRICK HAMILTON of Kincavel, who, adhering to the interests of the

Hamilton family, was obliged to fly into England, and had his lands confiscated, but, returning with the exiled lords in 1585, they were restored.

There was a charter passed the great Mag. Sig. Lib. seal, "*Patricio Hamilton, filio natu* ^{xxxix. No. 23.} *maximo Jacobi Hamilton de Peill de Livingstoun, terrarum de Livingstoun,*" &c., dated 24th May 1593; which I conceive was the same family as Kincavel.*

Kinglass,

PARISH OF BO'NESS.

KINGLASS.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of Kinglass, obtained a charter from James, Marquis of Hamilton, of sundry tenements and acres near Graham's Dike, about 1622.

On the 12th July 1627, there was a contract of marriage "betwixt Alexander, second son of Alexander Hamilton of Kinglass, and Elizabeth Forrester, his spouse, and John Hamilton, their eldest son, and appairand heir, on the one part, and Marion Williamson, relict of the deceased Alexander Forrester, sumtyme servitour to our sovereigne

lord, umquhile James the Sext, of maist worthie memorie, on the uther part."

John Hamilton of Kinglass, in 1644, was one of the committee of war for the co. of Linlithgow. He married a wife, of the name of Livingston, by whom he had issue a son, John, who, on the 10th April 1669, along with John Hamilton of Kinglass, his father, gave a disposition of the lands of Kinglass, to William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton.

* In a document, (Reg. Secr. Conc. 26th April 1566,) James Hamilton of Kincavel, and James Hamilton of Livingston, appear among several other sureties; they were probably father and son. In the same record (vol. 1594—1598, p. 373 and p. 589,) these figure in a curious action, James Hamilton of the Peil of Livingston, Agnes Cokburne, his spouse, Patrick, James, John, Claud, and Alexander Hamilton, their sons.

Kirktonholme.

I. JAMES HAMILTON of Kirktonholme had a charter, "to himself and Agnes Crawford, his spouse," of the church lands of Kirkton of Kilbryde, dated the penult day of July 1559. He was succeeded by,

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xlii. No. 306.

II. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON of Kirktonholme, who, on the 30th January 1615, lent the sum of "*two hundred merkis to Archibald Rid, hilman at Carphin coal heuche.*"

Com. Rec. Glas.

Ibid.

In January 1632 he was cautioner for Margaret, relict of umquhile James Hamilton of Barncluith. He had issue :

1. *Robert*, who succeeded him.

1. *Janet*.

2. *Agnes*.

He was dead before 1649.

KIRKTOUN-
HOLME.

III. ROBERT HAMILTON of Kirk- Com. Rec. Glas.
tounholme, who, on the 22d June 1655, was appointed executor for umquhile Robert Hamilton of Torrance.

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Kirktonholme, who is, *circa* 1666, repeatedly mentioned in the sheriff court records of Hamilton.

LADYLAND, vide ARDOCH.

Leckprevick,

CO. OF LANARK.

THERE was an old family of Leckprevicks, *de Eodem*, one of which was printer to King James the Fifth. I have been unable to ascertain from whom the Hamiltons of Leckprevick were descended.

I. The first met with was ANDREW LECKPREVICK.
HAMILTON of Leckprevick, who was restored from forfeiture, by the treaty of Perth, in 1572. The next was,

II. ROBERT HAMILTON of Leckpre-

LECKPREVICK. vick, who, for his attachment to Queen Mary's interests, and siding with his kinsmen the Hamiltons, was deprived of his lands and driven into banishment, but returned with the exiled lords, in 1585.

Crawford's
Memoirs.

Fairholm's
MS.

He married Isabell, daughter of David Crawford of Ferme, by whom he had issue :

1. *William*, his heir.

1. *Janet*, married to Sir Claud Hamilton of Shawfield. Ure's Rutherglen.

III. WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Leckprevick, who was proprietor of the teinds of the parish of Rutherglen,—for we find him, in 1619, claiming from Annabell Lady Ferme, thirteen bolls of teindmeal, due that year. Com. Rec. Glas

Lethame,

IN EVANDALE, CO. OF LANARK.

LETHAME

I. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON of Lethame is the first that has been met with in the records. He had a charter, under the great seal,—“*Archibaldo Hamilton de Lethame, terrarum de Nether-Lethame,*” dated 30th January 1531. He had another charter,—“*Archibaldo Hamilton de Lethame, terrarum de Littil-Kype et St Bride's Chapel,*” dated 10th January 1542.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxiv. No. 140.

Ibid. Lib. xxviii.
No. 454.

He had a brother, Matthew Hamilton, who had a charter,—“*Matheo Hamilton, fratri germano Archibaldi Hamilton de Lethame, de quatuor bovatis terrarum regis de terris dominicalibus de Bothkennar, in vic. de Stirling,*” dated May 1548; and another, “*Matheo Hamilton et Mariotæ Hamilton, ejus sponsæ, dimidietatis terrarum de Drumcross, in vic. de Linlithgow,*” dated 24th

Ibid. Lib. xxii.
No. 89.

Ibid. Lib. xxiv.
No. 230.

July 1532. The next, most probably his son, was

II. ANDREW HAMILTON of Lethame, who had a charter, under the great seal, “*Andrea Hamilton de Lethame, terrarum de Drumcross, in vic. de Linlithgow,*” dated 30th December 1552. He was at the Raid of Stirling in 1571. He left issue :

1. *Andrew*, his heir.

2. *George*.

3. *Archibald*, who returned with the banished Lords, in 1585. He was afterwards one of the archers of the Scottish guard to the king of France. Fairholm MS.
Protocol B.
Robertoun.

4. *James*, mentioned in the commissary records of Glasgow.

Andrew of Lethame died before 1585, Sher. Rec. Ham. and was succeeded by his son,

III. ANDREW HAMILTON of Lethame, who, 29th December 1585, was witness to a contract of marriage "*betwixt Maistress Jeane, dochter natural of Lord John Hamilton, and Sir Vmfra Colquhoun of Luss.*"

He was served heir in general to his brother George, 28th July 1599.

He married Margaret, daughter of George Hamilton of Preston, (they are mentioned, in 1607, in the General Register of Deeds, vol. 135, fol. 288,) by whom he had issue :

1. *Andrew*, his heir.

2. *James*, who was witness to the infeftment by Gawin Hamilton of Raploch, of the lands of Sunnyside, 20th November 1623.

IV. ANDREW HAMILTON of Lethame, who was retoured heir to his brother in the lands of Little Kype, the lands of St Bride's Chapel, and the lands of Cairnduffe, and Nether Lethame, of date 20th November 1623.

He had a charter of the north half of the lands of Kittiemuir, of date 21st March 1626. He died before 1643, as appears from the sheriff records of Hamilton, and was succeeded by

V. DAVID HAMILTON of Lethame, who was appointed, in 1643, one of the commissioners of the co. of Lanark, for

looking after fugitives and deserters from the army. He had issue :

1. *Claud*, his heir.

2. *David* of Auchtool.*

1. Daughter, married to Inglis of Auchindinny.

VI. CLAUD HAMILTON of Lethame, who married Christian, second daughter of James Hamilton of Briggs in Linlithgowshire, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, his heir.

1. *Anna*, who succeeded her brother.

2. *Jean*, married to John Thom, surgeon in Edinburgh.

3. *Christian*, married to Allason of Gallowmuirhead.

4. *Margaret*.

5. *Mary*.

Claud of Lethame married, secondly, Catherine Arbuckle, a lady of singular beauty, by whom he does not appear to have had any issue. She married, secondly, and was the second wife of Hugh Montgomery of Coylesfield, ancestor of the present Earl of Eglintoun, and had issue.

VII. JAMES HAMILTON of Lethame, who married the eldest daughter of the above mentioned Hugh Montgomery of Coylesfield. He made a disposition of the cattle to his sisters, Margaret and Mary, in liferent, and to his nephew,

LETHAME

Wood's Peerage, i. 508.

Ibid.

* "David had two sons,—David and Gawin. Gawin having engaged in a duel with Mair of Milnton in Lesmahagow parish, wherein Mair fell, it was alleged by his friends, that David Hamilton, the father, tripped Mair, and caused him to be slain by his son, for which the said David was brought to trial, convicted, and beheaded by the maiden, at the cross of Edinburgh, 14th June 1676. The antagonists were both very young at the time.—*Hume's Commentaries*, p. 411."

LETHAME. John KNOX, in fee; and, dying in 1727 without issue, he was succeeded by,

VII. ANNA HAMILTON, who married, 21st November 1689, John Knox, surgeon in Strathaven, to whom she had issue :

1. *John*, who succeeded, by disposition of his uncle, to the estate.

1. *Christian*, who died unmarried in 1761.

2. *Margaret*, who married William Hamilton at Rosehall, and had issue :

1. *Francis*. 2. *Charles*. 3. *William*.

4. *John*. Francis, the eldest son, writer in Strathaven, and afterwards in Hamilton, married Margaret Rankine, sister of Charles Rankine, surgeon in Douglas, and had issue, William Hamilton, writer, and now chief Magistrate of Hamilton, and other children.

VIII. JOHN KNOX of Lethame, surgeon in Strathaven, who married Marion, only child and heiress of William Semple of Nethershiells, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, who died young.

2. *William*, who succeeded to Lethame.

3. *James*, some time writer in Kilbryde, afterwards of Nethershiells, better known by the name of "Clerk Knox," remarkable for his curious researches in genealogy and topography.

IX. WILLIAM KNOX of Lethame, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the co. of Lanark. He sold the estate of Lethame to Nisbet of Sornhill in Ayrshire. He was married and had issue, and died in 1786.

VISCOUNT LIMERICK, vide *EARL OF CLANBRASSIL*.

Little Earnock,

PARISH OF HAMILTON.

LITTLE
EARNOCK.
MS. Genealogy
of the family,
penes me.

I. JAMES HAMILTON, son of Sir James Hamilton of Mungwell,* lineally descended of the family of Bruntwood, was the first of this family.

He married, circa 1507, Agnes Machan,† heiress of Little Earnock, with whom he got these lands, and had issue :

* The lands of St Mungo's Well, lying in the barony of Drem, lordship of Byres, and constabulary of Haddington, are mentioned in the *Acta Auditorum*, circa 1480.

† The lands of Little Earnock, as well as other lands in the parish of Hamilton, anciently belonged to the Machans.

II. ROBERT HAMILTON of Little Earnock, who married Janet, daughter of John Robertson of Earnock, by whom he had issue :

1. *Claud*, his heir.

1. *Euphame*, who, by Lord John Hamilton, first Marquis of Hamilton, was mother of Sir John Hamilton of Lettrick, father of the first Lord Bargeny.

III. CLAUD HAMILTON of Little Earnock, who, about 1580, married Alison, daughter of John Ross of Thorntoun, in the parish of Kilbryde, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *James*, who purchased the lands of Bangour in Linlithgowshire, and was the first of that family.

3. *Alexander*, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

4. *David*, a physician in Glasgow.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Little Earnock, who was chamberlain to the family of Hamilton.

He married his cousin Margaret, daughter of Ross of Thorntoun, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, who succeeded, and several other children who died young.

V. JAMES HAMILTON of Little Earnock, who, about the year 1656, married Anna, youngest daughter of James Hamilton of Barncluith, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *John*, who married Anna, daugh-

ter of Mr Gibson, minister of Oldhamstocks, and had issue.

3. *Quintin*, who died unmarried.

1. *Marion*, who, about 1701, married Alexander Cunison, writer, and one of the magistrates of Hamilton, and had issue.

2. *Margaret*, married to Arthur Hutton, also one of the magistrates of Hamilton, and had issue.

3. *Anna*, died unmarried.

VI. JAMES HAMILTON of Little Earnock, writer in Edinburgh, who, about 1687, married Agnes, daughter of Andrew Anderson, King's printer, and had issue :

1. *William*, his heir.

1. *Agnes*, married to Archibald Campbell of Rachean, and had issue.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Patrick Alexander of Corsclays, and had issue.

VII. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Little Earnock, who, about 1712, married Jean, daughter of John Telfer, bailie of Leith, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, who, in 1740, went with General Keith to Russia, and died in 1750, a captain in the Russian service, unmarried.

2. *Quintin*, tanner in Hamilton, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Hutton, writer in Hamilton, and had issue, one son, Thomas, who died unmarried.

3. *William*, bred an upholsterer in Edinburgh.

1. *Agnes*, married to John Bryson of Hartfield in Renfrewshire, and Neils-

LITTLE
EARNOCK.

LITTLE
EARNOCK.

land and Sheriffaulds in Lanarkshire, and had issue.

VIII. WILLIAM HAMILTON, the third son, acquired the lands of Bothwell Park. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Mr Hill of Musselburgh, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, and other children who died young.

He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Mr Story of Hamilton, by whom he had issue :

1. *Robert*, who died young.

1. *Anne*, who was left by her father the property of Bothwell Park. She married Alexander Gray, Esq. his Majesty's attorney-general for Canada, to whom she had issue : 1. *Anne*, married to Thomas Edington, Esq. of the Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow, and has issue. 2. *Margaret*. 3. *Isabella*, married to Gilbert Gardner, M.D. in the East India Company's service, and has issue.

IX. JAMES HAMILTON, who married Beatrice, daughter of Mr Wood of Ednam, by whom he had issue :

1. *Robert-William*.

1. *Margaret*, married to Alexander Forbes Irvine of Schivas, and younger of Drum.

X. ROBERT-WILLIAM HAMILTON, merchant in Leith, the representative of the Hamiltons of Little Earnock, married Janet, daughter of William Hunter of Glenormiston.

ARMS.—“ James Hamilton of Little Earnock, lawfully descended of a younger son of the family of Bruntwood, bears, *gules*, a mollet, *argent*, betwixt three cinquefoils, *ermine*, a chief embattled of the second.

“ CREST.—a boar's head, erased, *proper*.

MOTTO.—“ *Non Metuo*.”

The patent granting these arms is dated 21st February 1687, and signed “ Alexander Areskine, Lyon.”

LITTLE PRESTON, vide *FALA*.

Machlinghoill,

PARISH OF KILBRYDE.

Baillie's MS.
Gen. Hist. penes
me.

I. ALLAN HAMILTON, the fourth son of James Hamilton of Torrance, was the first of this family. The next, who appears to have been his son, was,

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxxix. No. 254.

II. ROBERT HAMILTON of Machlinghoill, who had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Machlinghoill, dated 2d August 1593. He had issue :

1. *Claud*, his heir.

Inq. de Tutela,
399. 400. 401.

2. *Robert*, merchant-burgess of Dundee, whose son, John, succeeded his uncle, Claud.

III. CLAUD HAMILTON of Machling-

Inq. Ret. Lan.
70.

hoill, who was served heir to his father in the forty-shilling land of Machlinghoill, of date 24th January 1607.

He was a member of the household, or attendant upon the second Marquis of Hamilton, as appears from an agree-

Com. Rec. Glas.

ment of this tenor : " Att Hamilton, ye 2d April 1623 : It is agreed between Claud Hamilton of Machlinghoill, on ye ane pairt, and James Hamilton of Sheills, in Kilbryde, on ye vther pairt ; forasmeikle as the said Claud is shortlie to depart furthe of the realme of Scotland to the kingdom of Inglande, to attend vpon the Marques of Hamilton, he

ordains the said James to tak care of his property, guidis and gear, during his absence," &c. MACHLINGHOILL.

He married Catherine, daughter of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, (who afterwards married Mr Dickson a clergyman,) by whom he had no issue ; and dying in July 1635, as appears from his registered testament, he was succeeded by his nephew,

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Machlinghoill, who married Jean Hamilton ; by whom he had issue :

1. *Robert*, his heir.

2. *John*, who died young.

1. *Anna*, who succeeded her brother Robert in the property.

V. ROBERT HAMILTON of Machling-

hoill, who was served heir of John, his father, on the 16th November 1646. Inq. Ret. Gen.
3203. Dying without issue he was succeeded by his sister,

V. ANNA HAMILTON of Machlinghoill. She was retoured heir to her grandfather, Robert, in property near Dundee, of date 2d March 1653, and to Claud of Machlinghoill, her "*guid-*" Ibid. Forfar,
318, 807.
Lan. 245.

MACHLING-
HOILL. *schir's brother,"* in the forty shilling
lands of Machlinghoill, and the third
Inq. Ret. Lan. part of the lands of Leckprevick, in the
245. barony of Kilbryde, of the same date.

She was married to Robert Acheson
of Sydserff.

Merritoun,

PARISH OF HAMILTON.

MERRITOUN.

I. CAPTAIN ARTHUR HAMILTON is the first we find of this family. He was strongly attached to the house of Hamilton, and, being a commander of some note, he was engaged in all the enterprises and warfare of the period, under Lord John and Lord Claud Hamilton.

Craw. Mem.
144.

He defended the castle of Cadyow, in 1570, against the English troops under Sir William Drury; and, when forced to surrender, obtained honourable conditions for himself and garrison; which were afterwards shamefully broken. He was banished, and his possessions confiscated, but they were afterwards restored by the treaty of Perth, 1572.

Ibid. 313.

He commanded again in the Castle of Cadyow, in 1579, when the Regent Morton sent a body of troops to seize

Lord John and Lord Claud Hamilton; and being forced, by superior numbers, after two days' determined resistance, to yield, he was, along with the garrison, marched prisoners to Stirling, where the Regent, to gratify his hatred of the Hamiltons, caused him to be publicly executed.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Merritoun, who was most probably the son of Arthur. His name appears in the commissary records of Glasgow, in 1595 and 1596, where it is also stated that he had issue.

From the same authority it appears there was an Archibald Hamilton of Merritoun in 1610, and a Robert Hamilton of Merritoun in 1630.

Milburne,

PARISH OF DALSERF.

MILBURNE.

I. THERE was an old family of Hamiltons settled at Milburne,* of whom the first that we have been able to discover any notices, was Matthew Hamilton of Milburne, who was the intimate friend and confidant of the Duke of Chatelherault, and has been blamed, by John Knox, as being a rank and incorrigible papist.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxx. No. 459.

He had a charter, under the great seal, "*Matheo Hamilton de Milburne, terrarum de Houstoun in vic. de Linlithgow*," dated in 1549. He had another charter, "*Matheo Hamilton de Milburne, et Agnetæ Levingstone, sponsæ suæ, et Henrico Hamilton, suo filio et hæredi apparenti, terrarum de Houstoun in vic. de Linlithgow*," dated 30th November 1553.

By the said Agnes Livingstone he had issue, *Henry*, his heir apparent, who died before his father; and Matthew of Milburne was succeeded by his brother,

Ibid. Lib. xxv.
No. 417.

II. ROBERT HAMILTON of Milburne, who had a charter, under the great seal, "*Roberto Hamilton, fratri quondam Mathei Hamilton de Milburne, terrarum de Livingstone, in vic. de Linlithgow*," dated 6th June 1569. He was succeeded by,

III. ROBERT HAMILTON of Milburne, who, on the 20th May 1581, was re-toured heir to Robert, his father, in a tenement of land in the town of Hamilton, and seven acres of land annexed to the same.

He was on the inquest of retour of James Hamilton of Stanehouse, of date 29th May 1602. He had issue:

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *James*, a Captain in the Army, who served with Middleton and Glencairn in the civil wars.

IV. ROBERT HAMILTON of Milburne, who, on the 22d October 1646, was served heir in general of his father, Robert Hamilton of Milburne.

He married Isabella Hamilton, by whom he had issue:

1. *Robert*, his heir, and several other children, who, at the time of his decease, in 1654, were under age.

V. ROBERT HAMILTON of Milburne, who was served in general to his father Robert, of date 12th February 1659. He was again retoured heir to his father in the lands and barony of Stanehouse, dated 5th January 1666.

I have been unable to trace this family further.

* Said, by Baillie, to be descended from Thomas Hamilton of Darngaber, son of Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow; by Crawford, from Robert, son of John of Whistleberry, son of Sir James Hamilton of Cadyow.

Monkland.

MONKLAND. I. ROBERT HAMILTON, the second son of James Hamilton of Dalziel, was the first of this family.

Baronage, 464. Com. Rec. Glas. In 1654, he appears in the testament of the elder Robert Hamilton of Milburne, as his creditor to the amount of 3000 merks.

Wodrow, ii. 306. In June 1679, having, whilst the covenanters were encamped on Schawheadmuir, (previously to the battle of Bothwellbridge,) gone to the camp, which was not far from his dwelling-house, to seek his son, a boy of seven years of age, who had wandered thither, he was apprehended some time afterwards, as having joined the covenanters; tried by an assize, on the 30th July, and condemned to death, to suffer on the 10th August thereafter, but was reprieved. He was as hardly dealt with as any in the west country at this time, though nothing was proved against him but necessary converse with the covenanters while looking after his son.

Ibid. 526. His property was confiscated, which

was ratified in the Parliament in May 1685. He lost eight years' rent of his estate, amounting to 16,000*l.* Scots, and, by persecution and oppression, was brought so low that his son was constrained, after the Revolution, to sell half of the estate.

II. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Monkland, who was retoured heir, 24th June 1692, to his father, Robert, in the lands and barony of Monkland, comprehending the lands of Peddersburne, Broomiesyd, the Mill of Peddersburne, &c. Inq. Ret. Lan. 404.

He left a son, Andrew, and a daughter, Mary; and, after living to a great age, died about the year 1750.

III. ANDREW HAMILTON of Monkland, who, in 1745, obtained a disposition, from William, his father, of some lands in Lanarkshire. Sher. Rec. Ham.

Hamilton of Barrachney in Lanarkshire is now, I believe, the male representative of this family.

MONKTOUNMAINS, vide BOTHWELLHAUGH.

Mount-Hamilton,

IN IRELAND.

MOUNT-HAMILTON.

Lodge's Irish
Peerage, i. 182.

I. SIR ROBERT HAMILTON of Mount-Hamilton, in the co. of Armagh, Knt., second son of George Hamilton of Cairnes, descended from the House of Preston, married Sarah, only daughter of Sir Hans Hamilton of Monella and Hamilton's-Bawn, by whom he had issue an only son :

1. Sir *Hans*, his successor.

Sir Robert was appointed, 21st March 1681, *Custos Rotulorum* of the co. of Armagh; created a Baronet, 19th February 1682; and died in 1703, being succeeded by his son,

Ibid.

II. SIR HANS HAMILTON of Mount-Hamilton, Bart., who was born in 1676. He married Jane, eldest daughter of

Clotworthy, second Viscount Massarene, and dying in 1729, or 1730, was succeeded by Anne, his daughter and heiress, who married James Campbell, of London, Esq., who assumed the name of Hamilton, and died in that city, 7th July 1749, aged 80.

ARMS.—Sir Robert Hamilton, of Mount-Hamilton, in Ireland, second lawful son of George Hamilton of Cairnes, who was descended of the house of Preston, bears, *gules*, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, within a bordure, parted per pale, *argent* and *Or*.

CREST.—Within an adder, disposed in circle, a cock in a guarding posture, all *proper*.

MOTTO.—“*Adest Prudenti Animus.*”

Neilsland,

PARISH OF HAMILTON.

NEILSLAND.
MS. Gen. Hist.
penes Hamilton
of Barnes.

I. JOHN HAMILTON, Preceptor of St Leonard's, the fifth son of James Hamilton of Raploch, and brother to Gawin Hamilton, Commendator of Kilwinning, was the first of this family.

He had a charter, under the great Mag. Sig. Lib. seal, “*Joanni Hamilton de Neilsland, terrarum de Scheilzairdis et Schakilhill,*” dated 6th October 1549; and another, “*Joanni Hamilton de Neilsland, et*”
Ibid. Lib. xxx. No. 563.

NEILSLAND. *Elizabethæ Hamilton, ejus sponsæ, territorum de Birdisfield, Bellsfield, et Syde,*"

Baronage, 466. dated 20th May 1550.

He married, about 1530, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Patrick Hamilton of Udstoun, by whom he had issue:

1. *John*, who, in right of his mother, succeeded to Udstoun.

2. *James*, who succeeded to the Neilsland estate.

1. Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to James Dundas of Newliston.

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Neilsland, who had a charter, under the great seal, " *Jacobo Hamilton, filio et hæredi appa-
renti Johannis Hamilton de Neilsland,
terrarum de Ovir Snar et Glenkip in vic.
de Lanark,*" dated 18th February 1552.

Craw. Mem.
256.

He was at the battle of Langsyde, for which he was forfeited, but, having been included in the treaty of Perth, 1572, his estate was restored to him.

Sher. Rec. Ham. He had a charter of lands from Sir James Sandilands of Calder, Lord St John, dated 21st September 1560. He had issue:

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *John*.

Ibid. III. JAMES HAMILTON of Neilsland. In 1595, he disposed, to his son John, the lands of Ernockmuir and others. Ibid. In 1603 he had a charter, from James, Lord Torfichen, confirming the one before granted to his father.

By his wife, Barbara, he had issue:

1. *John*, his heir.

Com. Rec. Glas. 2. *Gawin*, who, February 9th 1595, purchased, from John Hamilton of

Woodhall, " *ane hogheid of herring, and foure aivers, for which ye said Gawin engages to the said John to pay him the sowme of 33l. 6s. 8d. Scottis.*"

1. *Margaret*, married to John Ha-
milton of Gilkerscleugh. MS.

James of Neilsland died before 1608, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Neilsland, Sher. Rec. Ham. who, in 1625, had a charter from Lord Torfichen, confirming the one previously granted to his father and grandfather.

He married, before July 1594, *Isabella*, daughter of John Hamilton of Broomhill, by whom he had issue:

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *John*.

3. *William*.

He died in December 1653, and was succeeded by his son,

V. JAMES HAMILTON of Neilsland, Scots Acts of
Parl. who, in 1647, was appointed one of the committee of war for the co. of Lanark. In 1662 he was fined, by the Earl of Middleton, for non-conformity and refusing the test, in the sum of 1000l. Scots.

By his first wife he had issue:

Com. Rec. Glas.

1. *Patrick*, his heir.

By his second wife, Jean Hamilton, he had issue:

2. *Robert*.

1. *Jean*.

2. *Margaret*, married to John Ha-
milton of Blanterferme. Sher. Rec. Ham.

He died in 1665, and was succeeded by his son,

Wodrow's
Church Hist.
i. 417.

VI. PATRICK HAMILTON of Neilsland, who was imprisoned, in 1676, for alleged attendance at conventicles; and being ordered to purge himself by oath, he refused. He was fined in 300*l.* Scots, and, after three months' confinement, liberated.

In 1683 he was served heir to his grandfather in certain tenements in the town of Hamilton.

He married Liliass, daughter of Gawin Hamilton of Raploch, by whom he had issue only one daughter.

VII. GRIZEL HAMILTON of Neilsland, who married Mr Walter Gilchrist, merchant in Edinburgh, by whom she had issue, Captain James Gilchrist of Annsfield, a brave and gallant officer of the Royal Navy, who left issue, two daughters, co-heiresses: 1. *Grizel*, married to Mr Boyes of Wellhall, and had

issue. 2. *Anne*, married, 17th October 1774, to Archibald, ninth Earl of Dundonald, and was mother of the present Lord Cochrane; and other sons.

In 1723, Grizel Hamilton, as sole proprietrix of Neilsland, &c. sold these lands to Mrs Margaret Bryson, relict of Mr John Muir, minister of Kilbryde, in liferent to her, and in succession to her nephew, John Bryson, son of Mr John Bryson, commissary of Hamilton and Campsie, from whom is descended James Bryson, Esq. of Sheriffaulds, and surgeon in Hamilton.

ARMS of Neilsland were, — *Gules*, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, within a bordure quartered, first and fourth ingrailed, *argent*, second and third invreched, *azure*.

CREST.—An oak tree growing out of a torse, and fructuated, *proper*.

MOTTO.—“*Obsequio, non viribus.*”

Northpark,

CO. OF LANARK.

Inq. Ret. Aberdeen, 218.

I. DAVID HAMILTON, burgess of Edinburgh, proprietor of the barony of Elrick, second son of James Hamilton of Westport, was the first of this family.

Com. Rec. Glas.

He married Marion Home, by whom he had issue:

Inq. de Tutela, 318. 319. 320. 404. 405.

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *John*, who succeeded his brother.

1. *Janet*.

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Elrick, who was retoured heir to David, his father, in the barony of Elrick, of date 1st September 1630. He was also a burgess of Linlithgow.

Dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

II. JOHN HAMILTON, who was served

NORTH PARK heir,—“ [Joannes Hamyltoun, filius
Inq. Ret. Gen. quondam Davidis Hamyltoun filij Jacobi
1892.

X Hamyltoun de Wastport, hæres Jacobi
Hamyltoun, burgensis de Linlithgow,
fratris.”

The next of this family, probably his son, was,

III. JOHN HAMILTON, minister of Carmichael, who married a daughter of Ferguson of Caitlock in Galloway, by whom he had issue.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON, minister of the College church of Glasgow. He married Margaret, daughter of William Ballantine of Castlehill, Ayrshire, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.

1. *Agnes*, married to ——— War-
drop, Esq.

2. *Grizel*, died unmarried.

V. JOHN HAMILTON, minister of the High Church of Glasgow, who married Mary, daughter of John Bogle of Hamilton-Farm, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, merchant and provost of Glasgow.

2. *George*, merchant in Glasgow, who married Margaret, daughter of George Bogle, Esq., Glasgow, and died leaving one son, John-George Hamilton, merchant in Glasgow, who married Christina, daughter of Henry Monteith, Esq. M.P., and some time Provost of Glasgow.

3. *Patrick*, } died unmarried.
4. *William*, }

1. *Janet*,
2. *Margaret*, } died young.
3. *Mary*, }

VI. JOHN HAMILTON, present of Northpark, and merchant in Glasgow. He has been thrice provost of that city.

He married Helen, daughter of Archibald Bogle, Esq. Glasgow, by whom he has issue :

1. *John*, who died in Jamaica.

2. *Archibald*, his heir, merchant in Glasgow, who married Margaret, daughter of William Bogle, Esq. Glasgow, and has issue.

3. *George-William*, merchant in Jamaica.

4. *Robert*, also a merchant in Jamaica.

5. *William*, merchant and one of the magistrates of Glasgow.

6. *Cathcart*, }
7. *Hugh*, } died young.
8. *Andrew*, }

1. *Janet*, also died young.

2. *Janet-Miller*, who married Colin Campbell, Esq., merchant in Glasgow, and has issue.

3. *Mary*, }
4. *Helen*, } unmarried.

John Hamilton of Northpark is now the male representative of the old Hamiltons of Westport.

ARMS.—*Gules*, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, within a bordure, *argent*, charged with eight martlets of the first.

CREST.—Two branches of oak placed saltierways.

MOTTO.—“ *Addunt Robur Stirpi.*”

Olivestob,

CO. OF HADDINGTON.

Nish. Her. ii.
Ap. 38.

I. JOHN HAMILTON of Muirhouse, or Murrays, physician in Edinburgh, son of William Hamilton of Bardanock, a second son of Hamilton of Boreland in Ayrshire, was the first of this family.

He married Anne, daughter of James Elphinston, of Innerdovot in Fife, cup-bearer to King James the Sixth, and third son of Alexander, second Lord Elphinston, by whom he had issue :

1. *John Hamilton* of Muirhouse, who had a charter, under the great seal, "to John Hamilton, son of John Hamilton, physician in Edinburgh, of the barony of Muirhouse in the co. of Edinburgh," dated first June 1644.

He died without issue, having sold the Estate of Olivestob to his younger brother Thomas.

2. *Hary*, mentioned in the Dictionary of Decisions, vol. xxiii. p. 9655, supposed to be the ancestor of Count Hamilton in Sweden.

3. *Thomas*, who acquired the estate of Olivestob.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to James Hamilton of Bangour, and had issue.

OLIVESTOB.

II. THOMAS HAMILTON of Olivestob* who served with reputation in the Swedish army. On his return to Scotland, about the year 1670, he became a merchant in Edinburgh, and was elected one of the magistrates of that city. He is mentioned with applause by Lord Kaimes, in his Law Tracts, and by Fountainhall, in his Decisions, for bringing the other magistrates to account for their intromissions with the "*Guid Town's*" revenue. At the Revolution, in 1688, he was appointed, by the Committee of Estates, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Edinburgh Regiment, raised at that memorable period.

He married Grizel, daughter of James Hamilton of Westport, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Otho*, who was Major of the 40th Regiment of Foot, and many years Governor of Placentia in Newfoundland. He served with distinction in Queen Anne's wars, and died, at an advanced age, in 1765. He married in America, and left issue, two sons and a daughter :

Nish. Her. ii.
App. 38.

* Originally called *Holystop*, i. e. the place where the Host stopt in the way of the procession from Preston to Newbottle, an abbey of the Cistercian order.—*Stat. Acct. of the Parish*.

OLIVESTOB.

1. *John*, who succeeded his father in the Majority, and who married in Ireland, and left a family, who are now living in Cumberland. He was Colonel of the 40th Regiment when he died. 2. *Otho*, Captain of a company in the 40th Regiment, but who afterwards became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 59th Regiment. He married in Ireland, and left one son, Ralph, Colonel in the Army, a gallant officer, who wrote the History of the Campaigns of 1793 and 1794; and a daughter, unmarried. 1. Daughter, married to General Dawson of the Engineers.

3. *Andrew*, a brave officer, who died in Ireland, in 1738, and left no family.

4. *Alexander*, who perished in the Darien expedition.

1. *Martha*, who died unmarried.

2. *Helen*, married to her cousin, Sir Walter Sandilands Hamilton of Westport, and had issue.

3. *Anne*, married to Mr Urquhart of Cromarty.

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Olivestob. Entering the army early, he was wounded at the siege of Namur, where King William commanded in person. After the peace of 1697 he studied the civil law at Leyden, and was admitted an advocate, in 1703. He was appointed sheriff of the co. of Haddington, by Queen Anne, which office he held until the year 1715.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lxxxviii. No. 15.

He had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Over Olivestob, dated 12th February 1717.

He sold Olivestob to Colonel Gardner, who was afterwards killed near the mansion-house, at the battle of Prestonpans, in 1745; after whose death it was purchased by Andrew MacDowal, Esq., advocate, who, on being raised to the bench, out of delicacy to his friend, Mr Hamilton, took the title of Lord Bankton.

He died, at an advanced age, in 1757, having married Miss Chiesly, by whom he had issue:

1. *Thomas*, his heir.

1. Daughter, married to William Wemyss, Esq., W.S., to whom she had issue: 1. *John*, Captain in the 59th Regiment. 2. *William-Sinclair*, Captain in the 48th Regiment. 3. *Francis*, Captain in the Royal Navy; and, 4. *Otho-Herman*, admitted an advocate in 1785.

IV. THOMAS HAMILTON, who went out, as Lieutenant of Marines, on board the *Wager* man-of-war, in Lord Anson's expedition to the South Sea, and was wrecked, along with Captain Cheap and others. They returned to London, in 1746, after enduring almost incredible hardships, and having been given up for lost by their friends. He afterwards entered into the army, and was Major of the Royal Irish Dragoons.

He married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Alexander Urquhart of Newhall, and sister of Grizel, Countess of Carnwath, by whom he had issue, five sons and two daughters. The sons were all in the army, and died without succession. One daughter died un-

Peer Hamilton
married; the other married Major Gib-
son of Edinburgh, and left issue, two
daughters. * *Peer Hamilton & Sarah*

ARMS.—Gules, three cinquefoils, ar-

*Maria Gibson in his marriage imported
the arms of Olveston with his own*

gent, within a bordure, embattled, OLIVESTON.
Or.

CREST.—An antelope's head couped,
argent, gorged and attired, gules.

MOTTO.—“*In via virtuti pervia.*”

ORBISTOUN, vide DALZIEL.

Earl of Orkney.

Wood's Peer-
age, ii. 342.

I. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, fifth
son of William and Anne, Duke and
Duchess of Hamilton, was bred in the
military line under his uncle, the Earl
of Dunbarton. He had the rank of
Colonel in the Army, in 1690; the com-
mand of the 7th Regiment of Foot, in
1692; and promoted to the Colonelcy of
the Royal Scots the same year.

He distinguished himself at the battles
of the Boyne, Aghrim, Steinkirk, Lan-
den, Oudenarde, Ramillies, and Mons;
and at the sieges of Athlone, Limerick,
and Namur. At the attack of the latter
he was made a Brigadier-General by
King William, and gradually rose to the
rank of Field-Marshal of the Forces.

He was created a Peer, by the titles of
Earl of Orkney, Viscount of Kirkwall,
and Baron Dechmont, by patent, dated
at Kensington, 3d January 1696, to him
and the heirs-male of his body; which
failing, to the heirs whatsoever of his
body. He was constituted Governor of
Virginia, in 1714; was chosen one of
the sixteen Peers of Scotland in 1708,
and rechosen at every general election
from 1710 to 1734.

EARL OF
ORKNEY.

He died at London, in 1737, in his
71st year, being then Field-Marshal of
the Forces, Governor of the Province
of Virginia, and of the Castle of Edin-
burgh, Colonel of the Royal Scots,
Knight of the Thistle, and Lord Lieu-

see supra p. 329

* A branch of this military family settled in Sweden, about the beginning of last century, of
which Count Hamilton in Scania, Governor of that Province in 1790, was the representative.

The present Count Hamilton, in Scania, who was lately in this country, has a son, Secretary of
Legation to the Swedish embassy at the court of the Netherlands.

Sarah d. 1857 unmarried + *Philip S. Hamilton Esq. (d. 1859) son of James
Starkie Esq. of Freuchen Holm formerly one of
the Judges of the Supreme Court of Sweden. Has
see Bundle for Anna
+ Walford's Families* *son, James Gibson, Advocate Scottish Bar b. 1839
William, Capt. 15th Regt. b. 1839.*

EARL OF
ORKNEY.

tenant of Lanarkshire. He was buried at Taplow, near his fine seat at Cliefden, a seat adorned with tapestry representing the victories of Marlborough, in which he had so great a share, that was unfortunately reduced to ashes by an accidental fire in May 1795.

His Lordship married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, Knight-Marischal of England, sister of the first Earl of Jersey, by whom he had issue :

1. Lady *Anne*, Countess of Orkney.
2. Lady *Frances*, married to Thomas, Earl of Scarborough, and had issue.
3. Lady *Harriet*, married to George, Earl of Orrery, afterwards Earl of Cork, and had issue.

Wood's Peer-
age, ii. 343.

II. LADY ANNE HAMILTON, Countess of Orkney, the eldest daughter, succeeded her father in 1737, and died in 1756. She married, in 1720, her cousin-german, William, fourth Earl of Inchiquin, and by him, who survived her till 1777, had issue :

1. *William*, Lord O'Brien, died young.
2. *George*, Lord O'Brien, died young.
3. *Augustus*, Lord O'Brien, died young.

4. *Murrough*, Viscount of Kirkwall and Lord O'Brien, who, by the will of the Earl of Thomond, was made heir to the greatest part of his estate, but was unfortunately snatched away by the small-pox, 20th September 1741, and was buried in the church of Taplow, with his three brothers, and the Earl and Countess of Orkney.

1. Lady *Mary*, Countess of Orkney.

2. Lady *Anne*, born 11th June 1721, died in 1808, unmarried, in her 87th year.

3. Lady *Frances*, born 2d December 1728, died 21st August 1740.

4. Lady *Elizabeth*, born 8th November 1729, died 15th December 1741.

III. LADY MARY O'BRIEN, Countess of Orkney, succeeded her mother in 1756. She married, March 1753, her cousin-german, Murrough, fifth Earl of Inchiquin, a privy councillor, Knight of St Patrick, created Marquis of Thomond in Ireland, in 1801, and Baron Thomond of Taplow, a British title, 15th September 1801.

The Countess of Orkney died, 10th March 1791, and the Marquis of Thomond was killed by his horse falling with him in Grosvenor Square, London, 10th February 1808, in his 85th year; and he was buried at Taplow, on the 19th of that month, leaving one surviving daughter.

IV. LADY MARY O'BRIEN, Countess of Orkney, who was born in 1755, and succeeded her mother in 1791. She married, 21st December 1777, the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, M.P., brother of the first Marquis of Lansdowne, and by him, who died in November 1793, had one son,

V. THOMAS, Viscount of Kirkwall, born 9th October 1778, elected M.P. for Heytesbury, in Wiltshire, at the general election 1802, and married, at Abergele, 11th August 1802, to the

Ibid.

Hon. Anne Maria De Blacquiere, born 17th November 1780, eldest daughter of John, first Lord De Blacquiere, K.B.

Thomas, Viscount Kirkwall, died 23d November 1820, leaving issue by his Lady :

1. *Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice*, Viscount Kirkwall, born 8th August 1803.

2. *William-Edward*, born 22d March 1805.

TITLES.—Lady Mary O'Brien, Countess of Orkney, Viscountess Kirkwall, and Baroness of Dechmont.

CREATIONS.—Earl of Orkney, Viscount of Kirkwall, and Baron of Dechmont, in the co. of Linlithgow, by patent, dated at Kensington, 3d January 1696, to the first Earl *et hæredes masculos de ejus corpore; quibus deficientibus, hæredes de ejus corpore quoscunque.*

ARMS.—Quarterly, first *azure*, a ship

at anchor, within a double tressure, charged with fleur-de-lis, *Or*, for Orkney; second and third, quarterly, first and fourth, three cinquefoils, pierced, *ermine*, for Hamilton; second and third *argent*, a ship with its sails furled up, *sablè*, for Arran; fourth, *argent*, a man's heart, *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown, *Or*, on a chief, *azure*, three stars of the first, for Douglas.

CREST.—In a ducal coronet, *Or*, an oak fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem, by a frame saw, *proper*, the frame, *Or*.

SUPPORTERS.—Dexter, an antelope, *argent*, his horns, ducal collars, chains and hoofs, *Or*; sinister, a stag, *proper*, attired, collared, chained and hoofed, as the dexter.

MOTTO.—“*Through.*”

Chief seat, Cliefden, on the banks of the Thames, in the co. of Buckingham.

EARL OF
ORKNEY.

Parkhead,

PARISH OF BOTHWELL.

I. ARTHUR HAMILTON, the fourth son of Gawin Hamilton, the third of the house of Orbistoun, was the first of this family; he was succeeded by his son,

Regent Morton, returned, with the PARKHEAD. banished lords, in 1585.

By his wife, Jean, a daughter of James Polward of Coistoun, he had issue,

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Parkhead, who, after having been banished by the

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Parkhead, who was on an inquest, or retour of

Debrett's Peerage.

Wishaw MS.

Com. Rec. Glas.

Sher. Rec. Ham.

PARKHEAD. service, at Hamilton, in 1630, and again in 1635.

Sher. Rec.
Ham.

IV. CLAUD HAMILTON of Parkhead, who, in 1656, was elected a curator to young Robert Hamilton of Milburn.

Com. Rec. Glas.

In the recorded testament of Sir James Hamilton of Brumehill, of date 4th March 1663, he appears as one of his creditors.

Wodrow, ii.
320.

V. JAMES HAMILTON of Parkhead,

who, during the reigns of Charles the Second and James the Second, was greatly persecuted on account of his religious opinions. In 1681 he was tried and found guilty, for having been at the meeting at Schawheadmuir, where the Covenanters assembled previous to the battle of Bothwellbridge; and, on the 5th May 1684, being a fugitive, he was outlawed, and his estates forfeited. But, at the Revolution, on his return, they were restored.

Wodrow, App.
220.

Peddersburn,

PARISH OF LANARK.

PEDDERS-
BURN.

Privy Seal, vol.
27. f. 52.

I. JOHN HAMILTON of Peddersburn, descended of the House of Torrance, had a precept and charter, from the Abbot and Monks of Newbottle, confirmed by Queen Mary, of the lands of Peddersburn, with the pertinents, dated 6th April 1554.* He appears to have had issue:

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Robert*, who, on the 29th January 1589, obtained a decret against Robert Dalziel.

Com. Rec.
Glas

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Peddersburn. On the 19th August 1594, "*Johannes Hamilton de Peddersburn, et ejus soror,*

Ibid.

* Preceptum Cartæ Confirmationis super Carta feudifirmi in eadem contenta, facta per Venerabilem in Christo Patrem, Jacobum, Abbatem de Monasterio de Newbottle et Conventuum ejusdem; Johanni Hamilton de Pettisburne, hæredibus suis et assignatis quibuscunque, de totis et integris terris prefati Abbatis et Conventus, terris de Pettisburne, cum pertinentibus, jacen. in dominio de Newbottle, infra baroniam de Monkland, et Vicecomitatum de Lanerk, inter terras de Brownsyde ex orientali, aquam de Calder ex australi, terras de Faskin ex occidentali, et terras de Garthe, terras de Airdry et partem terrarum de Ryzairds, ex boreali. Tenend, &c. de prefato Jacobo, Abbate de Newbottle et conventu ejusdem, et eorum successoribus, prout in prefata carta de super confecta latius continetur. Apud Striviling, sexto die mensis Aprilis anno Dni. millesimo quinquagesimo quinquagesimo quarto et regni nostri duodecimo.—*Privy Seal, vol. xxvii. fol. 52.*

sponsa Gulielmi Crichtoune de Drumcorse," are mentioned in a deed.

He died before 1611, and was succeeded by his son,

He died in January 1617, having, it appears, previously sold the property. PEDDERS-
BURN.
Com. Rec. Glas.

IV. THOMAS HAMILTON was retoured heir in general, 15th March 1617, to his father, Thomas Hamilton, formerly of Peddersburn in Monkland. Inq. Ret. Gen.
685.

The property of Peddersburn afterwards fell into the possession of the Hamiltons of Gilkerscleugh.

Com. Rec. Glas. . III. THOMAS HAMILTON of Peddersburn, who, by his wife, Christian, had issue :

1. *Thomas*, his heir.
2. *Robert*.

Peill-Thorntoun,

CO. OF LANARK.

I. JAMES HAMILTON, the second son of Robert Hamilton of Torrance, had a charter to himself and Christian Stewart, his spouse, of the lands of Meikle Calderwood, dated 2d June 1536.

Com. Rec. Glas. He was, along with Robert Hamilton of Newhouse, tacksman of the parsonage and vicarage of Kilbryde ; for, on the 12th February 1587, they summoned a number of the tenants of Kilbryde for the teinds.

Reg. Mag. Sig. xxxiv. 343. He had another charter, "to Master James Hamilton of Peill, and Elizabeth Crawford, his spouse, of the church lands of Carmunnock, called Catgill," dated 18th February 1575.

Com. Rec. Glas. He had a son, Andrew, who married Agnes Crawford, daughter of Patrick Crawford of Carlisburne, by whom he

had issue, a daughter, Margaret, of whom afterwards, and a daughter, Beatrix, married, about 1600, to Robert Hamilton of Torrance. PEILL-THORN-
TOUN.

Andrew predeceased his father ; for we find the latter, along with Patrick Crawford of Carlisburne, was appointed, in July 1590, executor to his son, "umquhile Andro Hamilton, zounger of Peill."

The widow of Andrew afterwards married James Hamilton of Kirktonholme, as appears from the following contract of marriage :—" *Att ye kirk of Kilbryde, ye 10th Sept. 1591,—It is finally agreit betwixt James Hamilton of Kirktonholme, on ye ane part, and Agnes Crawford, relict of umquhile Andro Hamilton, zounger of Peill, on the uther* Ibid.

PEILL-THORN-*pairt, and Mr James Hamilton of Peill,*
TOUN.

for himself, and takand ye burden on him for Margaret and Beatrix, his oyes, lauchful dochters to the said umquhile Andro, and appairand aires to him, &c. Ye said James and Agnes agrees to compleit ye band of matrimonie," &c.

James Hamilton of Peill died about 1600, and was succeeded by his granddaughter,

pears by her last will and testament, dated "atte ye place of Peill, 3d December 1608," wherein she appoints "James Hamilton, hir husband, and James Crawford, in Hagtonhill, tutors-executors to James, Agnes, and Andrew, hir bairnes." She died in December 1609. Her daughter Agnes married, Com. Rec. Glas. in August 1630, George Reid, fiar of Daldilling.

James Hamilton married, secondly, Privy Seal Rec. 25. Isabella Ross. They had a charter of the lands of Nether Philipshill, dated 19th December 1620.

On the 2d September 1639, James Com. Rec. Glas. Hamilton of Peill was witness to a bond of "John Hamilton of Briganes to George Hutcheson of Lambhill for thrie hunder merks."

I have been unable to trace this family further.

Inq. Rct. Lan. 30.

MARGARET HAMILTON of Peill, who was retoured heir, 2d March 1602, to her grandfather in the two merk land of the vicarage of Carmunnock, called Catgill, in the barony of Carmunnock. She was also retoured heir, 16th March 1602, to Andrew, her father, in the five merk land, of old extent, of Peill-Thorn-toun, in the parish of Kilbryde.

Ibid. 31.

Com. Rec. Glas. She married James Hamilton, as ap-

Pencaitland,

CO. OF HADDINGTON.

PENCAIT-
LAND.

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 203.

I. JAMES HAMILTON, Lord Pencaitland, second son of Robert Hamilton of Barncluith, Lord Pressmanan, was the first of this family. His elder brother, John, by marrying the grand-daughter of the first Lord Belhaven, acquired, in terms of the patent, the estates and honours, and became the second Lord Belhaven.

He had a charter, under the great Mag. Sig. Lib. seal, of the lands and barony of Pencaitland, of date 3d July 1696. lxxvi. No. 44.

He became a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet in 1683, and was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Pencaitland, in 1712. He was

also a Lord of Justiciary, and died in 1724.

He married Catherine, daughter of Denholm of Westshiels, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Alexander Hamilton* of Dechmont in the co. of Linlithgow, who succeeded his brother.

1. *Marion*, married, 4th December 1709, to James Graham of Airth, one of the Judges of the Admiralty in Scotland, and had issue.

2. *Rachel*, married to Sir William Weir, Bart. of Blackwood in Lanarkshire, and had issue, one daughter, Catherine, heiress of Blackwood, born 1st December 1716, married, 26th July 1733, to the Hon. Charles Hope of Craigiehall, second son of Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, and had issue.

3. *Agnes*, born 12th November 1697.

4. *Anne*, born 3d November 1698, married, 16th April 1717, to Sir Archibald Grant of Monimusk, Bart., and had issue.

5. *Margaret*, married to Sir Alexander Gibson of Pentland, Bart. and had issue.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Pencaitland, who married Margaret Menzies, heiress of Saltcoats, in the co. of Haddington; and by her, who afterwards married the Hon. William Carmichael of Skirling, second son of the first Earl of Hyndford, had issue a son, *James*, born 25th June 1710, who died young.

John Hamilton, of Pencaitland, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

II. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Dechmont and Pencaitland, who married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmerton, Bart., and had issue one daughter,

PENCAIT-
LAND.

III. MARY HAMILTON of Pencaitland, &c., who, on the death of James, fifth Lord Belhaven, in 1777, succeeded to the estates of Beil, Pressmannan, and Barncluith.

She married at Edinburgh, 2d February 1747, William Nisbet, Esq. of Dirleton in the co. of Haddington, who died in 1783, and by whom she had issue :

1. *William Hamilton Nisbet* of Belhaven and Dirleton, elected M. P. for the co. of Haddington, on a vacancy in 1777,—chosen for East Grinstead at the general election in 1790. He married Mary, daughter of Lord Robert Manners, a general in the army, brother of John, third Duke of Rutland; and had one child, *Mary*, married, 1st, 11th March 1799, to Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; secondly, to Robert Ferguson, younger of Raith, in 1808.

1. *Mary*, now of Pencaitland, &c., born 22d December 1758.

2. *John*, born 22d December 1751.

She died 13th March 1797, and was succeeded by her younger son,

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Pencaitland, &c. elected M. P. for the co. of Haddington, on a vacancy in 1786, and re-chosen at the general election in 1790.

He married, 8th October 1782, Ja-

PENCAIT-
LAND.

net, youngest daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session, by whom he had no issue. He was succeeded by his sister; having died at London, 20th December 1804, just at the completion of his 63d year.

IV. MARY HAMILTON of Pencaitland, &c. She married, first, William Hay, Esq. heir-presumptive of George, Marquis of Tweeddale, who died 23d July 1781; secondly, Walter Campbell,

Esq. of Shawfield and Islay, by whom she had issue:

1. *Mary*, married to Lord Ruthven.
2. *Hamilton*, married to Lord Belhaven.

1. *William*, who died in ——— æt. 25.
ARMS.—*Gules*, a chevron, between three cinquefoils, *ermine*.

CREST.—An arm issuing out of a cloud, holding a pen.

MOTTO.—“*Tam virtute quam labore.*”

Chief seat at Pencaitland in the co. of Haddington.

Pottie,

CO. OF PERTH.

POTTIE.

I. ROBERT HAMILTON of Pottie, third son of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, was the first of this family. He is mentioned in the “*Memorie of the Somervilles.*”

Prot. 13. Robertoun, p. 78.

He married Jane Dalziell, by whom he had issue:

1. *Gavin*, his heir.
2. *James*.

II. GAVIN HAMILTON of Pottie, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Pottie, who

was retoured heir to his brother Gavin in the lands of Pottie, now called Kirkpottie, with the grain and fulling mills, of date 21st February 1646. Inq. Ret. Perth, 549.

He had a charter, under the great seal, “to Mr James Hamilton, feuar of Pottie, of the lands of Pottie,” dated 11th May 1647. Mag. Sig. Lib. lviii. No. 16.

He was succeeded by his son,

III. ROBERT HAMILTON of Pottie, who, in 1670, was served heir to James Pottie, his father, in the lands of Pottie, with the mills. Inq. Ret. Perth, 811.

Preston,

CO. OF HADDINGTON.

THIS branch, the most ancient cadet of the house of Hamilton, was, for several centuries, designated indifferently from its two principal estates, the barony of *Preston** in East Lothian, and the barony of *Fingalton*† in the co. of Renfrew; while the lands of *Ross* or *Ross-aven*,‡ in the shire of Lanark, afforded an occasional title to the heir-apparent of the family.

The total destruction of the title-deeds, and other monuments of its descent, when the castle of Preston was burned by Cromwell, after the battle of Dunbar, has necessarily rendered the history of the earlier generations comparatively meagre; as the loss of private documents can rarely be supplied, for so remote a period, from the scanty and mutilated records we possess of a corresponding antiquity. Some extracts, however, had been made by genealogists from these papers previous to that event; and their testimony, in supplement of the evidence recovered from cotemporary deeds, is sufficient to establish, from its origin, the various representatives of

the family, and even to trace the greater number of its alliances and cadets.

PRESTON.

I. SIR JOHN FITZ-GILBERT DE HAMILTON, of Ross-Aven and Fingalton, the original progenitor of this line, was son of Sir Gilbert, the common ancestor of the house of Hamilton in Scotland; for he is proved to have been a brother of Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert, the proximate founder of the ducal family of Cadyow.

Doctor James Baillie of Carnbroe, who wrote his "*Brief Account of the Family of Hamilton*," during the first half of the 17th century, and consequently prior to the destruction of the Preston charter-chest; who, professing to establish his history on legal documents, uniformly cautions his reader in regard to every statement not warranted by his personal inspection of authentic deeds; and who, in the present instance, possessed every access to information, in consequence of his familiar connexion with the Marquis of Hamilton, and the intimacy subsisting between his own family and that of Preston, founded

Adv. Lib. Jac.
V. 7. 5. p. 358.
Jac. V. 5. 6. p.
162. W. 2. 1.
et alibi.

Glasg. Burg.
Books, 1627.

B. Robertson's
Protoc. ff. 162.
164, 165, &c.

* The Monks of Holyrude and Newbottle were, from a very remote period, superiors of the barony of *Aldhammer*, or *Alhammer*; a name which was soon lost in that of *Priestistoun*, *Prieststoun*, *Prestoun*.

† "*Robert Cruk de Fingaldestoun, del Counte de Lanark*," (which then included the barony of Renfrew,) swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.—(*Prynne*, p. 663.) The place is evidently named after some original proprietor or cultivator.

‡ *Ross*, in Celtic, signifies a promontary or peninsula; *Rossaven*, the promontary or peninsula formed by the confluence of the *Aven* and the *Clyde*.

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both on their affinity in blood and the neighbourhood of their Lanarkshire estates:—this author has recorded the following evidence in regard to the filiation and acquisitions of Sir John Fitz-Gilbert, which could only have been derived from charters extant, at that period, in the repositories of his descendants. He says, speaking of Sir Gilbert, —“ His Ladie had to him Sir Walter, who succeeded, and another, called John, of whom are lineally descended the Lairds of Prestoun; for he is infest in Rossaven be the Abbott of Kelsoe* in 1339, and thereafter be Sir David, the son of Sir Walter, in the lands of Fingletoun, in these words,—“ *Patruo suo Domino Johanni de Hamiltoun† de Rossaven, militi,*” &c. Hamiltoun of Airdrie is descended of Prestoun, but very laityly.”

There may likewise be adduced the

testimony of Mr William Hamilton of Wishaw, advocate, who was born many years previous to the battle of Dunbar, who likewise enjoyed the most favourable opportunities of information, and whose antiquarian remains still justify the distinguished reputation he obtained for accuracy and research, although his principal work, the History of the House of Hamilton, be, of late, unfortunately lost. In his “Description of the Shireff-dome of Lanark,” he says,—“ Besyde the Palace of Hamilton, gardens, parks, woods, belonging thereto, there are several gentlemen’s seats in this parish, long since given out to the severall heritors, as the Ross, or Rossaven, belonging to ye laird of Prestoun. It was first given to John, son of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, and hath continued in y^t family since; a pleasant seat w^t good woods, gardens, close to the River of

Crawf. Peerage,
p. 186.

Adv. Lib. M. 6.
15. No. 13.

* That a part of the lands of Ross had once belonged to the church, is shown by the retours, (Abr. Lan. 469.) in which the “*terre ecclesiasticæ*” are distinguished from the secular lands of Rossaven by a separate valuation: and that the former portion was originally in possession of the Monks of Kelso, is proved by a charter of Alexander II., in 1222, confirming the grant made to their Monastery by his brother Robert of London, “*de quadam parte terre sue in territorio de Kadichou in vasto suo, scilicet de Rossaven,*” &c. (*Cartul. Kalcho. f. 75, Adv. Lib.*) The secular lands of the Ross were always a fief held of the house of Cadyow.

† It may be here remarked, that the unqualified statement of Mr Wood, (Peerage, i. p. 693, note,) in relation to the non-employment of the territorial surname of Hamilton, by the two first generations of the house of Cadyow, and to the prior adoption of this surname by the junior branches of Preston and Innerwick, is not altogether correct. That Sir Walter did himself occasionally employ his territorial appellation is proved by his signature in Ragman’s Roll, 1296, “*Wautier f. Gilbert de Hameldon,*” (*Prynne*, p. 662); and that he was familiarly known, during his life, by this latter surname alone, is evinced by the designation of his sons, of whom the elder is styled, “*Dominus David, filius Walteri dicti de Hamilton,*” in the testing clause of his brother’s charter of the lands of Balincreif, granted, by Sir John Stewart of Crookston, “*Johanni filio Walteri dicti de Hamilton,*” before 1369.—(*A. Stuart’s Gen. Hist.* p. 76.) Nay, the charter confirming the preceding grant, (15th Jan. 1369,) ratifies it, as made “*Johanni de Hamiltoun, filio Dni Walteri de Hamiltoun*” (*A. Stuart’s Gen. Hist.* p. 77, and *supra*, p. 307; while, on the other hand, at a more recent date, this John, the original ancestor of Innerwick, appears simply as “*Johannes, filius Domini Walteri,*” in a charter by his nephew David de Hamilton, in 1381 (*vide supra*, p. 45, note.) Nothing, therefore, can be more capricious than the use of their territorial and patronymic surnames, separately or in conjunction, by all the individuals of all the branches during the earlier generations.

Clyde, where Aven falls in y^e river."

And in his "Description of the Shireff-dome of Ranfrew," speaking of the barony of Fingalton, he adds,—“Thir lands were given by ye Lord Maxwell's predecessors to John Hamilton, predecessor to Prestoun, for his recovering the house of Caerlaverak from ye English in the tyme of King Robert Bruce, and continued holden of the family of Maxwell until ye year 1649, when Prestoun obtained them to be holden of ye King.” Nor is there the slightest discrepancy between this account and the tenour of the documents adduced by Baillie; for it is a remarkable fact, that until the very period mentioned by Wishaw, (when Sir Thomas Hamilton purchased from Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, the whole lands and lordship of the Mearns,) the family of Preston held this estate of the house of Cadyow, while the latter again held it of the Maxwells of Nithsdale. It is therefore highly probable that this fief had been originally granted to the two brothers,* Sir Walter and Sir John; or to the latter and his nephew, Sir David, conjointly, in return for services performed by them in common to the original granter, and that the division of their mutual interest in

the gift was afterwards arranged by the establishment of a feudal relation, corresponding to that which they reciprocally held to each other through family descent.

George Crawford, who, among other documents now lost, was in possession of Wishaw's Genealogical Collections and History of the House of Hamilton, whom he also professes to follow in the genealogy of this name, as his surest guide, frequently repeats the same statement; a statement which had likewise been embodied in the new entry of arms made by Sir Thomas Hamilton himself in the Lyon Register soon after the destruction of his papers, in 1650, and recorded in the private pedigrees of the family, drawn up about the same period. It would be idle to quote the authority of subsequent genealogists,† who all concur in their testimony to the same effect.

Sir John's matrimonial connexions are doubtful; for the assertion of Crawford, that he married a daughter of Sir Robert de Cruck of Cruckston, in the shire of Renfrew, is unsupported by any original evidence hitherto recovered.‡

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Peerage, p. 188.
Hist. Ren. p.
23.
Gen. MSS. Adv.
Lib.
Lan. Gen. MS.

Nesbit, Douglas, Lodge,
Wood, &c.

Remarks on
Ragman's Roll,
apud Nesbit, ii.
p. 3.

* That there existed a connexion between the families of Maxwell and Hamilton is proved by the appearance of Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert as witness to the deeds of the celebrated Sir Herbert Maxwell of Caerlaverock, (*Cartulary of Paisley*, p. 63 of transcript, *Adv. Lib.*)

† Mr Wood, in his recent edition of Douglas's Peerage, has, however, made a mistake, altogether original, in splitting the family of Preston and Fingalton into two.

‡ Some genealogists have, with Crawford, identified Sir John Fitz-Gilbert de Hamilton with the individual who, under the name of *Joannes Gilberti*, (*Fordun*, Lib. xiii. c. 29. 32.) *Jhon Gibbownson*, (*Wynton*, B. xiii. c. 29.) *Johannes filius Gilberti*, (charters,) made no inconsiderable figure as a secret partisan of the Steward in the Isle of Bute, in 1334. But, although the political conduct of this latter bears some analogy to that of Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert, (see Barbour, quoted above, p. 34); and, although the hypothesis of their fraternal relation is countenanced by the singular coincidence of "*Walterus filius Gilberti*" signing as witness to a grant of lands, in Bute,

Adv. Lib. M.
6. 15, No. 23.
et alibi.

Vide infra.

Retours and
sasines *passim*.

Secr. Sig. L. xx.
f. 36; L. xxv.
f. 23.

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II. SIR JOHN II. The immediate succession of several representatives of the same name, along with the deficiency in the public records, renders it impossible to prove, by original evidence, whether Sir John Fitz-Gilbert was followed by two or by three successors of the name of John. Independently however of the old pedigrees of the family, and the testimony of genealogical writers, the circumstance of time tends to render the latter supposition the more probable; while the intimate connexion which afterwards subsisted between the families confirms the statement of Crawford and others, that Sir John, son of Sir John Fitz-Gilbert, married Margaret, a daughter of Sir William Baillie of Hoprig, ancestor of Lammington.

Gen. MSS. Adv. Lib.
Lan. Gen. MS.

III. SIR JOHN III. of Fingalton must have been born a considerable time before the middle of the century; for, from the year 1389, he frequently appears, along with his son, Sir John Hamilton of Ross, who was then old enough to have attained the honour of knighthood. Both are witnesses to a charter, by Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow, of the lands of Earnock, in favour of John Robertson, about the year 1390; and to another, by the same author, of the lands of Henshaw and Wattiston, to William Baillie of Hoprig, in February 1395; while, along with David, Earl of Crawford, and the infamous Ramorgny, Sir John of Fingalton, the father, is witness to a grant of the lands of Lumlethen and Cragow in the co. of Forfar, by the

Nesbit, ii. App. p. 154.

Mag. Sig. Lib. iv. No. 164.

Mag. Sig. Lib. iii. No. 101.

in favour of this *Johannes filius Gilberti*, by Walter, the High Steward, not long before 1321, (*Roberts. Ayr. Fam.* p. 52); there are, however, other circumstances which concur in disproving this supposition. 1. On the assumption of the identity in question, it would follow that Sir Walter figured as a territorial proprietor in the shire of Lanark or of Renfrew, nearly twenty years before his father's death; for Gilbert, the father of John of Bute, is proved to have been alive between 1312 and 1315, when he receives a charter of some petty lands in that island from Walter the Steward, (*Ibid.* p. 50.) 2. *Johannes Gilberti* appears as Chamberlain of Bute so late as 1362, and is not a Knight, (*Ibid.* p. 51); whereas Sir John Hamilton figures as Knight many years before, and was, in all probability, not alive at this latter period. 3. The family of Fingalton do not appear to have retained any connexion with the Isle of Bute, while, on the other hand, not only the lands in Rothesay, bestowed on Gilbert and his son John, by the High Steward, but part of the lands of Crosby in Ayrshire, in which *Johannes Gilberti* is proved likewise to have had an interest, are subsequently found in possession of the Bannatynes of Caimes; and a strong presumption is thus established that this family had inherited these properties from Gilbert and John in the line of regular descent.

There is a much greater likelihood that Sir John Fitz-Gilbert is the same with the *Johannes filius Gilberti*, who, in a grant by Malise, seventh Earl of Stratherne, (between 1316 and 1319,) of an annual rent, to Sir John Murray of Drumshargart, out of the lands of Moneyeth (qu. Moneyeth in Angus?), is mentioned as the Earl's vassal in one-half of these lands, (*Carta penes Abercairny*). This conjecture is countenanced by the circumstance, that a *William de Hambledon*, of English birth or descent, and attached to the Anglo-Baliol interest, as Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert originally was, is proved to have been married to Mary, Countess of Stratherne, (probably that Mary, widow of Malise, fifth Earl of Stratherne, and Queen of Man, who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1292, and who was reinstated in her lands by that Monarch in 1296;) while, on the other hand, the fact of a *Johannes filius Gilberti* holding lands of the Earl of Stratherne, within twenty years thereafter, adds greatly to the probability that this William de Hambledon was brother or uncle, or cousin, of the brothers, Sir Walter and Sir John Fitz-Gilbert.—(*Vide infra, in Additions and Corrections, and supra, p. 28, note.*)

unfortunate Duke of Rothesay, between 1398 and 1402; and likewise to another by that Prince, along with 'Walterus de Hamilton, Scutifer,' during the same period.

In 1396 (26th June) he received from the King of England, letters of safe conduct through his dominions for himself and his suite of eight horsemen. On his return from France, along with Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow, their ship was captured by the English, and themselves made prisoners on pretence of a violation of the truce; but, on the remonstrance of their procurators, in the treaty of Hawdenstank, (October 1398,) the commissioners ordered their immediate liberation, and likewise awarded them an indemnification for their losses. There is also reason to believe that he was the "Joannes de Hamylton de Scotia, miles," appointed, in March 1399, Scots commissioner to receive the oath of Richard II. for observance of the truce.

The argument of Andrew Stuart, to prove that this Sir John, or his father, was husband of Janet, eldest daughter and principal co-heiress of the gallant Sir William Keith of Galston, has been refuted by the discovery of more conclusive evidence; but there is better reason for believing that he was married to a younger sister of Janet, who is now fully proved to have been the spouse of

Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow. For, beside the circumstances, equally favourable to this supposition, alleged by Stuart, Sir John Hamilton of Fingalton, in a charter of the lands of Balderston, granted in favour of Adam Forester of Corstorphyne, (3d March 1395,) is styled, by the granter, Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow, the son of Janet Keith, "*Avunculus noster charissimus*." That there were younger sisters of Janet Keith has been shown by genealogists; while it even appears that the husband of one of these was in possession of a part of the principal estate of Galston: and that another sister was married to Sir John, is, independently of other circumstances, somewhat more probable than the other alternative, that he had espoused a sister of his cousin, the second Sir David of Cadyow, for which a dispensation would have been required.*

Sir John died subsequently to March 1407, leaving,

1. Sir *John*, his successor, and (probably,)
2. *Walter*.

IV. SIR JOHN IV., styled, during his father's life, "of the Ross," from his appearance as a knight, in 1390, was probably born before 1365.

Beside the deeds in which he is found along with his father, he appears, during

* No very cogent argument can however be founded on a term so loosely applied in the ancient language of Scottish diplomacy, as the word *avunculus*. For, beside its proper signification of *mother's brother*, and its primary deflection, *husband of the mother's sister*, (in which senses it was exclusively used in the living language of Rome,) it was afterwards abusively employed for the *brother of the father*, for the *husband of the father's sister*, and (what it might possibly have been intended to denote in the present instance,) for a *cousin of the same generation with the father or grandfather*.

Hadd. MSS.
Coll. f. 59.
Adv. Lib.

Rotul. Scotiæ,
ii. p. 135.

Rymer, viii. p.
57.

Ibid. p. 69.
Rot. Scot. ii.
p. 148.

Gen. Hist. p.
91—100.

Vide supra, p.
44.

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Penes Ducem
de Ham. vide
supra, p. 209.

Macfarlane's
Notes on Gr.
Seal. Adv. Lib.

Rolls Duke of
Albany, xi. 17
A. Stuart's Gen.
Hist. p. 94.

Gen. Reg.
Deeds, B. xiv.
f.

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Stuart's Gen.
Hist. p. 96.
Ibid. p. 97.

Transumpt in
Gen. Reg.
Deeds, 17th
March 1564.

Robertson's
Index, p. 138.

Fam. Ped.
Crawf. MS.
Baronage, pp.
253, 267.
Maitland's
House of Seton,
MS. Adv. Lib.
Father Hay's
Memoirs, MS.
Ibid. vol. iii. p.
252. Gen. Coll.
MS. Ibid. Jac.
V. 5. 6. p. 39.
Cart. Melros.
ap. Mus. Brit.
Acta Audit. f.
49. Fam. Ped.

Fam. Ped.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
iii. 121.

Cartul. Melros.
apud Mus. Brit.
Fam. Ped.
Crawf. MSS.
Notes after
Wishaw.

his father's life, as witness to a decret of the Baron Court of Cambusnethan, 13th October 1390; to a charter, about the end of the century, by Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley, confirming a grant, by John, son of Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert de Hamyltoun, in favour of his son, Alexander de Hamyltoun, of the lands of Balincreif; and to a charter, by Sir John Montgomery of Ardrossan, of the lands of Lochwood, to Alexander Lockhart, 1st December 1407.

From his kinsman, Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow, he received the grant "of ane pensiou of 29 marcs sterling furth of the barony of Machan," about 1395.

He was twice married: first to Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir James Lyddell of Preston: second, to Anna, sixth daughter of Sir William Seton of that ilk, ancestor of the Earls of Wyntoun.

He left two sons:

1. Sir James, his successor.
2. John, founder of the family of Ellershaw.

V. SIR JAMES I. The chasm in the public records at this period renders it impossible to ascertain the date of Sir John's death; but, in December 1438, his son, Sir James of Fingalton, appears as knight in the testing clause of a charter, by Sir George Seton of Seton, in favour of his kinsman, Robert Seton.

He married Agnes, daughter of Sir

James Hamilton of Cadyow, and sister of James, first Lord Hamilton.* By her he had a son and two daughters:

Sir Robert, his successor.

1. *Marjory*, married to James Hamilton of Cambuskeith. Roberts. Ayrsh. Fam. p. 358.

2. *Margaret*, in 1455, married to William, second son of William, second Lord Somerville, and founder of the family of Plain.† Memorie of Somervilles, i. p. 206.
Gen. Coll. MS. (Adv. Lib. Jac. V. 5, 6.) p. 58.
Doug. Peer. p. 627.

VI. SIR ROBERT I. succeeded his father before 1460; as, on the 27th July of that year, he is styled of Fingalton and Salt Preston, in a deed of mortification, wherein he grants, out of the latter lordship, three rocks, with salt-pans, garner, &c. to the Monastery of Melrose, "*pro salute animarum Jacobi de Hamylton patris mei, militis, et Agnetis de Hamylton mee matris, necnon et pro salute anime mee et anime uxoris mee, pro lulumque meorum, antecessorum et successorum suorum.*" His filiation, along with the descent of the three following generations, is likewise proved in the minutes of an action by his great grandson Sir David. Cartul. Melros. apud Mus. Brit.

Previous to his father's death, he appears to have accompanied his cousin, James, Lord Hamilton, to Rome, in 1452-3. In May 1465, he figures as knight on the inquest of Archibald, when served heir to his father, George, Earl of Angus; and appears likewise as Acta Dom. Conc. et Sess. Lib. xviii. f. 44.
Acta Dom. Rymer, xi. pp. 319. 327.
Rotul. Scot. ii. pp. 359. 362. 357.
Penes Dom. Douglas et in Geneal. Not. MS. Adv. Lib. Jac. V. 6. 1.

* It is probable that he was again married in 1439, for, in August of that year, there is a papal dispensation granted, "*Jacobo de Amylton, militi, et Jonete Maxwellle Domicelle,*" both of the diocese of Glasgow, while there is, it is believed, no cotemporary on record of the same name and quality to whom the document could relate.—(*A. Stuart's Gen. Hist.* p. 463).

† In the documents referred to, her father is erroneously called Sir William.

Glencagles
Titles.—Crawf.
Notes, Adv. Lib.
Jac. V. 2. 14.
Mag. Sig. Lib.
x. 53.
Rymer, t. xii.
p. 241.
one of the jury of John Lord Darnley when retoured an heir to Duncan, Earl of Lennox, his great grandfather, in July 1473. In 1482 (15th January,) he obtained a royal charter of the lands of Polkemmet and Foulshiels, in the co. of Linlithgow, on the resignation of David Tayt of Elynton.

In the treaty, concluded at Nottingham, 29th September 1482, between James III. of Scotland and Richard III. of England, Sir Robert was nominated, on the part of the Scottish Monarch, a Conservator of the peace between the kingdoms both by land and sea.

He died in the course of the year 1489, leaving, by his lady, Marion, daughter of Sir John Johnstone of Johnstone, ancestor of the Marquises of Anandale, three sons:

1. Sir Robert, his successor.
2. Sir Patrick, of Overmiddleton.
3. James, who married Margaret, daughter of ——— Weir of Clowburn,

but died, (apparently without issue,) before 1515.

VII. SIR ROBERT II., sometimes designed of Birdmilton, before his succession to the principal estates, appears as "*are and executor of umquile Robert Hamyltoun of Fingaltoun, Knycht, his father,*" 18th February 1489.

He was thrice married: first, to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Mowat, (or de Monte Alto,) of Stanehouse; second, before 1511, to Marion, daughter of Sir David Crichton of Cranston-Riddell, relict of John Menzies of that Ilk and

Culter, of James Tweedy of Drumelzier, and of William Baillie of Wattiston (or Lamington?); thirdly, in 1516, to Dame Helen Schaw, daughter of Sir James Schaw of Sauchy, and lady tercer of four wealthy husbands, Archibald, Master of Haliburton, Andrew Stewart, first Lord Avendale, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, and Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk, who was slain at Flodden.

He left four sons and a daughter.

1. Robert, his successor.
2. John, founder of the family of Airdrie, of whom again.

3. James.
4. David, of Langton and Olivestob, married to Margaret, second daughter of George, Lord Seton, but died, without issue, about 1560.

His daughter, Margaret, was married to Sir Robert Dalzell of that Ilk, ancestor of the Earls of Carnwath.

Sir Robert died before the year 1522.

VIII. ROBERT III., the first representative of the family who was not a Knight, appears in 1508, (July,) and in 1516, (January and February,) as "sone and air appearand to Robert Hamylton of Fingalton, Knycht," having, at the latter date, been in possession of the lands of Kype, in the barony of Avendale, for more than sixteen years.

By his spouse, Catharine, daughter of James Tweedie of Drumelzier, he had two sons and two daughters:

1. Sir James, who received from his grandfather the estate of Fingalton in fee, but was prematurely slain in the

PRESTON.

Acta Dom. Con.
xxviii. 24th Jan.
1516.—xxix.
f. 14. et passim.

S. Sig. x f.
171.
Ibid. Gen. Reg.
Deeds, i. 381.
Acta Dom.
Conc. xvi. f. 15.
Maitl. House of
Seton, MS. Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib. Jac. VI
5. 6.
Crawf. Gen.
Hist. and Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib.
M. Sig. L. xix.
464. Douglas's
Peer. p. 124.
Acta Dom. Con.
See also Abr.
Ret. Lan. 19
Acta Dom.
Conc. et S.
xviii. f. 44.

Acta Dom.
Conc. xvi. 15
xvii. f. 89.
Gen. Reg.
Deeds, 19th
July 1560

PRESTON. encounter between the partisans of the
Acta Dom.
 Conc. xxxvii. f.
 84. Fam. Hist. Earls of Arran and Angus, in the High
 Street of Edinburgh, 30th April 1520.

2. Sir *David*, his successor.

1. *Janet*, married to John Hamilton
Crawf. MS.
 Baron. p. 266.
 Gen. Hist. MS.
 p. 249. Lan.
 Gen. T. Banna-
 tyne's Birth-
 brief, 1671. in
 Quarter Seal,
 Mylne's Coll.
 Adv. Lib. Gen.
 Reg. Deeds,
 19 July 1560.
 Mag. Sig. Lib.
 xxviii. n. 117.
 S. Sig. Lib. xv.
 f. 72. of Broomhill, ancestor of the first Lord
 Belhaven; and afterwards, (perhaps,) to
 John Carmichael of Edram.*

2. *Gelis*, married to John Stewart,
 younger of Halcraig.

IX. SIR DAVID obtained, as son and
 heir of his father Robert, royal charters
 of the lands of Priestgill, (4th January
 1541,) and of the lands of Langkype,
Mag. Sig. Lib.
 xxx. No. 305.
 S. Sig. Lib.
 xvii. (14th January 1545,) both within the
 lordship of Avendale; while the different
 steps of his descent from his great great-
 grandfather, Sir James, are incidentally
 instructed in the minutes of an action,
 maintained by him, against certain of

his tenants on the estate of Fingalton,
Acta Dom.
 Conc. et Sess.
 b. xviii. f. 44.
 Secr. Sig. Lib.
 xviii. f. 97.
 f. 112. Lib.
 xxiv. f. 56. f.
 100.
 S. Sig. Lib.
 xix. f. 43. (1541.) Among many other grants, he
 obtained, from the crown, the ward of
 the lands which had belonged to his
 father-in-law, Sir William Baillie of

Lammington, within the constabulary of
 Haddington, (1st October 1545;) the
 non-entry of the lands of the deceased
Ibid. f. 47. William Schaw of Polkemmet, in the
 counties of Linlithgow and Ayr, (31st
 October 1545;) the nonentry of the
 lands of Fingalton, subsequent to the

death of Robert, Lord Maxwell, the
Ibid. Lib. xx.
 f. 36. Lib. xxv.
 f. 23. crown tenant, (16th August 1546, and
 2d November 1552;) a confirmation
S. Sig. Lib.
 xxxiv. f. 29. of the church-lands of Tranent, (12th

November 1565;) and, at a later period, Hadding. Coll.
 MS. Adv. Lib. the lands of Smeatoun, annexed to
 the Queen's regality of Dunfermline.
 Under Sir David, Preston and Preston-
 pans were likewise united into one burgh
 of barony, and endowed with all the
 immunities and privileges thereunto be-
 longing: the right likewise was given Mag. Sig. Lib.
 xxx. n. 610.
 S. Sig. Lib.
 xxvii. f. 60. to the superior of erecting a free har-
 bour, and levying dues and customs to
 the same extent as those exigible at Leith
 or in any other port of the kingdom, (10th
 November 1552.)

Sir David was a man whom cotem-
 porary historians have commemorated
 for his gallantry, wisdom, piety, and
 moderation; and his conduct has extort-
 ed even the praises of those who, from
 their general hostility to his name, were
 but ill disposed to lavish on him any Buchanan,
 Knox, &c. gratuitous approbation.

With his uncles, David and James,
 and his brother Robert, he accompanied
 James V. on his matrimonial voyage to S. Sig. Lib. x.
 f. 171. France, when that monarch espoused
 Magdalene, daughter of Francis I.
 (1537.)

When the Earl of Hertford was sent
 to ravage Scotland, the town and castle Dalzell's
 Fragm. p. 11.
 Mag. Sig. Lib.
 xxx. n. 610.
 S. Sig. Lib.
 xxvii. f. 60. of Preston were burned by the invaders,
 (1544;) and it was probably in recom-
 pense of Sir David's services against
 the English, in the subsequent war, that
 he was created Knight Banneret and Acta Dom.
 Conc. et Sess.
 15th July 1551. Marischal-deputy of Scotland.

An early and steadfast friend of the
 new doctrines in religion, he sacrificed

* Douglas, (Peerage. p. 352, followed by Wood, i. p. 759,) seems to have misread the document
 he quotes; he precisely reverses its purport.

even the interests of his house in support of the principles he had espoused; and, in their capricious interchange of leaders, he is found, along with the partisans of the reformation, under the banners of the Earl of Lennox, in hostile opposition to the defenders of popery, headed by his kinsman the regent Arran, (1543.)

After the discomfiture of Lennox's army, on the muir of Glasgow, he was again admitted to the friendship of the Regent; and, against the urgent solicitations of Cardinal Beaton, he successfully employed his personal influence and the arguments of toleration, in dissuading

the Duke of Chatelherault from according the sanction of the civil magistrate to the trial and condemnation of the celebrated George Wishart, (1545.) He appears among those barons who bound

themselves "to defend the liberty of the Evangel of Christ against all religious persecution," (27th April 1560;)

was a distinguished member of the Parliament or Convention by which the Reformation was established, (1560;) suffered a temporary imprisonment, for his zeal in the same cause, when delegated, by Murray and the discontented

nobles, to present their letter to the Queen after her marriage with Darnley, (1565;) while, with his brother Robert,

and his sons George, Robert, and John, he was included in the act of grace accorded to the Duke of Chatelherault and his friends, for having subsequently maintained the castles of Hamilton and Draffen in opposition to the authority of the crown, (2d January 1565-6.)

On the other hand he uniformly main-

tained an attachment to his unfortunate sovereign; was one of the barons who entered into the "Bond," executed at Hamilton, "for the defence of the Queen's majestie," after her escape from Lochleven Castle, (8th May 1568;) and of the number of those attainted for having fought in her cause at the ensuing battle of Langsyde.

His influence and moderation frequently recommended him as mediator between the contending parties of the period. Preston was mutually selected as their place of conference by the partisans of the Queen Dowager and the Lords of the Congregation, (1559;) Sir David was received as surety by their Majesties for the compliance of the Duke of Chatelherault with the conditions of his liberation, (26th April 1566;) and, after the pacification of Perth, in which, with his sons, George, Robert, David, and William, he was finally included, he not only became bound for his own children, kinsmen, and dependents, but was chosen guarantee, by the Regent Morton, under the penalty of 40,000*l.* for the fulfilment of that treaty by the family of the Duke of Chatelherault, and in particular by the Lords John and Claud, Commendators of Aberbrothoc and Paisley, (1572.)

Before 1545 he married Janet, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, who survived him. By her he had eight sons and five daughters:

1. *George*, his successor.

2. *Robert*, who, while yet a boy, received in *commendam* from the crown a presentation to the Deanery of Dunkeld, (5th September 1553.)

PRESTON.

Keith, pp. 10.

477.

Parl. Rec. ii.

p. 526.

Books of Adj.

16 Nov. 1533.

1 Sept. 31 April

1537, 28 June

1549. S. Sig. L.

xiii. f. 57.

Gen. Reg.

Deeds, xiii. &c.

Knox, p. 159.

Spottiswode, p.

126.

Reg. Secr.

Conc.

Ibid. 18th

Dec. 1573.

S. Sig. 18 Dec.

1573. Gen. Reg.

Deeds, xii. 118.

119. 216.

Ibid. xiii. 17th

June 1574.

S. Sig. Lib. xix.

f. 43. Nisbet.

ii. App. p.

Conf. Test.

Com. Edinb.

29th Feb. 1584.

Secr. Sig. Lib.
xxvi. f. 68.

Buchanan, Lib.
xv. c. 33.

Knox, p. 55.

Pitscottie, Cal-

derwood, Spot-

tiswode, John-

ston, &c.

Keith, p. 146.

Parl. Rec. ii.
passim.

Knox, p. 418.

Reg. Secr.

Conc. 5th Sept.

1565.

S. Sig. L. xxxiv.

f. 29.

PRESTON.

P. Reg. Sas.
Hadd. i. f. 50.
S. Sig. L. xxiv.
C. 29. List Ham-
iltons, App.
Father's Test.
Ibid.

3. *James*,4. *David*,5. *John*,6. *Alexander*,7. *William*,

who either died un-
married or left no
male issue. (Fam.
Hist.)

8. *Patrick*, the youngest son, whose career of violence and oppression has been hardly equalled even in the fictions of romance. Outlawed, among many similar offences, for the slaughter of James Inglis, tutor of Murdiston, of David Stewart in Bute, and for the mutilation of Mr Habakuk Bisset of legal celebrity, he was at length compelled to seek a refuge in the isle of Arran, under the protection of the Earl, (1582;) where, after levying contributions, both by land and sea, more in the character of a leader of banditti than of the Captain of Brodick, he was again denounced for carrying off and retaining in captivity, Thomas Inglis, the young Laird of Murdiston, his brother George's ward, (16th Jan. 1594-5;) and, soon after, met with the tardy retribution of his crimes, being slain in an encounter by Sir John Hamilton of Lettrick and his followers, in the town of Hamilton (2d April 1595.) By his wife, Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Stanehouse, and relict of Robert Hamilton of Mylneburne, he left a son, James.

1. *Margaret*.

2. *Joane*, married to John Hamilton of Stanehouse.

3. *Catherine*, married, in 1566, to Robert, son and heir-apparent of Hew Wallace of Carnell.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to Robert Hamilton of Heuchhead.

Acta Com.
Edinb. 5th July
1588.

5. *Jelis*.

Sir David died 28th November 1584.

Acta Com.
Edin. 5th July
1588.
Conf. Test.
Edin. 29th Feb.
1584-5.
Abr. Ret. Lan.
469.

X. GEORGE was served heir to his father in the lands of Rossaven, Bird-melton, Priestgill, and Langkype, in the shire of Lanark, 11th May 1584; on the 30th July 1591, in the lands of Fin-
galton; and, on the 2d May 1600, he
was also retoured to his great-great-grandfather, Sir Robert I., in the lands of Darngabir, in the lordship of Hamilton. He obtained a royal charter of the lands of Murehouston and Hartwood in the co. of Lanark, 1st July 1591.

Abr. Ret. Renf.
206.
Ibid. Lan. 19.

An active partisan of the Queen's faction, his name frequently occurs during the earlier part of his life in the warlike transactions of the period. He was not, however, knighted, probably in consequence of having been soon disqualified for the hardships of military service; and, accordingly, on the ground of bodily afflictions, he obtained from the King a license to "*remane and abyde at hame fra all oistis and wieris, and alsua fra all compeirance upon assyes and inqueistis during his lyfytyme*," (23d March 1587.) But, if thus incapacitated for an active interference in the more laborious avocations of public life, he was not on that account less honourably distinguished for his patriotic exertions in the cause of learning and religion. In the execution of plans, which appear to have originated with his father, of re-establishing, in the town of Preston, a parish church,* and of founding, in that burgh, an academy for the higher

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxxvii. 316.
9. Sig. Lib.
lxiii. f. 215.

Reg. Secr.
Conc. 1st Dec.
1571. 17th
June 1572.
23d June 1579.

Double of Pro-
tections, &c.
(Adv. Lib. A
2. 14.)

S. Sig. Lib.
f. 12.
Lan. Gen. MS.
Acta Com.
Hamilt. et
Camps. 1st
Dec. 1608.
Prest. Par. Reg.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xliv. 224.
Crawf. MS.
Baronage.
Gen. Reg.
Deeds, B. vii.
f. 260.

* The church of Preston, belonging to the Monastery of Holyrude, had been burnt by the

branches of useful knowledge, and in particular for the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages; he was greatly aided by the co-operation of two men, each equally pre-eminent in his department, Mr John Davidson, one of the greatest theologians, and Mr Alexander Hume, the most celebrated grammarian of his age and country; of whom, the former became, on the new foundation, the first minister, the latter the first schoolmaster of Preston. Davidson, indeed, contributed the greater part of a considerable fortune to the erection of the two edifices; while the patron, furnishing the site, provided likewise a cemetery, and endowed the clergyman and schoolmaster with glebe and garden, and permanent provisions. In consequence of these endowments, Preston, which had, from the first re-establishment of a peculiar minister, in 1595, been recognized by the church, in all spiritual concerns, as an independent parish, was likewise, by an act of the legislature, in 1606, formally separated from Tranent, in order to obviate all dispute in regard to its temporal relations.*

In the month of June 1563, he married Barbara, daughter of Sir John Cock-

burn of Ormiston, distinguished in history as one of the most intrepid reformers of the age, and sister of that Alexander Cockburn whose astonishing attainments and early death have been immortalised by the poetic genius of Buchanan. PRESTON.

By his lady, who survived him, he had six sons and five daughters: Conf. Test
Edinb. 11th
Nov. 1610.

1. Sir John, his successor.

2. James, who received from his father the lands of Darngabir and Burnbrae. By his spouse, Margaret Inglis, a daughter of Murdiston, he left only female issue. Prest. Par. Rec.
B. Robertson's
Prot. f. 126.

3. Robert, of whom again.

4. David, } who died unmarried
5. George, } before 1607.
6. Samuel, }

Gen. Reg.
Deeds, B.
cxxxv. f. 288.
Prest. Par. Rec.

1. Joane, married to Sir John Lindsay of Dunrod, and thereafter to Robert Williamson of Mureston. Gen. Rec.
Deeds, B. lxxii.
14th Jan. 1600.
Ibid. B. cxxxv.
f. 288.

2. Helen, married, in July 1585, to John, son and heir-apparent of Robert Mure of Caldwell. Ibid. B. lxxii.
18th Dec. 1599.

3. Margaret, married to Andrew Hamilton of Lethame. Ibid. B. cxxxv.
f. 288.

4. Alison, married to James Robertson of Earnock. Ibid. B. Robertson's Protol
f. 45.

5. Mary, married to her cousin, Prest. Par.
Rec. passim
Gen. Rec.
Deeds, B.
cxxxv. f. 288.

English, in 1544, (*Mag. Sig. Lib.* xxx. 610. *Secr. Sig. Lib.* xxvii. f. 60.) and the inhabitants had thereafter acquired a right of frequenting the church of Tranent, though never regularly incorporated as parishioners.—(*Rec. Parl.* iv. p. 302.)

* In a poem which the celebrated David Hume of Godscroft inscribes, *Georgius Hamiltonius Prestonianus*, his benefactions to religion and letters are, among others, eulogised in the following lines, which, at the same time, contain a passing compliment to his father Sir David, and his son Sir John:

*Patre pio proles, patrisque pii pater idem;
Fota patri, proles fovit ac ipse pater.
Ille dedit ludoque locum, temploque perennem,
(Hospitium musis, hospitiumque Deo.)
Recte, recte facta eadunt; pia funera proles
Instruit, etc.*

(*D. Humii Theagrii Poemata*, p. 102. *Parisiis*, 1633.)

Chalmers's
Ruddiman.
M'Crie's Mel-
ville, &c.

Parl. Rec. iv.
p. 302. Prest.
Par. Rec.
Hadd. Presb.
Rec. M'Crie's
Melville.

Presb. and Par.
Rec.

Parl. Rec. iv.
p. 302.

Gen. Reg.
Deeds, vi. f.
284. Edinb.
Com. Rec.
7th July 1575.

PRESTON.

Robert Cockburn of Butterdeane, advocate, a son of the house of Ormiston. George died in 1608.

Gen. Rec.
Deeds, 26th
Aug. 1585.
Ibid. 18th Dec.
1599.

XI. SIR JOHN V. was born in 1565.

Protoc. B. Robertson, ff. 8, 9,
10, &c.
Mag. Sig. Lib.
xlviii. 229.
Ibid. Lib. 1.
151.

On his first marriage, (1587,) he was vested by his father in the fee of his three principal estates, and obtained charters from the different superiors, in his favour, in 1606. After his father's death he likewise received royal charters of the united baronies of Preston and Prestonpans, (20th August 1617, and 28th March 1623.)

Rec. Parl. iii.
p. 384.
Fairholme MS.
Mar. Contr. of
his sister Helen,
1st July 1585.

Attainted, exiled, and restored, while yet a minor, for his participation in the *Raid of Ruthven*, (1584;) he was still more honourably distinguished in his later years, by a determined opposition to the systematic aggressions of the crown upon the civil and religious liberties of the nation. When James, after the establishment of an episcopal hierarchy, proceeded to impose upon his Scottish subjects the ceremonies of the English church, the firmness with which Sir John singly resisted, as a Lord of Articles, the preliminary approbation of the *Five Articles of Perth*, and the defiance with which he spurned the intimidations of the court, when it was attempted to obviate his opposition to their final ratification in Par-

Calderw. printed
Hist. p. 777,
&c. MS. Hist.
Adv. Lib. vol.
viii. 10.

liament, (1621,) afford the subject of animated commendation to the more liberal historians of the period. And when Charles, in prosecution of the same infatuated policy, at length roused the spirit of the nation by his arbitrary attempt to prescribe a liturgy and canons; Sir John became a leading member of the committees of opposition organized under

the name of *Tables*, (1637;) a zealous promoter of the covenant, which was soon universally renewed throughout the kingdom, (1638;) and a strenuous advocate for a hostile resistance to the designs manifested by the King of suppressing the legitimate liberties of the people, (1639.) Commissioner for East Lothian in that memorable Parliament, (1639-1641,) which established the constitutional rights of the Scottish nation, and by the example of a successful issue, in its armed contest with the sovereign, animated the English people to impose similar restraints on the excessive prerogative of the crown; he protested, on its opening, in name of the barons, against the acknowledgment of the Earl of Traquair as his Majesty's commissioner; and was one of the committee appointed for trying that nobleman, the Earl of Montrose, and the other persons impeached as "incendiaries and plotters." In the subsequent Convention of Estates, (1643-1644,) which resumed hostilities against the King, and contracted an alliance with the English Parliament, (though now far advanced in years and not destined to survive its dissolution,) he continued to take an active share both in the military and civil appointments of the assembly, and was, to the last, a frequent member of its most important committees.

Preston Par.
Rec. passim.
Hadd. Presb.
Rec. passim,
and Parl. Rec.
passim.

Parl. Rec. v.
pp. 248. 330.
493.

Ibid. vi. 52. 84.
85. 94.

Sir John was thrice married. About the year 1587, he espoused Johanna, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Otterburne of Ridhall; after whose decease, (30th September 1619,) he married Catharine Howison; and she also dying, (1629,) he took, to his third wife,

Gen. Reg.
Deeds, 18th
Dec. 1599.
Conf. Test.
Com. Edin.
26th Dec. 1620.

Conf. Test.
Commis. 29th
Dec. 1631.

Acta Com.
Edin. 2d March
1623, and Prest.
Par. Rec.

Family Hist.
and B. Robert-
son's Protocol,
f. 126, and
Conf. Test.
Edinb. 26th
Dec. 1620.

B. Robertson's
Protocol, f. 15,
and P. R. Sasin.
Hadd. Lib. viii.
f. 307.

Prest. Par. Rec.

Prot. B. Robert.
f. 15. Parl. Rec.
vii. 98. Pres. Par.
Rec. B. Robert.
Prot. f. 97.
Part. Reg. Sas.
Hadd. Lib. xxxii.
f. 406.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
&c.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lii. 233. Gen.
Reg. Sas. Lib.
xxvii. ff. 27,
32.

(January 1632,) Dame Helen, daughter of James Lumisdaine of Ardrrie, in the county of Fife, and relict of Sir Archibald Douglas of Whittingham.

By his first lady he had three sons :

1. Sir *James*, his successor.

2. Colonel *Robert*, of Saughtonbarne, of whom again.

3. *George*, born in 1601, who, with his brother Robert, accompanied the Marquis of Hamilton to the German wars, and was slain at the siege of Magdeburgh, in 1632.

Sir John had likewise a natural son, *George*, born before 1587, and married, in 1624, to Dorothea Livingstone; from whom are probably descended the Hamiltons of Cairnes, and their cadet, the Hamiltons of Mount-Hamilton, in the co. of Armagh, Baronets of Ulster.

Sir John died May 1644.

XII. SIR JAMES II. did not long survive his father, during whose life he was usually styled of *Fingalton*. Born about 1589; he was married, in 1609, to Barbara, only daughter of Robert Mure of Caldwell; was knighted in 1615; and died in October 1644.

On his own marriage he received from Sir John the family estates in fee; and, on the establishment of his eldest son, Robert, new titles were executed in favour of the marriage; in which the estates, as in the previous investitures, were strictly limited to heirs-male, (31st July 1629.)

Before his father's death, Sir James, among other properties, acquired, from

his cousin-german, Andrew Hamilton of Lethame, the lands of Over and Nether-Lethame, Windyedge, Nether-Cruickburn, Carnduff, Littlekipe, St Bryde's Chapel, Patrickholme, &c. in the barony of Avendale, (28th January 1620;) from his cousin-german, David Lindsay, son and heir of Sir John Lindsay of Dunrod, the lands of Linbank within the same lordship, (31st May 1623;) from his cousin-german, Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod, the lands of Milnehouse and Middlesheids, in the regality of Kilbryde, (26th April 1624;) and, from Robert Lindsay, the lands of Little Udston in the barony of Hamilton, with the Serjeantie and Crownership of the regality of Kilbryde, (23d January 1623.)

He inherited the political and religious principles of his family. On the renewal of hostilities between the Covenanters and the King, in 1643, he was nominated, by the Convention of Estates, colonel of horse for the shire of Lanark, and, by the subsequent Parliament, commissioner of war for the constabulary of Haddington, (1644.)

By his lady, who survived him, he had two sons and two daughters :

1. *Robert*, who, on his marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Henryson of Chesters, (25th August 1629,) received conjunct investiture, with his father, in the estates within the counties of Lanark and Renfrew; but died without issue in Sir James' lifetime, to whom accordingly the fee returned, (1632.)

2. *John*, his father's successor.

PRESTON.
Protoc. B. Robertson. f. 106.

Ibid. f. 161.

Ibid. f. 187.

Ibid. ff. 145.
160.

Mag. Sig. et
Gen. Reg. Sas.
ll. cc.
Abr. Ret. Had.
139. Lan. 173
Ren. 86.
Part. Reg. Sas.
Lib. xxi. f. 52.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
f. 57, &c.

PRESTON. 1. *Jane*, married to Robert Montgomery of Haslehead.

Crawf. MS.
Baronage, 289,
321. Fam. Hist.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
L. xxvii. f. 34.
Mag. Sig. Lib.
lvii. 510. Parl.
Rec. vii. 98.

2. *Anne*, married to her cousin, Sir Thomas Hamilton, who ultimately succeeded to the inheritance and representation of the family as heir-male.

Gen. Reg.
Deeds.

XIII. JOHN VI. on his first marriage, (1st September 1633,) received from his father an investiture in the Lanark and Renfrewshire estates, and he made up

Abr. Ret. Had. titles, after Sir James's death, to the n. 197. Parl.
Reg. Sas. Had. barony of Preston in November 1644.
B. xxxiii. f. 406.

In the following year, with the consent of his uncle Robert, he executed an entail of his different lands and baronies; whereby they were destined, failing the heirs-male of his own body, to his cousin and brother-in-law, Captain Thomas Hamilton of Brotherstains, and his issue male, whom failing, to his own heirs-male in general.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lvii. n. 510.

He married, first, his kinswoman,

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. xxxviii. ff.
59. 94.

Anne, daughter of Robert, Master of Dalzell, afterwards second Earl of Carn-

Ibid. vol. l. f.

137. Prest. Par.

Reg. Edin. Par.

Reg. Parl. Rec.

vii. p. 98.

Orig. Ret. xxix.

68.

garet, daughter of Sir John Seton of Saint Germans (26th October 1641;) but died, without issue by either of his

wives, in the month of February 1647.

XII. ROBERT IV. John was succeeded in the representation, though not in the inheritance of the family, by his uncle, Colonel Robert Hamilton of Saughtonbarne, second son of Sir John Hamilton of Preston V. Born in 1600, he had served with reputation under Gustavus Adolphus. He died in Nov.

Fam. Hist.
Conf. Test.
Edinb. 1st Feb.
1633. and 1st

his wives: of whom the first was his Dec. 1648.
cousin-german, Elizabeth, daughter of Prest. Par. Rec.
Thomas Otterburne of Ridhall, (married &c.
March 1628;) the second, Agnes, daughter of Robert Lumisdaine of Airdrie, his mother-in-law's niece, (married October 1632.) The right of male representation, and the right of inheritance were thus again soon conjoined in the person of,

XII. SIR THOMAS, only son of Robert Hamilton, third son of George Hamilton of Preston, who, in virtue of the destination previously narrated, was retoured heir of provision and entail of John Hamilton of Preston, his paternal uncle's grandson, (*nepotis patris*), in the baronies of Preston and Prestonpans, free harbour, &c. in the lordship of Fingalton, and in the lands of Ross, Ross-aven, Rosspark, Brunthill, Brumhilton, Priestgill, &c. (2d June 1647); and he forthwith obtained investiture of these

Abr. Ret. Had.
n. 208. Ren.
n. 128. Lan.
266. Gen. n.
3290.

estates on the precept of John's charters of entail, (4th June 1647, &c.) His filiation and descent are likewise, among many other deeds, proved by his instrument of seisin in the lands of Brotherstains, (3d September 1643,) wherein he is described as "Captain Thomas Hamilton, lawful son of Robert Hamilton, brother-german of Sir John Hamilton of Preston, Knt."

Part. Rec. Sas.
Hadd. B. xxxiv
f. 432, &c.

Ibid. B. xxxii.
f. 25.

His father, Robert, usually styled of Newhaven, after his marriage with Janet, daughter of John Johnstone of Elphinston, (November 1606,) among other provisions, received from his brother John, a right of annual rent out of the lands of

Abr. Ret. Edin.
n. 233, and
Prest. Par. Rec.

B. Robert.
Protoc. f. 14.

Rossaven, (13th July 1607.) Besides his son, Sir Thomas, he had several daughters :

1. *Margaret*, married to John Aikman of Cairny, (November 1640.)

2. *Mary*, to Robert, father of Sir James Oswald, (October 1642;) and, (probably,)

3. *Alison*, to John Bennet of Liviland. Robert died in 1643, in his 72d year.

Sir Thomas was born 23d April 1618, and educated to the profession of arms. Though moderate in his opinions; he steadily maintained the political and religious principles of his family; and his signature to the Covenant of 1638 is to be seen on one of the few copies of that compact that have escaped the accidents of time.

When the Scottish Parliament, in consequence of their clandestine treaty, or *engagement*, with Charles I., found it expedient to place the kingdom in a posture of defence, preparatory to the Duke of Hamilton's march into England, (1648,) Sir Thomas was nominated a commissioner of war for the co. of Lanark and the constabulary of Had-dington; and, in the following year, he was appointed Colonel of foot for the shire of Lanark, and commissioner for that county and East Lothian, when an English invasion was anticipated, in consequence of the recognition of Charles II. in the Scottish throne. The sacrifices and exertions which he made on this occasion—the great losses which, in consequence of equipping a body of horse at his own expense, he incurred at the unfortunate battle of Dunbar—the wast-

ing of his estates by the invaders after PRESTON.

that defeat—the burning of his ship—the burning of the castle of Preston, in which, among other valuables, the charter-chest, containing his whole family papers, was consumed—are, along with his subsequent services and sufferings, commemorated at length in the records of the Scottish Parliament. But, after this discomfiture, when the defence of their country and the maintenance of the royal cause had been abandoned by the more violent Covenanters, Sir Thomas obtained a freer field for his exertions, and this, principally through his connexion with that gallant and unfortunate nobleman, William, Duke of Hamilton.

“ It was about the end of January 1651, (says Burnet,) that the Duke was suffered to come and wait on the King; but at that time Cliddisdale, with the other places where his interest lay, were in the enemies hands, who had put gar-risons in Hamilton, Douglas, Carnwath, Boghall, and other houses of that country. Yet the Duke got quickly about him a brave troop of about an hundred horse, made up of many noblemen and gentlemen who rode in it, among whom were divers Earls and Lords, whose lands being also possessed by the enemy, they could do no more but hazard their own persons in his Majesty's service: the rest were his vassals and gentlemen of his name; and they were commanded under him by a gallant gentleman, Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston, whom he sent with eighteen horse to Cliddisdale, to try if the enemy could be caught at any disadvantage and the people of the

Vol. vi. p. 594.
vii. p. 98.
App. p. 69

Memoirs of
Dukes of Ha-
milton. p. 425.

Douglas's
Baronage, p.
441. Prest. Par.
Rec.
Ibid.

W. Burnet's
Birthbrief,
1696. Gr. Seal
Pap. Reg.
Prest. Par.
Rec.
Ibid.

Adv. Lib.

Parl. Rec. vi.
pp. 298, 299.
372, 373. 389.

PRESTON.

country raised for the King. The enemy kept so good guards and was so strong at Hamilton that he could not fall in there; therefore he went to Douglass, where he took about eighty horse that belonged to the garrison, but could not surprise the house, for it was too strong to be taken without cannon. He likewise took all the horse that belonged to the garrison at Boghall, and killed twenty soldiers. This made the enemy keep closer at Hamilton; upon which the Duke resolved to raise ten troops of horse, and appointed Sir Thomas Hamilton Lieutenant-Colonel; but the enemies garrisons gave great interruptions to his designs."*

On the march into England, the Duke's regiment was honourably distinguished at Warrington Bridge, where Lambert was repulsed; but it was in the field of Worcester, which Cromwell himself declared to have been "as stiff a contest, for four or five hours, as ever he had seen—a crowning and a glorious mercy;"—it was in this battle, maintained by the royal army against forces nearly treble its amount, that the regiment and its commanders performed achievements which have been noticed with peculiar commendation by the historians of that memorable action. "The Duke's regiment," says Burnet, "was commanded to charge a body of horse and foot that stood near two pieces of cannon, not far from the Severn; but

there were two great bodies of foot standing on each side of the lane through which they were to go, and these firing on them as they passed, they received great loss; but, having got through the lane, there was no coming to the enemy, who stood in a close ground, but through a gap in the hedge, through which the Lieutenant-Colonel, (Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston,) with a very inconsiderable number, charged, and the enemy gave ground and left the cannon in their hands, the horse retiring to Hacker's regiment, who came up and charged, and was gallantly received by the Lieutenant-Colonel and the Duke's regiment; but some foot, brought to line the hedges on their flanks, fired so on them that they were forced to retire. The Duke, being near the King's person, and observing all that passed, inquired who they were, and being told it was his own regiment, he thought it unworthy of him to be too far from danger when they were so put to it, and galloped all alone from the King to the place where they were, when he found them retiring, and did all he could, either by words or threatenings, to make them keep their ground. But the enemy did still bring up more foot, and fired incessantly on them, and most of the officers were either wounded or had their horses killed under them; particularly the Lieutenant-Colonel, who had all the while charged very gallantly, had

1652. Hist.
II. c. xx. p. 44.

1652. xx. p. 66.

Memories, p.
43.

* "Memorandum, yat about ye latter end of Maij, [1651,] during ye sitting of ye Parliament, ye Laird of Preston Hamilton, Duke Hamilton's Lieutenant, tooke from the English, neir Carnwath, 100 horses, withe sadells and pistolls."—(*Sir James Balfour's Memorials. Works*, vol. iv. p. 307.)

his horse shot under him, and so they were beaten back."

The Duke, mortally wounded, fell into the hands of the enemy; Sir Thomas was of the small number of those survivors who escaped being made prisoners in the action or subsequent pursuit. But he

only regained Scotland to find his lands devastated by the enemy—his coal-mines ruined—his estates sequestrated—and himself amerced, by the English Parliament, in a penalty of 1000*l.* sterling.

Commissioner for East Lothian, in the Parliament summoned after the Restoration, (1661–1663,) he was frequently in that assembly nominated a Lord of Articles; and continued likewise a leading member in the two following Conventions of Estates, (1665–1669.) One of the earliest proceedings of the first Parliament of Charles II. was a legislative enactment "*in favour of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston concerning the making up his writs that were burnt by the late usurpers in the month of October 1650 years,*" (3d April 1661;) and another, in which the various losses he had incurred at the hands of the invaders, and his expenditure of "*horses, armes, monyes, and other necessaries, both at Dunbar and Worcester,*" were recorded to his honour, and by the Parliamentary commissioners estimated with an unremunerative accuracy at the sum of 51,866*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (11th May 1661.)

In virtue of the act of Parliament in his favour, he obtained new investitures of his different estates; and having previously purchased from Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, for the sum of 156,000 merks, the whole lands and lordship of the

Mearns, (19th April 1650,) and obtained from William, Duke of Hamilton, the surrender of his intermediate superiority; the barony of Fingalton was conjoined, by royal charter, with the united baronies of Preston and Prestonpans, (4th June 1663.)

Sir Thomas was thrice married; first, in his nineteenth year, to Margaret Murray, (July 1637;) second, to his cousin, Anne, younger daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Preston, prior to 1645; and, third, after 1662, to Dame Rachel Burnet, relict of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath, King's Advocate, daughter of Robert Burnet, Lord Crimond, and sister of the Bishop.

He left issue, by his second lady, two sons and three daughters:

1. Sir *William*, } Baronets, successively of Preston.
2. Sir *Robert*, }

1. *Janet*, born 12th June 1653; married, 11th November 1676, to Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander Gordon of Earlston, Baronet, the worthy representative of a family long distinguished for its patriotic struggles in the cause of civil and religious liberty; and died 26th February 1697. She shared the persecutions of her husband at home and abroad; her character has been eulogised by the impartial historian of the Scottish Church; and her religious meditations, in the solitary dungeons of the Bass, have been frequently republished under the title of "*Lady Earlston's Soliloquies.*"

2. *Margaret*, born 1656; married, 30th April 1682, to her cousin-german, James, afterwards Sir James Oswald; and died 1689.

3. *Jane*, born 15th December 1659;

PRESTON.

Mag. Sig. Lib. lvi. 359.

Edin. Par. Rec. Prest. Par. Rec.

Mag. Sig. Lib. lvi. 510. Parl. Rec. vii. p. 98. Prest. Par. Rec.

Burnet's Own Times, i. p. 471. Crawford. MS. Baronage, p. 345. Prest. Par. Rec.

Prest. Par. Rec. Earlston Fam. Hist. Scots Worthies. Spratt's Conspiracy, passim.

Shields' Faithful Cont. passim. Christ. Cond. passim. MS. Letters. Wodrow, ii. p. 311.

Edin. Par. Rec. Part. Reg. Sas. Hadd. 51 May 1682. Prest. Par. Rec. Ibid.

Faithf. Cont.

Parl. Rec. vii. App. p. 69. Mag. Sig. Reg. Papyr. L. vi. Scobell's Acts, an. 1656. c. 9.

Parl. Rec. vii. pp. 4. 8. 90. 449. 504, &c.

Ibid. p. 98.

Ibid. App. p. 69.

Gen. Reg. Sas. B. lxi. p. 311.

PRESTON. after sharing the exile of her brother and eldest sister, was married, 23d Feb. 1688, to Sir Thomas Young of Rosebank; and died 1719. Sir Thomas Hamilton died about the year 1672.

p. 208. Edin.
Par. Reg.
Conf. Test.
Edin. 7 May
1719.
Mag. Sig. Lib.
lxiv. 151.

XIII. SIR WILLIAM I. (first Baronet,) was born in 1647. He was vested, by his father, in the fee of the family estates, (1668;) after whose demise he obtained new charters of his different lands and baronies, as "eldest lawful son of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston, Knight," (7th August 1675.) Knighted previous to his father's death, he was, on the 5th November 1673, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs-male in general.

Prest. Par. Rec.
Mag. Sig. Lib.
lxx. 151.
Ibid. De Jure
Prælationis,
&c. MS. Adv.
Lib. Jac. V. 7.
28. Part. Reg.
Sas. Hadd. B.
xlv. ff. 83. 79.
&c.

In his principles Sir William resembled his predecessors, being a presbyterian and a whig; but he was wholly adverse to the civil and religious extravagancies of his brother Robert. From policy, or constraint, he even accompanied Monmouth when marching to quell the insurrection headed by that enthusiast; and the influence which, in the rebel camp, Sir William was believed to possess over the Duke, contributed not a little to paralyse the exertions of that party among the insurgents, who were not, like their commander, disinclined to all conditional submission. His undisguised opposition, however, to the arbitrary measures of the court, and his connexion of friendship and of blood with those whose designs against the government were no longer secret, having exposed him to the hostility of the ruling faction; he was the more easily

Robert's printed and MS.
Letters. Shields.
Faithf. Cont.
Spratt's True
Account of the
Conspiracy,
Informations)
p. 119.
Ibid. p. 91.
Fountainh. Dec.
i. 176. 183. &c.

induced to hazard his own life, and to embark the fortunes of the family, in the project of liberating his country from the despotism under which it suffered. With this view, after securing a provision for his wife and daughters, he confidentially sold to his brother-in-law, Sir James Oswald, (reserving the right of redemption to himself and heirs,) his baronies of *Preston* and *Fingalton*, his lands of *Ross*, *Brunthill*, *Brumhilton*, *Priestgill*, &c. (1681;) and soon after, passing into Holland, he joined the English and Scottish malcontents assembled at the Hague. Engaging in the designs of Monmouth and Argyle, he accompanied the latter in his descent on Scotland, in 1685; and, after the failure of that ill-starred enterprise, was so fortunate as to remain for a season concealed among his friends, and ultimately to escape a second time into Holland. There, he became a distinguished favourite with the Prince of Orange, in whose army he held a high command in the expedition to England of 1688. He did not however live to witness the success, or to reap the fruits of that glorious enterprise: but died at Exeter, of a sudden illness, while the troops were on the march to London, (November.)

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In 1670 Sir William married Rachel, daughter of the celebrated Sir Thomas Nicolson of Cokburnspath, Lord Advocate, and of Rachel Burnet, afterwards third wife of his father. By her he left three daughters:

1. *Rachel*, born March 1671, who died unmarried before 1697.

2. *Anne*, born 6th September 1672; married, 1st October 1697, to her cousin

S. Sig. an. 1681,
pp. 355. 447.
Gen. Reg. S. 3.
B. xlv. f. 83.
Scots Warricks

Renwick's
Letters, p.
103. 131. 138.
Faithf. Cont.
Rob. Hamilton's MS.
Letters

Crawf. Rem.
on Ragman's
Roll, apud
Nisbet ii. p. 5.
Fam. Hist.

Ibid.

S. Sig. an. 1681.
p. 447. Prest
Par. Rec.
Crawf. MS.
Baronage, pp.
213. 345. Adv
Lib.

Prest. Par. Rec.
Reg. Taillies,
ii. f. 109.

Ibid. Edin.
Par. Rec.
Baillie's Life of

Sir T. Craig. Thomas, eldest son of Sir James Oswald; again, in 1705, to her cousin, Gilbert Burnet, advocate, and commissioner of the customs, son of Sir Thomas Burnet, King's physician, elder brother of the bishop; and died 4th May 1718.

3. *Janet*, born 8th September 1673; and married 29th August 1695, to George Stirling of Lethem.

Sir William, leaving no male issue, was succeeded in the representation and honours of the family by his brother Robert.

XIII. SIR ROBERT V. was born in 1650. He was educated under Bishop Burnet, when professor in the University of Glasgow; and, according to the testimony of that author, was originally a sprightly youth of great promise, but, associating with those zealots whose enthusiasm was sublimated by persecution, he soon imbibed the most extravagant notions in politics and religion. As the champion of a religious party, intolerant of all defection from the narrow orthodoxy of his opinions, and as the chief of a popular insurrection, compromising the success of the cause to the purity of the instruments to be employed in its defence; his conduct has naturally been the object of hyperbolic praise, or of vindictive calumny. But, although his character has been fully vindicated from the malicious reproaches of debauchery and cowardice; it must be acknowledged that the inflexibility of his principles, if not the pride of his disposition, eminent-

ly disqualified him from performing that

part which, in the exigencies of his situation, a prudent policy prescribed; and necessarily drew down upon him the keenest animosity of those partisans whom he affronted by his rejection and did not silence by his success.

When the Scottish Presbyterians, goaded to desperation, at length rose in rebellion against the oppression of their rulers, the insurrection was headed by Robert Hamilton; and he commanded their forces with greater intrepidity than prudence, in the victory of Drumclog and the discomfiture of Bothwell Bridge,

(1679).^{*} After this defeat he avoided the consequences of his attainder and condemnation by an escape into Holland. There, in Geneva and the Palatinate, he endeavoured to excite the sympathy of foreign Calvinists, with the sufferings of their Scottish brethren; and, along with his brother-in-law, Gordon of Earlston, he acted as commissioner in behalf of the *united societies*, whom he greatly assisted by his influence, in obtaining for them the countenance and support of the continental churches. In Holland, however, he continued principally to reside, although the English government, apprised of his intention of returning with arms and money to the assistance of his persecuted countrymen, repeatedly urged upon the States an application for his delivery. At length the Revolution of 1688, (in which, however, the fastidious nature of his principles would not sanction his concurrence,) allowed him to return from

PRESTON.
Bothwell
Bridge, &c.
Spirit of Pop. ry
p. 25. Capt.
Creighton's
Mem. in Swift's
Works. Kirk-
ton's Hist.
Wodrow's Hist.
Wodrow MSS.
8vo. iv. n. 12.
Russell's Nar-
rative. Scots
Worthies.
Wilson's Battl-
of Bothwell
Bridge. Wol-
row, &c.

Reg. Secr. Conc.
26 June 1679
et passim.
Wodrow, ii
App. p. 26
Fountaich.
Dec. i. p. 231
Books of Adj.
2 April 1683

Shields' Faithf.
Cont. passim
Renwick's
Letters and
Life, passim

Spratt's True
Account of
Horrid Con-
spiracy. Infor-
mations, p. 123
Faithf. Cont. p.
210.

MS. Letters.
Scots Worthies,
Christ. Cond

^{*} Laing, with more than his usual inaccuracy, speaks of Robert Hamilton as a *preacher*, in his account of the western insurrection.—(*Hist.* ii. p. 93.)

Sir T. Craig.
p. 18. Crawf.
MS. Baronage,
p. 213

Prest. Par. Rec.
Edinb. — —

Prest. Par. Rec.
Life in Scots
Worthies.

Hist. of Own
Times, i. p. 471.

M'Ward's
Letter. Shields'
Faithf. Cont.
Scots Worthies.
Christ. Cond.
Preface. His
own MS.
Letters. Wil-
son's Battle of

PRESTON. exile. His attainder being reversed, he succeeded, on his brother's death, to the honours of the family; but while, as his own letters and his biographer inform us, he could not, without violence to his notions of religious obligation, "acknowledge an uncovenanted sovereign of these covenanted nations," he constantly refused to prefer any claim for his brother's estates, which he was legally entitled to redeem; as such a proceeding would have necessarily involved a recognition of the Prince and Princess of Orange in their title to the Scottish crown. At the same time, his own celibacy, and the marriage of Sir William's eldest daughter with Sir James Oswald's eldest son, rendered this measure less imperative in the view of mere temporal propriety; and he contented himself with privately securing the entailed settlement of the family inheritance on the issue of that alliance.

MS. Letters.
Christ. Cond.
Rec. Taillies, ii.
p. 109.

Christ. Cond.
p. 1

Ibid. Preface
Scots Worthies.
MS. Letters.

Reg. Secr. Conc.
15. 16th Sept.

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But the irritation which, as the leader of a party, his dissent from the latitudinarian principles on which the Revolution had been conducted, naturally excited, conjoined with the intemperate avowal of his sentiments, soon involved him in new troubles. Suspected, not without reason, of having been the author of the Declaration published by "the faithful," at Sanquhar, 10th August 1692, he was soon after arrested at Earlston, and detained a prisoner in Edinburgh and Hadington for nearly eight months. During this interval he was frequently brought before the Privy Council; but, though declining the competence of the tribunal, and refusing to answer inter-

rogatories, to accept the oath of allegiance, to acknowledge the authority of William and Mary, or to enter into any obligation not to rise against their government, he was at length liberated, not without his solemn protest on the occasion, and a formal exposition of his principles political and religious, (5th May 1693.) From this period, however, he was permitted to testify, without official molestation, against the backslidings both in church and state; as his biographer informs us, "was, during his life, the principal stay and comforter of that afflicted remnant, who alone, amid the general defection of the times, continued faithful in their obligations to Christ and his covenanted cause;" while, after his death, the memory of his services has been fondly cherished by his religious partisans, and recorded, for pious imitation, both in prose and verse.

Sir Robert died, unmarried, 20th October 1701, aged fifty-one years.

XIII. ROBERT VI. In consequence of the death of Sir Robert V., and the previous extinction of the more proximate cadets of the house of Preston, the representation and honours of that family reverted to *Robert Hamilton of Airdrie*, in the co. of Lanark, fifth in the male line from John, second son of Sir Robert Hamilton of Preston, second of that name. The particulars of this descent are as follows:

(I.) *JOHN*, second son of Sir Robert Hamilton of Preston II., before 1503, married Helen Crawford, who appears to have been a daughter of Archibald

12th Oct. 1682
2d Feb. 4th
May 1683.
Christ. Cond.
p. 18—26.
MS. Letters.

Christ. Cond.
p. 26.
Scots Worthies.

Ibid. and
M'Millan's
Ravished Maid
in the Wilder-
ness, p. 10.

Christ. Cond.
p. 62.
Scots Worthies.
Ibid.

Scots Writs.
Acta Com. Glas.
(Hamilton and
Campsie,) 1st
Dec. 1608.
Baillie's House

of Hamilton, MS. Adv. Lib. Crawfurd of Ruchsulloch, hereditary
Wishaw's Lan- baillie of the Monkland, when he ob-
ark, MS. Ibid. tained an assedation of the lands of
Fam. Hist. Airdrie,* within that lordship, from the
Annales Univ. Abbot and Monastery of Newbottle.
Glas. tom. i. Educated in the University of Glasgow,
f. 85. tom. ii. he repeatedly appears, along with his
ff. 130. 136, brothers Robert, Patrick, and James,
137. as procurator for his father and other
Acta Dom. relatives, in actions before the Lords of
Conc. B. xix. Council, in 1507 and 1508.
ff. 47. 93. 146. Slain at Flodden, in 1513, he left, by
314. his wife, two sons :

1. *Methusalem*, his successor.
2. *William*.

(II.) *METHUSALEM* obtained from Edward, Abbot of Newbottle, (2d May 1522,) in favour of himself, his mother Helen Crawfurd, his spouse Christian Bell, and his brother William, a renewal of the assedation formerly granted to his father; from James, Abbot of that Monastery, (21st February 1541,) a second renewal, to himself and spouse, with reversion to their son John; and, finally, from Mark Ker, Commendator of that Abbey, (12th April 1559,) a grant of the absolute property of the lands of Airdrie, in favour of his son John, in fee, and of himself in liferent.

By his spouse, Christian Bell, who survived him, he had, besides other children whose names do not appear, two sons and four daughters :

1. *John*, who died unmarried in 1561.
2. *Gavin*, his successor.
1. *Janet*, married to James, cousin-

german of Sir Robert Dalzell of that ilk. PRESTON.

2. *Gelis*.

3. *Isabella*.

4. *Agnes*.

Methusalem died subsequent to the year 1564.

(III.) *GAVIN*, second son of Methusalem, among sundry other grants, on a precept of *clare constat*, by Mark Ker, Commendator of Newbottle, (31st Oct. 1561,) obtained, as heir of his brother John, investiture in the lands of Airdrie, (23d July 1570.) Of the same date, on a resignation of his different properties, he received from the same superior a charter in favour of his son John in fee, and of himself in liferent; on which sasine was taken 31st February 1587.

Like most gentlemen of his name, he zealously espoused the interests of the unhappy Queen. He was engaged in the celebrated capture of the King's party in Stirling, (1571;) and was compelled to produce guarantees for his obedience in 1572 and 1579.

In 1567 he married Isabella, daughter of James Robertson of Ernock; and died 17th August 1591, leaving by his wife, who survived him, besides a daughter, *Christian*, four sons :

1. *John*, his successor.

2. *Gavin*, who died without issue, 1637.

3. *James*, who died unmarried, Nov. 1618.

4. *Archibald*.

Glas. Com. Rec.
l. c.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Reg. Secr.
Conc. 17 June
1572. 23 June
1579.

Airdrie Writs
Edin. Coun.
Rec. Test. of
Gavin, 18 July
1593. Crawf.
MS. Baronage,
p. 379. Nisbet.
ii. App. p. 155.

Gen. Ret. 2312.
B. Robertson's
Protoc. f. 46.

Ibid. Conf. Test.

Protoc. B.
Robertson, ff.
72. 51.

* "Airdrie stands on a beautiful rising ground, from which the place derived its Celtic name, signifying the king's height, or rising ground."—(*Chalmers' Caledonia*, iii. p. 700.)

PRESTON. (IV.) JOHN was born in 1569. Among other grants he received from Mark Ker, Commendator of Newbottle, on the re-signation of John Wood, a charter of the lands of Ryyards, (2d February 1598;) from Sir Thomas Hamilton of Binning, who had in the interim acquired the superiority of the Monkland, a charter of confirmation and *novodamus* of his various properties within that lordship, as nephew of the late John, and lawful son of the late Gavin Hamilton of Airdrie, (7th January 1603;) from William Baillie of Carnbroe and Alexander Udnie, merchant burghess of Aberdeen, dispositions of the lands of Arnbuckle, &c. (3d July 1623;) and, finally, a royal charter of the lands of Airdrie, Ryyards, Arnbuckle, &c. which continued ever after to be held immediately of the crown, (20th February 1630.)

Airdrie Writs.
B. Robertson's
Protoc. f. 164.
Mag. Sig. Lib.
lii 167.

Orig. Rec. ii.
p. 33.

Glas. Com. Rec.
a. c.

Sir James Bal-
four's Funeral
Ceremonials,
MS. Adv. Lib.

Descended from the same common ancestor, John appears as juryman and witness on the inquest of George Hamilton of Preston, when retoured heir to his great-great-grandfather, Sir Robert I. (2d May 1600:) as second proximate agnate within the commissariate of Hamilton and Campsie, he is summoned, in an edict of curatory, along with Sir John Hamilton of Preston, as "*neirest of kin on ye fayer syd to James Hamiltoun, sone lawful to umquhile Mr Patrick Hamiltoun, broyer to umquhile George Hamiltoun of Prestoun,*" (1st Dec. 1608:) and, representing the family of Preston, in the absence of his kinsman Sir John, he bears the "*great gumpheon,*" as pre-

mier cadet of the name, in the funeral ceremony of James, Marquis of Hamilton, (2d September 1625.)

By his spouse, Janet, daughter of Robert Hamilton of Torrence, who survived him, he had two sons and three daughters:

Airdrie Times.
Mag. Sig. Lib.
lviii. 230. B.
Robertson's
Protocol, ff. 54.
126.

1. *John*, who married Margaret, only daughter of John Hamilton of Udston, but died without issue, before his father, in March 1641.

Conf. Test.
Douglas'
Baronage, i.
467. Durie's
Dec. an. 1652

2. *Gavin*, his successor.

1. *Christian*, married to James Baillie, younger of Polkemmet.

Sher. Rec. Ham
1645.

2. *Jane*, to John Fleming of Cardoroch.

Crawf. Laurus
Crawfordiana.
Adv. Lib.

3. *Janet*, to William Lindsay of Caldersyde.

Conf. Test.
1656. Glac.
Com. Rec.

John died in 1648 in his 79th year.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lviii. 230.

(V.) *GAVIN*, during his father's lifetime, received the fee of the estate, (11th April 1643;) after whose death he obtained a royal charter of confirmation, containing *novodamus* of the lands of Airdrie, &c. as lawful son of the late John Hamilton of Airdrie, (9th July 1649.)

Airdrie Titles.
Mag. Sig. Lib.
lviii. 230.

His estate, already burthened by heavy jointures to his mother and sister-in-law, was, like the fortunes of most other gentlemen of his name, deeply involved by his exertions in the double cause of the Covenant and King. In 1649 he was appointed parliamentary commissioner of war for the co. of Lanark; and he accompanied William, Duke of Hamilton, and his kinsman, Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston, in the unfortunate expedition into England, under Charles II., in 1651.

Durie's Dec
l. c. Mag. Sig.
Reg. Pap. Lib.
vi. Family Hist.
Baillie's Let-
ters, ii. pp. 376.
425.
Parl. Rec. vi.
p. 374.

Fam. Hist. and
Letters.

Airdrie Writs.
Crawf. MS.
Baronage. Gavin married Jane, daughter of Robert Montgomery of Hazlehead, by Jane, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Preston. She survived him for many years; and the male line of her family having become extinct, about the conclusion of the century, that ancient branch of the house of Eglinton is now exclusively represented by her descendants as heirs of line.* By her he had two sons :

1. *Robert*, his successor.

Wood's Cra-
mond.
Bower's Univ.
of Edin. &c. 2. *William*, who, after acquiring, in the chair of Divinity, the highest reputation among his cotemporaries for theological erudition, died Principal of the University of Edinburgh, 12th November 1732. From him, among other eminent authors, are descended the late Dr Samuel Horsley, Bishop of St Asaph, Dr Robert Hamilton, the present Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Dr James Hamilton, Senior, physician in Edinburgh.

Fam. Regist. Gavin died 29th December 1687.
Ibid. (VI.) *ROBERT* was born in the year 1650. He made up titles as heir to his father, in 1688; and, in 1695, he obtained an act of Parliament in his favour, "for the holding of a weekly market and four yearly fairs in his town of Airdrie."

Fam. Letters
and Writs. Connected with his kinsman, Robert Hamilton, by the ties of early friendship and of a common education, and viewing, with similar hostility, the re-

ligious persecution of the government, PRESTON. he was implicated in the western rebellion of 1679; and, after the defeat of the insurgents at Bothwell Bridge, was, along with several of his domestics, arrested and carried prisoner into Edinburgh. By the interest of his friends he was, however, liberated, after a month's confinement, upon giving security, "not to rise in arms against his Majesty or his authority."

On the decease of his cousin, Sir Robert Hamilton, in 1701, he succeeded, as already stated, to the representation of the house of Preston and Fingalton, but did not assert his right to the honours of the family;—influenced partly by religious austerity, partly by the circumstance, that while his own estate was heavily encumbered in consequence of the sacrifices made by his father and himself, in support of the political and religious interests they had espoused, his claim to the inheritance of the Preston estates had been cut off by the new settlements made by Sir William on his daughters in preference to the remoter heirs-male.

On the 24th February 1680 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Cochrane of Rochsoles, who survived him. He died 18th January 1705, leaving a son and daughter :

William, his successor.

Louisa, married to James Balfour of Pilrig.

* Captain Alexander Montgomery, the celebrated author of "the Cherrie and the Slae," &c. was a younger son of this family.—(*Fam. Hist.*)

PRESTON.

XIV. WILLIAM II. was born 6th March 1681; married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Bogle of Sandyhills and Kilbowie, 4th June 1713; and died 25th May 1749.

Fam. Reg.
Mar. Contr.

He was retoured heir of his father, Robert, in the lands of Airdrie, &c.

Reg. Ret. Lib.
xlv. p. 470.
Airdrie Writs.

——— 1716; of which he received sasine, 8th October, on a precept under the great seal, dated 24th August, in the same year.

He left four sons:

1. *Robert*, his successor.
2. *John*, } whose male issue failed
3. *James*, } in the first generation.
4. *Thomas*, of whom again.

Fam. Reg.

XV. ROBERT VII. born 11th July 1714; married Mary, daughter of John Baird of Craigton, 27th April 1747; and died 9th August 1756.

Airdrie Writs.
Mag. Sig. Lib.
c. 24.

He received, during his father's life, a disposition of the lands of Airdrie; and, on his death, obtained, from the crown, a charter of confirmation, 22d June 1749.

Some unfortunate speculations, in which he had embarked, obliged him to alienate a great part of what still remained of the family estate; but the last fragment of this inheritance was sold after his death, during the minority of his eldest son.

He left three sons and two daughters:

1. *William*, }
2. *John*, } who successively re-
3. *Robert*, } presented the family.

1. *Griselda*, married to John Arnot, Esq.

2. *Mary*, to Thomas Cochrane, M.D.

XVI. WILLIAM III. born 6th June 1748; died unmarried 5th March 1770.

XVI. JOHN VII., born April 1751; died unmarried, in the West Indies, 1778.

Ibid.

XVI. ROBERT VIII., born 9th July 1754; died unmarried at St Helena in 1799, on his return from China.

Ibid.

XVII. SIR WILLIAM IV. On the decease of Robert VIII., the representation of the family devolved on William, grandson of Thomas, youngest son of William II. Thomas, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, born 1st October 1728, died 2d August 1781, leaving, by his wife, Isabella, daughter of Dr William Anderson, a son, William. William, his father's successor, was born in 1760, and died 1793; leaving, by his spouse, Elizabeth, second daughter of William Stirling, heir-male of the ancient family of Calder, two sons, William and Thomas; of whom the latter, an officer in the army, was, in November 1821, married to Annette, only daughter of Archibald Montgomery Campbell, Esq.

Ibid.

Ibid.

On the 24th July 1816, in order formally to establish his right to the representation and honours of the family of Preston, William was, by a most respectable jury, before the sheriff of Edinburgh, retoured *heir-male in general* to *Sir Robert Hamilton, fifth of that name*, and is thus of the house of Preston and Fingalton the *twenty-fourth*, of the family

of Airdrie the *twelfth male representative*.

He is a member of the Faculty of Advocates, a member of Balliol College, Oxford, Professor of Universal History in the University of Edinburgh, &c.

ARMS.—*Gules*, three cinquefoils, *argent*.

CREST.—An armed man, from the middle, brandishing a sword aloft, *proper*. PRESTON.

SUPPORTERS.—Two men in armour severally bearing, dexter and sinister, the banner of the family, *proper*.

MOTTO.—*Pro Patria..*

Raploch,

CO. OF LANARK.

I. THOMAS DE HAMILTON of Darn-gaber * was the third son of Sir John de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadyow.

He is mentioned in the *Fœdera Angliæ* as having been a prisoner of war in the hands of the English; and an order was issued by Henry the Fifth, soon after his accession to the throne, to release him out of the Tower of London, dated 12th April 1413.

He married, first, Helen, daughter of Sir Henry Douglas of Lochleven, ancestor of the Earl of Morton, by whom he had issue:

1. *James*, ancestor of this family.
2. *Thomas*, ancestor of the house of Torrance.

1. Daughter, “the guidwife of Cun-
ynghame.”

2. “The ladie Hallrig.”

He married, secondly, a daughter of the Laird of Grant, by whom he had issue:

1. *John Hamilton* of Cairnduffe.
2. *Allan Hamilton* of Fairholm.

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Raploch, who got a charter of the lands of Raploch from James, Lord Hamilton, in 1440, wherein he is styled “*dilectus consanguineus suus*.” He was succeeded by his son,

III. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Raploch,

RAPLOCH

Craw. Gen.
Coll. Baillie of
Carnbroe's MS.
penes me.
Ibid.

Crawf. Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.

Gen. Hist. MS.
penes Hamilton
of Barnes.

* “The house or building between the waters.” Darn-gaber is situated in the parish of Hamilton. On a small height, at the extremity of a tongue of land, where two rivulets form a junction, are situated the ruins of a very ancient fortlet, dilapidated, time out of mind, and now almost wholly overgrown with brushwood. A little lower down the stream are the remains of Plotcock Castle, situated on a small conical mount, abruptly rising on one side from the bed of the rivulet.

Fœdera Angliæ,
vol. ix. p. 5.

Craw. Gen.
Coll. Baillie of
Carnbroe's MS.
penes me.

RAPLOCH. who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, by whom he had issue :

1. *James*, his heir.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to William Mure of Glanderstoun, and had issue.

Original Charter penes Sh. Clk. Hamilton.

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Raploch, who had a charter from George, Lord St John, Preceptor of Torfichen, of the Temple lands, called the Wairds, near Hamilton, dated 10th February 1517.

MS. penes Hamilton of Barnes.

He married Isobel, daughter of Weir of Blackwood, (they had a conjunct infestment of the lands of Raploch, dated 25th June 1508,) by whom he had issue :

1. *James Hamilton* of Stanehouse.

2. *Thomas Hamilton* of Raploch.

3. *Archibald*, who succeeded Thomas.

4. *Gawin*, Commendator of Kilwinning, who succeeded Archibald.

5. *John*, the first of Neilsland.

James, the eldest son, having married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Alexander Mouat of Stanehouse, resigned the fee of the lands of Raploch, with consent of his father, into the hands of the superior, James, Earl of Arran, in favour of his brothers, Thomas, Archibald, and Gawin, and the heirs-male of their bodies respectively ; upon which a charter was granted to them, of date 27th November 1521. On the death of James Hamilton of Raploch, he was, according to this settlement, succeeded in the estate by his second son,

V. THOMAS HAMILTON of Raploch, Mag. Sig. Lib. who had a charter, in 1540, of the lands^{xxv. No. 247.} of St Leonards' and Spittleshiells, in the co. of Lanark.

He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Douglas of Lochleven, by whom he had^{Wood's Peerage, ii. 273.} no issue. He was succeeded by his brother,

V. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON of Raploch, who was witness to a charter of^{Charta penes Vicecom. de Garnock.} excambion between Laurence Crawford of Kilbirne and Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, of the lands of Crawfordjohn, for the lands of Drumrye.

He married, first, Marion, daughter of Ogilvy of that Ilk, widow of Weir of Blackwood, and of Dunbar of Blantyre, by whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Newton, by whom he had two daughters : 1. *Margaret*, married to Sir James Somerville of Cambusnethan.^{Mem. Som. ii. 88.} 2. *Elizabeth*, married to Robert Baillie of Park.

On the death of Archibald Hamilton* of Raploch, by virtue of the settlement of the estate to heirs-male, the succession devolved on his brother,

V. GAWIN HAMILTON, Commendator of Kilwinning, who had a precept of *clare constat*, from James, Duke of Chatelherault, for infesting him in the lands of Raploch, of date 3d March 1559.

* He had two natural sons, Archibald, and Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop, as appears by their having a legitimation under the great seal in 1553.

Having been bred to the church, he was made Dean of the metropolitan church of Glasgow, in 1550, which office he soon after exchanged with Henry Sinclair, Commendator of Kilwinning, for the commendam of that Abbacy.

He was a man of much spirit and ability, had great talents for business, and was well versed in all the learning of the times. He was in high favour with Queen Mary, to whose interest he ever continued attached. He was at the battle of Langsyde, in 1568, was one of Mary's commissioners at York, in 1570, and included in the treaty of Perth, 1572. He was the intimate friend, and, along with the Archbishop of St Andrew's, the confidential adviser of the Duke of Chatelherault. He obtained a breviat from the Pope, with consent of his Sovereign, appointing him co-adjutor and successor to Archbishop Hamilton in the archiepiscopal see of St Andrew's.

On the establishment of the reformed religion in Scotland, he followed the example of many churchmen at that period, and took to wife Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Broomhill, by whom he had issue :

1. *Gawin*, his heir.

1. *Jean*, married to Robert Dalziel of that Ilk, ancestors of the Earls of Carnwath.

Gawin, Commendator of Kilwinning, was slain in a skirmish betwixt the Queen's troops and the forces of the Regent Lennox, 28th June 1571, greatly lamented by both parties.

His spouse, Margaret Hamilton, had

a charter, to herself and her son, Gawin Hamilton of Raploch, of certain tenements near the cross of Irvinewood, now called the Innerwood, of date 18th January 1576. RAPLOCH. Mag. Sig. Lib. xxxiv. No. 513.

VI. GAWIN HAMILTON of Raploch, who had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Barnis in the Lennox, and of Granis in Ayrshire, dated 26th October 1574. He was included in the treaty of Perth 1572, and had a rehabilitation, under the great seal, of date 11th January 1582. Ibid. Lib. xxxiv. No. 133. Ibid. Lib. xxxv. No. 652.

He married Jean, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Paul Dishington of Ardros, by whom he had issue :

1. *Gawin*, his heir.

2. *Claud*, ancestor of the family of Barnes.

3. *Robert*, of Pottie.

4. *Gilbert*, mentioned as one of the jury on an inquest of retour at Hamilton in January 1604. Sher. Rec. Ham.

1. *Joanna*, who married, first, Robert, fourth Lord Ross of Halkhead, and had issue. She married, secondly, Robert, Lord Melville of Monymaill, ancestor of the Earls of Leven and Melville. She acquired, in 1629, from Maxwell of Stainly, the lands of Stainly in Renfrewshire. Wood's Peerage, ii. 419. 113.

2. *Margaret*, married to Hugh Somerville of Drum, second son of Hugh, Lord Somerville, and ancestor of the present Lord Somerville, and had issue. Memorie of the Somervilles, ii. 22.

3. *Catherine*, married to John Chancellor of Shieldhill, and had issue. Nish. Her. ii. App. 85.

VII. GAWIN HAMILTON of Raploch.

RAPLOCH. He was witness to a charter to James Hamilton of Neilsland from Lord Torfichen, in 1603.

Com. Reg. Glas. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Mure of Caldwell, by whom he had issue :

1. *Gawin*, who succeeded his grandfather.

1. Daughter married to Hamilton of Milburne.

Ibid. 2. *Barbara*, married to Robert Hamilton of Cathkin.

He died before his father.

VIII. GAWIN HAMILTON of Raploch, who had a precept of sasine of the lands of Raploch in June 1621.

In 1630, and again in 1633, he was Member for the co. of Lanark to the states of Parliament.

He married Margaret, only daughter of Andrew Hamilton of Lethame. She resigned her lands of Patrickholme in favour of her husband, of date 3d September 1623. By this lady he had issue :

1. *Gawin*, his heir.

Ibid. 2. *Archibald Hamilton* of Annodie : he died unmarried in October 1648 : his brother-in-law, Mr John Kilpatrick, was executor to his testament.

1. *Margaret*, who married Mr Gawin Hamilton, Dean of Raphoe in Ireland, and had issue.

2. *Marion*, married to Mr John Kilpatrick.

3. *Jean*, married to James Corbett of Towercross, and had issue.

4. *Mary*, married to Kennedy of Dalgain.

5. *Elizabeth*, married to Weir of Carse.

IX. GAWIN HAMILTON of Raploch, Mag. Sig. Lib. lix. No. 88. who had a charter, under the great seal, "*Gavino Hamilton de Raploch, baroniæ de Raploch*," dated 19th July 1653. He was many years sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire.

He married, in 1635, Janet, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, Nisb. Her. ii. App. 139. by whom he had issue :

1. *William*, his heir.

Barne's MS.

2. *Gawin Hamilton* of Hill.

3. *Samuel*, a Captain in the Army.

4. *George*, a Captain in the Army.

5. *Francis*.

6. *Archibald*, a Captain in the Army.

1. *Margaret*, married to Robert Hamilton of Monkland.

2. *Grizel*, married, first, to Inglis of Murdiestoun ; secondly, to Sir Thomas Kilpatrick of Closeburn.

3. *Anne*, married to Cleland of Know-noblehill.

4. *Lilias*, married to Patrick Hamilton of Neilsland.

5. *Elizabeth*, married, first, to James Lyle of Bellhall, advocate ; secondly, to Nairne of Saintfried.

X. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Raploch, Scots Acts of Parl. who, in 1685, was nominated one of the commissioners of supply for the co. of Lanark.

He married, in 1665, Jean, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Coilzean, Bart. Barne's MS. by whom he had issue :

1. *Gawin*, his heir.

2. *Archibald*, Captain in the Army.

3. *John*, Captain in the Army, who was killed at the siege of Namur.

1. *Anne*, married to John Robertoun of Earnock, and had issue.

XI. GAWIN HAMILTON of Raploch, a Major in the Army. He married, in 1697, Lady Margaret Keith, daughter of John, Earl of Kintore, by whom he had issue only one daughter,

1. *Jean*, who married Francis, fourth son of Thomas Aikman of Brambleton

and Ross, of whom was descended the family of Aikman of the Ross, near Hamilton, now extinct.

RAPLOCH.

ARMS.—*Gules*, a man's heart, *Or*, between three cinquefoils, *ermine*, as a part of the maternal bearings of James Hamilton, who first got a grant of the lands of Raploch in 1440.

CREST.—A man's heart, *argent*, charged with a cinquefoil, *ermine*.

MOTTO.—*Fidelis in Adversis*."

Redhouse,

CO. OF HADDINGTON.

I. SIR ANDREW HAMILTON of Redhouse was the second son of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield, and brother to the first Earl of Haddington. He was admitted a Lord of Session on his father's resignation in 1608.

He married Jean, daughter and sole heiress of John Laing* of Redhouse, one of the Lords of Session in the reign of King James the Sixth, by whom he had issue :

1. Sir *John*, his heir.

2. *Andrew*, who was served heir to his brother Patrick, 3d March 1637.

3. *Patrick*.

Sir Andrew, and Jean Laing, his wife, had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Easter Spittle, dated 19th November 1612.

REDHOUSE

Mag. Sig. Lib
xlvi. No. 67.

II. SIR JOHN HAMILTON of Redhouse, who was served heir to Sir Andrew, his father, in the equal half of the lands and barony of Strabrock, &c. all united into the barony of Strabrock-Oliphant; the barony of Redhouse, &c., dated 29th October 1635.

Inq. Ret. Had
Lin. 128.

He served with distinction along with

* The Laings of Redhouse were a considerable family at one period. One of them was Treasurer of Scotland in 1465, Bishop of Glasgow in 1473, and Lord High Chancellor in 1483.

REDHOUSE. the Scottish troops in Sweden, and, shortly after his return to Scotland, perished at Dunglass, when it was blown up in 1640.

He married Helen Richardson, daughter of Sir Robert Richardson of Pencaitland, by whom he had issue.

Inq. Ret.
Had. 261.

III. THOMAS HAMILTON of Redhouse, who was served heir to Sir John, his father, in the lands of Spittal, of date 21st August 1662.

The last of the family was Colonel George Hamilton of Redhouse, who was in possession of the estate in 1745; when unfortunately engaging in the rebellion, on the side of the Pretender, he was made prisoner, tried, and executed, and his property was confiscated to the crown.

The estate was afterwards purchased by Patrick, Lord Elibank.

Rosehall,

CO. OF LANARK.

ROSEHALL. I. SIR ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, the fourth son of James Hamilton of Barncluith, was the first of this family. He was an eminent merchant in Edinburgh, of which city he was for many years Dean of Guild.

Douglas's
Baronage.

By his first wife, Elizabeth Jardine, he acquired a fortune of more than 100,000*l.* Scots, with part of which he purchased the lands of Kirkwood in Lanarkshire, which belonged to Sir Alexander Hamilton of Haggs. (The lands of Haggs he likewise acquired by purchase, and had a charter, under the great seal, of the same, dated 10th July 1691.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lxxxii. No. 139.

Ibid. Lib. lxxx.
No. 15.

He was created a Baronet, by patent

under the great seal, of date 10th April 1703.

He was four times chosen Member of Parliament for the co. of Lanark.

He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of George Jardine, merchant in Edinburgh, descended of the family of Apple-girth, by whom he had issue:

1. *Margaret*, married to James Hamilton of Dalziel, and had issue:

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, to whom she had issue several daughters, the eldest of whom, Jean, married the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, and had issue.

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 393.

Sir Archibald married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Patrick Mur-

ray of Deuchar, by whom he had issue:

1. Sir *James*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*, who died without issue.
3. *Robert*, who died without issue.
4. *Archibald*, who died without issue.
5. Sir *Hugh*, who succeeded his brother.

Wood's Peer-
age, i. 207.

1. *Euphame*, married to Charles Hamilton of Wetherby, and had issue.

Sir Archibald died in 1709, and was succeeded by his son,

II. SIR JAMES HAMILTON of Rosehall, who was many years Member of Parliament for the co. of Lanark.

ibid. i. 215.

He married the Hon. Frances Stewart, second daughter of Alexander, fifth Lord Blantyre, by whom he had no issue; and, dying in July 1750, was succeeded by his brother,

II. SIR HUGH HAMILTON of Rose-
hall, who was retoured heir to his brother, Sir James, 27th November 1750.

ROSEHALL.

He had a charter of resignation, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Rosehall, dated 29th November, 1750.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
c. No. 103.

He died leaving issue, an only daughter, *Marion*, who also died in July 1757, whereupon

Archibald Hamilton of Dalziel succeeded, as heir of entail, to his grandfather, Sir Archibald, upon failure of the issue of his sons, Sir James and Sir Hugh Hamilton. The said Archibald Hamilton of Dalziel was served heir of tailzie and provision, 5th October 1757.

ARMS.—

CREST.—An oak tree, *proper*.

MOTTO.—“*Requiesco sub umbra.*”

ROSS, or ROSSAVEN, vide PRESTON.

Earl of Ruglen.

Wood's Peer-
age, ii. 457.
Mag. Sig. Lib.
lxxiv. No. 97.

I. LORD JOHN HAMILTON, fourth son of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, was baptized, at Hamilton, 26th January 1665: he was created a Peer of Scotland, by the titles of Earl

of Ruglen, Viscount of Riccartoun, and Lord Hillhouse, by patent, dated 15th April 1697, to him and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to the heirs whatsoever of his body; and he took the

EARL OF
RUGLEN.

EARL OF
RUGLEN.

oaths and his seat 19th July 1698. He held the office of Master of the Mint, which he lost for opposing the proceedings of ministers at that period.

He had the barony of Riccartoun, in the co. of Linlithgow, settled on him by his father and mother, and made several purchases in Mid and West Lothian.

On the death of his brother, Charles, Earl of Selkirk, in 1739, that title and the barony of Crawfordjohn in Lanarkshire, devolved on him, but the barony of Riccartoun then went, in terms of the entail, to Lord Archibald Hamilton, his youngest brother. The Earl of Ruglen was thenceforth styled Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen; and dying, at Edinburgh, 3d December 1744, in the 80th year of his age, was buried at Cramond. He was succeeded in his title of Selkirk and barony of Crawfordjohn by his grand-nephew, Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon; and in his title of Ruglen, and his other extensive property, by his eldest daughter.

His Lordship married, first, contract dated 21st June 1694, his cousin-german, Lady Anne Kennedy, only daughter of John, seventh Earl of Cassilis; by whom he had issue:

1. *William*, at first designed Lord Riccartoun, and, after his father became Earl of Selkirk, Lord Daer; born 1696, entered the army, and died unmarried, at Edinburgh, 20th February 1742, in the 46th year of his age, of a fever, occasioned by overheating himself dancing with Miss Blair, heiress of Kinfauns, afterwards Lady Gray.

2. *Anne*, Countess of Ruglen.

3. Lady *Susan*, born 1st November 1699; married 26th October 1738, to her cousin, John, 8th Earl of Cassilis; and dying, without issue, at Barnton, 8th February 1763, in her 64th year, was buried in the Abbey-church of Holyroodhouse, being succeeded in her large personal property by her nephew, the Earl of March.

The Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen married, secondly, at Edinburgh, 22d March 1701, Elizabeth Hutchinson, relict of John, Lord Kennedy, mother of John, eighth Earl of Cassilis: by whom he had no issue.

II. ANNE, Countess of Ruglen, the Wood, ii. 415
eldest daughter, born 5th April 1698: married, first, William, second Earl of March, and by him, who died at Barnton, 7th March 1731, ætat. 35, had an only child, William, Duke of Queensberry, Earl of March and Ruglen; secondly, in January 1747, Anthony Sawyer, Esq., Paymaster of the Forces in Scotland, without issue. On the death of her father, in 1744, she succeeded as Countess of Ruglen, and died at York, on her way to London, 21st April 1748, in her 51st year, when the title of Ruglen devolved on her son,

III. WILLIAM, Earl of March and Ruglen, afterwards fourth Duke of Queensberry; on whose death, in December 1810, the Earldom of Ruglen became extinct.

Samuelston.

1. SIR JOHN HAMILTON of Clydesdale, natural son* of the first Earl of Arran, was the founder of this family. | He is mentioned in writs under the privy seal, in 1537, 1566, &c. | He married Janet, eldest daughter

SAMUELSTON.

Vol. x. p. 171.

Douglas' Peerage, 345.

* Charter by James, Abbot of Kelso, to an illustrious Prince, James, Duke of Chatelherault, Lord Regent, and to his four sons, James, John, David and Claud; and in failure of their issue male, to the Duke's brother NATURAL, John of Clidsdale; next to his other brother James of Kinmel; and lastly, to his heirs-male whatsoever, of several lands, &c., dated 5th November 1550.

Indenture, dated 27th October 1549, between James, Earl of Arran, (the Regent,) "as executor to umquhile Gawyne Hamilton his broyer," &c.

It will be admitted on all hands that John of Clydesdale was alive in 1549: hence, if lawful, the Regent would not have been the only executor to Gawin, his lawful brother, as he is proved by the above authority to have been. By our law, the joint executorship would, in that event, have been vested in John, and the circumstance of his not succeeding to it is clearly presumptive of his bastardy, and this independently of his being called *natural brother* of the Regent.

It is true that Hume of Godscroft terms him, "John Hamilton of Samilston, called John of Cliddisdale, brother-german to Duke Hamilton who was Governour;" but this is not decisive of his legitimacy, even supposing Godscroft to have been well founded in his assertion; as the phrase, by ancient custom, was occasionally applied to bastards. Thus, Hercules Stewart, undoubted bastard brother of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, is styled, "brother-german" to the latter, in the Privy Council Record, between the years 1591 and 1594. In the Great Seal Record, there is a legitimation "Joanni et Alexandro Scott, *fratribus germanis*, BASTARDIS filiis naturalibus Prebendarii Capelle regie Strivilingensis," dated 20th November 1549; and Mr Hume, in his Treatise upon the Criminal Law, notices a case of this kind as late as 1621, in which a pursuer maintains "that he is cousin-german" to a woman of the name of Janet, "his fader's sister's dochter;" yet it appears, by the same authority, that she was a bastard.

Notwithstanding his illegitimacy, John of Clydesdale was the founder of a family rather distinguished; for his daughter, Margaret, married David, seventh Earl of Angus, by whom she had Archibald Earl of Angus, Margaret Countess of Bothwell and Lady Buccleugh, and Elizabeth, Lady Maxwell. Countess Margaret of Angus married, for her second husband, Sir Patrick Whytelaw of Whytelaw and Fenton, the head of an ancient family in Mid Lothian, and who, as we know by the Privy Council Record, was the chief instrument of Bothwell in the murder of Darnley. By her Sir Patrick had three daughters, his co-heiresses, whose fate was singular—Margaret, the eldest, married Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, who squandered away the greater part of his opulent estate, but, having committed adultery with Sir John Ker of Hirsell, she was divorced from Sir Alexander, by sentence of the Commissary Court, dated 2d December 1589. Isobel, another daughter, was likewise divorced from her husband, Ker of Fenton, in 1596. Mary, the remaining one, was married to Hercules Stewart, natural brother of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, already mentioned: she appears to have been just as respectable as her sisters, for, during the existence of the marriage, she was charged, by the presbytery of Haddington, with the crime of adultery with William Hume, the King's stabler. But she obviated the evil by instantly obtaining a divorce against Hercules, in 1592, on the ground of *his* adultery, and thereupon married William. The processes of these high-blooded sisters, the constant theme of the abuse of the clergy in a puritanical age, are still preserved among the Commissary Records of Edinburgh.

Charta penes
Ducem de Ha-
milton.

Acts and De-
creets of Coun-
cil and Session,
Lib. xxvi fol.
37.

Godscroft's
Hist. of the
House of Dou-
glas and Angus,
p. 277.

Reg. Mag. Sig.
Lib. xxx.
Hume on Crim.
Law, vol. iii.
197.

Vide Godscroft.
p. 277.

ELSTON. and heiress of Alexander, third Lord Home, and got with her the lands of Samuelston, which she possessed in right of her grandmother, Dame Nicholas Ker, Lady Home, sole heiress of these lands. They had a charter of the lands and barony of Samuelston, dated 24th August 1531. By her he had issue :

1. *James*, his successor.
 2. *John*, " brother to the Laird of Samuelston," who was at the battle of Langsyde, and forfeited. He is mentioned in the list of the Hamiltons, circa 1570, and Gavin his son.

3. *Alexander*, who was excommunicated, for the murder of his brother, " the Laird of Samuelston."

1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to David, seventh Earl of Angus, to whom she had issue. She married, secondly, Sir Patrick Whytelaw of that Ilk.

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Samuelston, who had a charter, under the great seal, " to James Hamilton of Samuelston and Janet Seytoun his spouse, of the lands of Barfurd and Cotwallis, in the counties of Edinburgh and Haddington," dated 2d February 1577. He is mentioned in the Haddington sheriff-court books, in 1586, and was slain, by his brother Alexander, before 1589, at which period he is termed, " umquhile," in the same

records. He was succeeded by his son,

III. PATRICK HAMILTON of Samuelston, who was excommunicated for the slaughter of James Ayton, burgess of Haddington, for which " he confesses and does penance," in 1589.

He had a remission, "*Patricio Hamilton de Samuelston, Johanni Hamilton et Willielmo Cairns, ejus servitoribus, pro interfectione quond. Jacobi Ayton, burgensis de Haddinton*," dated 18th March 1597. He is mentioned in the Haddington sheriff-court records in 1603, and in the Preston parish records in 1606. He was married to Margaret Carkettill, by whom he had issue,

IV. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Samuelston, who had a charter, under the great seal, "*Willielmo Hamilton de Samuelston et Jeannæ Home, sponsæ suæ, terrarum de Whytelaw, in vic. de Edinburgh*," dated 20th December 1616.

Thomas, first Earl of Haddington, acquired the lands of Samuelston in 1637. Shortly after which, according to Ruddiman, in his Notes upon Buchanan's History, p. 126, this family of Samuelston became extinct.

The ARMS were,

CREST.—A mascle, Or.

MOTTO.—" *I'll deceive no man.*"

Earl of Selkirk.

Wood's Peer-
age, ii. 487.

I. LORD CHARLES HAMILTON, the third son of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, was baptized at Hamilton, 5th Feb. 1664; and, on his father's resignation, was created Earl of Selkirk, 6th October 1688, with the precedency of the original creation, 4th August 1646.

His Lordship was appointed Colonel of the first regiment of horse, 20th November 1688, in room of his brother, the Earl of Arran, promoted, but was removed next month. He entered heartily into the Revolution. King William appointed him one of the Lords of his Bed-chamber, and he attended his Majesty in most of his campaigns. His father and mother, in 1693, settled the estates of Crawford-Douglas and Crawfordjohn on him and the heirs-male of his body; remainder to all their younger sons according to their seniority, and the heirs-male of their bodies; remainder to the other heirs-male of William, Duke of Hamilton, as contained in his letters patent. He was appointed Lord Clerk Register, 1696, and held that office till the death of King William. He opposed the Union strenuously; was chosen one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, at the general election 1713, and rechosen in 1722, 1727, and 1734. On the accession of King George

I. his Lordship was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber, and continued under George II., who, in 1733, conferred on him his old place of Lord Register. His Lordship was high sheriff of Lanarkshire, and dying, unmarried, at London, 13th March 1739, ætat. 76, was succeeded by his brother,

EARL OF
SELKIRK.

II. LORD JOHN HAMILTON, Earl of ^{Wood's Peer-}Ruglen, who has been already treated ^{age.} under that title. His Lordship was thenceforth styled Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen; and dying, without male issue, 3d December 1744, in the 80th year of his age, was succeeded in the title of Selkirk and estates of Crawford-Douglas and Crawfordjohn by his grand-nephew, Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon, descended from,

II. LORD BASIL HAMILTON, sixth son of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, who was baptized at Hamilton 16th December 1671. He was a young man of distinguished abilities, great spirit, and an amiable disposition. Several of his letters to his father are printed in Dalrymple's *Memoirs of Scotland*. A ship belonging to the Darien Company having been captured by the Spaniards, and the passengers and crew thrown into prison,

Ibid.

EARL OF
SELKIRK

and threatened with death, Lord Basil Hamilton was, in November, 1699, deputed by the Company to implore the King's protection for these prisoners. His Majesty at first refused to see him because he had not appeared at court when last in London. But when that difficulty was removed by an explanation, his audience was fixed to be in the council-chamber, after a council was over. The King, having forgot the appointment, was passing into another room, when Lord Basil placed himself in the passage, and said that he was commissioned by a great body of his subjects to lay their misfortunes at his feet—that he had a right to be heard, and would be heard. The King returned, listened with patience, gave instant order to apply to Spain for redress, and then turning to those near him, said, “this young man is too bold, if any man can be too bold in his country's cause.” His Lordship's life was cut short in the 30th year of his age, in autumn 1701, when he was drowned in the Minnock, a small river in Galloway, swelled by a sudden rain, in sight of his brother, the Earl of Selkirk, and several gentlemen, who could give no assistance. He fell a victim to his humanity. His servant having rode forward to try the ford, was dismounted in it. Lord Basil rushed in and caught the man, but his horse falling at that moment, they were both carried down by the torrent. His untimely death was deplored as a national loss.

His Lordship married Mary, granddaughter and heiress of Sir David Dun-

bar of Baldoon in the co. of Wigton, Baronet, by whom he had issue :

1. *William Hamilton*, of Baldoon, who succeeded his father in 1701, and died in 1703.

2. *Basil*, who succeeded his brother.

1. *Eleanor*, married, in 1711, to John Murray of Philiphaugh, and had issue.

2. *Catherine*, married to Thomas, sixth Earl of Dundonald, and was mother of the seventh Earl.

III. *BASIL HAMILTON* of Baldoon, Wood, m. 458 the only surviving son, was served heir to his brother William, in November 1703. He engaged in the rebellion, 1715; had the command of a troop of horse under the Viscount of Kenmure, and behaved with great courage at Preston, where he was among the number of those who surrendered. When the prisoners were marched into London, his youth, interesting figure, and unconcerned demeanour, attracted the attention and commiseration of the spectators. He was tried the 31st May 1716, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed, 13th July, but was reprieved and pardoned, and, in 1732, an act of Parliament was passed for restoring Basil Hamilton in blood. He was chosen Member of Parliament for the stewartry of Kirkeudbright at the general election 1741, and died in November 1742.

On him Hamilton of Bangour wrote this epitaph :—

This verse, O' gentle Hamilton, be thine.
Each softer grace below thy darling shrine.
Nature to thee did her best gifts impart,
The mildest manners and the warmest heart.

Honour erected in thy breast its throne,
And kind humanity was all thy own.

He married Isabella, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, M.P., second son of the fourth Earl of Seaforth, by whom he had issue :

1. *Dunbar*, fourth Earl of Selkirk.
2. *Basil*, died young.

1. *Mary*, married to Ronald MacDonald of Clanranald, and had issue one son, who died young.

2. *Elizabeth*, died young.

IV. *DUNBAR HAMILTON* of Baldoon, born in December 1722, succeeded his father in 1742, and on the death of John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, in 1744, succeeded, as heir male, to the earldom of Selkirk, on which occasion he resumed the paternal name of Douglas.

He studied at the University of Glasgow, and, on the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1744, he strenuously and successfully exerted himself in support of the government. On his return from his travels abroad he retired to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. He was chosen one of the sixteen Scottish Peers, on a vacancy in 1787, and again 1793. His Lordship closed a long life of public and private virtue, at Edinburgh, on the 24th May 1799, in the 77th year of his age.

His Lordship married, at Edinburgh, 3d December 1758, Helen, fifth daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton, second son of Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, by whom he had issue :

1. *Sholto Basil*, Lord Daer, died young.

2. *Basil William*, Lord Daer, born 16th March 1763, who early displayed great abilities and uncommon activity of mind. He died, unmarried, at Ivy-Bridge, in Devonshire, of a pulmonary complaint, 5th November 1794, in the 32d year of his age, and was buried in the Cathedral of Exeter.

3. Hon. *John Douglas*, who, applying to the study of the law, was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates 1787; became Lord Daer, on his brother's death, in 1794; and died, unmarried, at Florence, 9th July 1797.

4. Hon. *Dunbar Douglas*, who had the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy 1795, and fell a victim to pestilential disease in the course of his professional duty off St Christopher's, in November 1796, unmarried.

5. Hon. *Alexander Douglas*, a Captain in the 80th regiment of foot, who also fell a victim to pestilential disease, at Guadaloupe, 24th June 1794, unmarried.

6. Hon. *David Douglas*, died an infant.

7. *Thomas*, fifth Earl of Selkirk.

1. *Lady Isabella Margaret*.

2. *Lady Helen*, married, in 1786, to Sir James Hall of Dunglass, and had issue.

3. *Lady Mary*, died at St Mary's Isle in 1778.

4. *Lady Elizabeth*, married, in 1806, to Sir James Montgomery of Stanehope, Bart., and has issue.

5. *Lady Catherine*, married, in 1815, to John Halkett of the Albany, Esq.

6. *Lady Anne* died an infant.

EARL OF
SELKIRK

EARL OF
SELKIRK.
Wood, i. 490.

V. THOMAS, fifth Earl of Selkirk, F.R.S., the only surviving son, born in 1771, became Lord Daer 1797, and succeeded his father 24th May 1799.

His Lordship visited America in 1803, and, on his return, in 1805, published "Observations on the present State of the Highlands of Scotland, with a View of the causes and probable consequences of Emigration," in which is given a very interesting view of the settlement formed by him on Prince Edward's Island in the Gulf of St Lawrence. His Lordship was chosen one of the sixteen representative Peers of Scotland at the general election 1806; re-chosen 1807; was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright 28th March 1807; and admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, July 1808.

His Lordship married, at Inveresk, 24th November 1807, Jean, only daughter of James Wedderburn Colville, Esq., brother of the late Sir John Wedderburn of Ballindean, Bart., by whom he had issue:

1. *Dunbar-James*, sixth Earl of Selkirk, born, at London, 22d April 1809.

1. Daughter, born 8th January 1811.

2. Daughter, born, at Montreal, 4th January 1817.

Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, died at Pau

in the south of France, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, on the 8th April 1820, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. DUNBAR JAMES, Earl of Selkirk, Lord Daer and Shortcleugh.

CREATIONS.—Earl of Selkirk, Lord Daer and Shortcleugh, by patent, dated at Newcastle 4th August 1646, to the first Earl and his heirs-male whatsoever. New patent, with the former precedency, dated at Whitehall 6th October 1688, to Lord Charles Hamilton and the heirs-male of his body, &c.

ARMS.—Quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, a heart, *gules*, ensigned with an imperial crown, *Or*, on a chief, *azure*, three mullets of the first, for Douglas; 2d, *gules*, three cinquefoils, pierced, *ermine*, for Hamilton; 3d, *gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*, within a bordure of the second, charged with ten roses of the first, for Dunbar of Baldoon.

CREST.—A salamander in flames.

SUPPORTERS. — Dexter, a savage wreathed about the loins with laurel; sinister, an antelope, *proper*.

MOTTOS.—" *Firmior quo paratior*," and round the crest, " *Jamais arrière*."

Chief seat, St Mary's Isle, near Kirkcudbright.

SHAWFIELD, vide ELIESTON.

Silvertownhill,

PARISH OF HAMILTON.

I. ALEXANDER DE HAMILTON, second son of Sir James Hamilton, Dominus de Cadyow, was the ancestor of this family.

He had a charter, in 1449, from Alexander, Earl of Crawford, wherein he was styled, "*Alexander de Hamilton of Qwhitecamp, afterwards of Silvertownhill.*"

He had also a charter, "*Alexandro de Hamilton, fratri germano Domini Jacobi de Hamilton, Domini de Cadyow,*" of a piece of land adjoining the estate of Westport in Linlithgowshire, sold to him by a person of the name of Wilde, burgess of Linlithgow.

In a charter of settlement of the Hamilton estates, granted to his brother, the first Lord Hamilton, of date 23d October 1455, he was called next in succession after his brother's daughter, Elizabeth, and his natural sons. He appears to have left issue, two sons:

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *William*, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Westport.

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Silvertownhill, who, in a charter of settlement of the Hamilton estates granted to James, first Earl of Arran, of date 16th Jan. 1512-13, was called next in succession, after Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart,

Patrick Hamilton of Kincaivil, and John Hamilton of Brumehill.

He married a daughter of the family of Douglas, with whom he got the lands of Newton in the barony of Drumsar-Mag. Sig. Lib. xiv. 406. gard, and by whom he had issue:

1. *John*, his heir.
1. Daughter, married to James, Viscount Teviot. Wood's Peerage, ii. 589.

III. JOHN HAMILTON, designed of Newton, who obtained, from Hugh, Lord Somerville, a charter of the lands of Tweedie, Catscastle, &c. confirmed under the great seal, of date 26th March 1531. Mag. Sig. Lib. xxiv. No. 39.

He married a daughter of Sir John Somerville, of Quodquan, by whom he had issue:

1. *Andrew*, his heir-apparent.
1. *Margaret*, married to Archibald Hamilton of Raploch.

According to Crawford, in his Genealogical Collections, John Hamilton of Silvertownhill died in 1535. He was succeeded by his grandson,

IV. ANDREW HAMILTON, who, on his father's resignation, had a charter, "*Andree Hamilton, filio et heredi ap-parenti Johannis Hamilton de Newton,*" Ibid. Lib. xxii. No. 178.

SILVERTON-
HILL. *terrarium de Goslingtoun, infra baroniam
de Stanehouse,*" dated 17th September
1528.

He died before his father, and left
issue :

1. *Andrew.*
2. *Alexander*, tutor of Silvertonhill,
who carried on the line of this family.
3. *John Hamilton* of Cubardy.

V. ANDREW HAMILTON of Silverton-
hill, who had a charter, under the great
Mag. Sig. Lib. seal, "*Andree Hamilton, nepoti, heredi
et successori Johannis Hamilton de New-
ton, terrarum de Madinburn, Overtoun,
&c. in vic. de Lanark,*" dated 19th No-
vember 1541.

Ibid. Lib. xxviii. No. 106. He had another charter, of the same
date, of the lands of Newton, and su-
periority of the lands of Braconrig.

Ibid. Lib. xxvii. No. 67. In a charter of settlement of the Ha-
milton estates, granted to the Duke of
Chatelherault, of date 15th September
1540, he was called next in succession
after David Hamilton of Brumehill.

He married a daughter of James Ha-
milton of Stanehouse, and died in the
beginning of the reign of Queen Mary,
leaving issue, an infant son;

VI. ANDREW HAMILTON of Silver-
tonhill, who was "carefully" educated
under the guardianship of his uncle
Alexander.

Baronage. He married Elspeth, a daughter of
Baillie of Carfin, by whom he had issue,
several children, but only one son sur-
vived him.

VII. FRANCIS HAMILTON of Silver-

tonhill, a very enthusiastic, wrong-head-
ed man. He fancied himself bewitched
by Dame Isobel Boyd, Lady Blair, which
appears by several extravagant petitions
to Parliament from him in 1641.

He died not long after this, having
greatly squandered away the family
estate, and, as he never was married,
the representation devolved on the de-
scendants of his grand-uncle, Alexander;
to whom we now return.

V. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, tutor of
Silvertonhill, got from his father the
lands of Goslingtoun, which for some
time continued to be the title of his
family.

He had a charter, under the great Mag. Sig. Lib. seal, "*Alexandro Hamilton, tutori de
Silvertonhill, terrarum de Longkip, &c.
in vic. de Lanark,*" dated 16th January
1545.

He married Catherine Hamilton, by
whom he had issue :

1. Sir *Andrew*, his heir.
2. *John*, mentioned in the list of the
Hamiltons, circa 1570.

Alexander's latter will and testament Com. Reg. Glas. is dated at Newton, 31st August 1547.
Sir Andrew, his son, and Catherine his
spouse, were appointed his executors.

VI. SIR ANDREW HAMILTON of Gos-
lingtoun. He was a faithful and loyal
subject of Queen Mary, who conferred
on him the honour of knighthood. He
was at the battle of Langsyde, for which
he was forfeited, but had his possessions
restored to him, by the treaty of Perth,
in 1572.

He died in 1592, leaving issue :

1. Sir Robert, his heir.

2. James Hamilton of Tweediesyde, who, for his attachment to the interests of the Hamilton family, was obliged to fly into England along with Lord John and Lord Claud Hamilton, but returned with them from exile in 1585.

3. Andrew.

VII. SIR ROBERT HAMILTON of Goslingtoun, who had a charter, under the great seal, "*Roberto Hamilton, filio et hæredi Andreæ Hamilton de Goslingtoun, militis, terrarum de Tweedie, Goslingtoun, Catscastle, &c. in vic. de Lanark.*" dated 31st May 1581.

He was served heir to Sir Andrew, his father, in the lands of Hesildeane, St Laurence's Chapel, and the lands of Syid in Evandale, of date 9th April 1608, and on the same day in the lands of Netherfield-dyke. On the 16th July following, he was retoured heir to his great-great-grandfather, John, in the lands called the Kittiemure in the barony of Stanehouse.

He had a charter, under the great seal, "*Roberto Hamilton de Goslingtoun, militi, et Domine Elizabethæ Baillie, ejus sponsæ, et Francisco Hamilton, suo filio, terrarum de Balanrick alias Provan, cum molendino,*" dated 15th November 1599.

He had also a charter of the lands and barony of Craiglockart, in the co. of Edinburgh, of date 19th May 1609.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and at length sole heiress of Sir William Baillie of Provan, Lord President of the Court of Session, with whom he got a

considerable accession to his estate, and by whom he had issue :

1. Francis, who died before his father.

2. Edward, who succeeded to the estate.

3. Robert.

4. James, merchant burghess of Glasgow, who died in 1655.

5. William.

1. Daughter married to Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan.

Sir Robert of Goslingtoun died in 1642, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

VIII. EDWARD HAMILTON, designed Baronage, first of Balgray, afterwards of Silvertownhill.

He had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Tweedie, Goslingtoun, Provan, &c., containing an entail, first to himself and the heirs-male of his body ; which failing, to Robert Hamilton, his brother, and the heirs-male of his body ; which failing, to his brother James, &c., dated 8th July 1635. In this charter there are some lands mentioned which had been evicted from Francis Hamilton of Silvertownhill by John Crawford, and again acquired by Edward,—all which are now confirmed to him ; and he accordingly took the title of Silvertownhill, which afterwards continued to be that of the family.

He married Marion, daughter of Mure of Caldwell, by whom he had issue :

1. Sir Robert, his heir.

2. John, witness to his grandfather's will in 1641.

1. Jean, married to the Laird of Minto-Stewart.

SILVERTON-
HILL.

Nisb. Her. ii.
App 279.

Baronage.

Crawf. Gen.
Coll. MS. A. 1. 1.
Lib.

Com. Rec. 1748

SILVERTON-
HILL.

Cont. Rec. Glas.

2. *Christian*.

He died in 1649, as appears by his will, registered by Sir Robert, his son, on the 30th July 1657.

IX. SIR ROBERT HAMILTON of Silvertontownhill, a steady loyalist, and in great favour with King Charles the First, who created him a Baronet about the year 1646.

Inq. Ret. Gen.
4061

He was served heir in general to his uncle William, of date December 1st 1655, and to his father, Edward, in the lands of Catcastle, and two houses in Stanehouse, of date 18th October 1666.

Lan. 302.

Wood's Peer-
age: 201.

He married the Hon. Anne Hamilton, second daughter of John, first Lord Belhaven, by whom he had issue:

1. *Sir Robert*, of Silvertontownhill.

2. *Thomas*, who went to France, while very young, where he remained, and died without issue.

1. *Margaret*, married John Hamilton, eldest son of Robert Hamilton of Pressmannan. Her grandfather, Lord Belhaven, settled on them the estate of Biel, and resigned his title in favour of John Hamilton, who of course became second Lord Belhaven on his death in 1679.

2. *Anne*, married to Sir William Craigie of Garnie, without issue.

3. *Elizabeth*, married to John Livingstone, Esq., a Captain of Dragoons, whose son, James, married a daughter of Sir James Foulis of Colington.

4. *Mary*.Annual or Glas.
17.

Sir Robert sold the lands and barony of Provan to the city of Glasgow in 1652; and having otherwise encumbered his fortune, by his attachment to the in-

terests of the royal family, left little of the paternal estate to his son and successor,

X. SIR ROBERT HAMILTON of Silvertontownhill, Bart., who had a charter, under the great seal, to himself and his son, of the lands of Goslingtoun, of date 15th August 1681. Mag. Sig. Lib.
lxviii No. 28

He embraced a military life, and rose to the rank of Colonel in the Army. He was also some time in the service of the States of Holland, where he married, first, Aurelia Catherine Van Hettingen, daughter of a man of distinction in Friesland, with whom he got a considerable fortune, and by whom he had issue:

1. *James*, who entered the Army, Craw. Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib. and was killed in action while yet very young.

2. *Sir John*, his successor.

3. *William*, who was an officer in the service of the States of Holland, and married Miss Athuiscuby, by whom he had issue: 1. *John*, who was Lieutenant-Colonel of Holstein's Regiment. 2. *Robert*, a Captain in Glentra's Regiment. 3. *William*, a Major in the Dutch Guards.

3. *George*.

1. Daughter, married to Captain Alexander Dixon, and had issue one daughter.

2. *Anne*, married to Christopher Wittingdale, Esq., and had issue.

Sir Robert married, secondly, Isobel, daughter of John Hamilton of Boggs, by whom he had only one daughter.

He also greatly dilapidated the family

estate, and, dying at Fort-William, in 1708, was succeeded in the title by his eldest surviving son,

XI. SIR JOHN HAMILTON of Silver-tonhill, Bart., who lived some time at Hull in Yorkshire, and afterwards in the Island of Jersey.

He married Miss Mary Lewers, an English lady, by whom he had issue :

1. Sir *Robert*, his successor.

2. *George*, a youth of great spirit, who, for his zeal, merit, and particular good behaviour, at Quebec, &c. was appointed a Captain in the Royal Navy, and died at Halifax in 1763, without issue.

1. *Mary*.

2. *Aurelia*.

Sir John died in 1748, and was succeeded by his son,

XII. SIR ROBERT HAMILTON of Silver-tonhill, Bart., who entered the Army, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was Colonel of the 108th regiment of foot, which was reduced after the peace in 1763.

He married Mary, daughter of that great and eminent lawyer, William

Pier Williams, Esq., by whom he had issue : SILVERTON
HILL

XIII. JOHN HAMILTON, Captain in the 54th Regiment of Foot, who died before his father, leaving issue, by Miss St George, an Irish lady :

1. Sir *Frederick*.

1. Daughter, married Lieutenant-General Sir William Anson, K.C.B., and has issue.

XIV. SIR FREDERICK HAMILTON of Silver-tonhill, Bart., who is high in the civil service in India, being collector of the Company's revenues for the district of Benares, where he has been stationed for nearly the last thirty years. He has several children ; his eldest son,

Robert, lately went out to India as a writer.

ARMS.—According to Nisbet, *gules*, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, within a bordure of the same.

According to Pont's MS. Heraldry, in the Lyon Office, were,

Gules, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, and a mollet issuing out of a crescent in base, *argent*.

Sorne and Sanquhair,

CO. OF AYR.

SORNE AND
SANQUHAIR

I. SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, the second son of Alexander Hamilton of Cambuskeith, appears to have been the first of this family.

Mag. Sig. Lib. xx. No. 109. He was originally designed of Maknaristoun. He had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Glentop, dated 28th August 1524; another of the lands of Sanquhar-Lindsay in the co. of Ayr, dated 10th October 1527; and a charter of confirmation of the lands of Sanquharmure, dated 29th December 1529. — xxii. — 20. He had another charter, "*Willielmo Hamilton de Maknaristoun, terrarum de Spittleshiells, cum officio et custodia domus et hospitalis de Kilkayis, ac balliatus ejusdem, in vic. de Ayr,*" dated 22d May — xxiii. — 108. 1530. He had also a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, "*Willielmo Hamilton de Sanquhar, et Catherine Kennedy, sponsæ suæ, terrarum de Ovir-Sorne et Nether-Sorne,*" dated — xxix. — 233. 3d May 1533; and a charter of the barony of Sanquhar-Hamilton, *de novo unit.* dated 8th January 1539.

Crawf. Peerage, p. 193. He was a senator of the College of Justice, and Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, during the reign of King James the Fifth, and was one of the commissioners appointed by the Regent, Duke of Chatelherault, shortly after his assumption of the Regency, to treat of

peace with England, and of a match between the infant Queen and Edward, Prince of England.

By his spouse, Catherine Kennedy, he had issue:

1. Sir *William*, his heir.
2. *Bernard*, who had a charter, "*Magistro Bernardo Hamilton, fratri germano Willielmi Hamilton de Sanquhar, terrarum de Smythstoun in vic. de Are,*" dated 4th February 1552. Mag. Sig. Lib. xxxi. No. 241.
1. *Isabella*, married to George, fifth Lord Seton, and had issue. They had a charter of the lands of West Neidre, dated 25th May 1552; and of other lands in 1554. Wood's Peerage, ii. 645. Mag. Sig. Lib. xxx. No. 75.
2. *Catherine*, who married David Crawford of Kerse; they had a charter of the lands of Kerse, dated 10th May 1539. Rob. Gen. of Cunn. 172.
3. ———, married to William Cunningham of Caprington, the fifth of that name.

II. SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON of Sorne and Sanquhair. He had a charter, "*Willielmo Hamilton de Glenure, Equiti Aurati, baroniæ de Sanquhair-Hamilton in vic. de Air,*" dated 9th December 1556, from which it appears he had been also designed of Glenure. He had another charter from Lord John Hamilton, Ibid. Lib. xxxiii. No. 199.

Commendator of Aberbrothock, “ to William Hamilton of Sanquhair, Knight, and Dame Janet Campbell, his spouse, of the barony of Berneweil and Symontoun, in the baillery of Kyle-Stewart, and co. of Ayr,” confirmed under the great seal, of date 12th January 1567. By the said Janet Campbell he had issue :

1. *William*, his successor.

2. *Isabella*, married to Robert, third Lord Semple, and had issue :

SORNE AND
SANQUHAIR.

Wood's Peer-
age, ii. 494.

III. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Sorne and Sanquhair, who was retoured heir to Sir William, his father, in the lands of Auchinrugland in the baillery of Kyle Stewart, and co. of Ayr, of date 15th May 1600.

Inq. Ret. Ayr.
Gen. Hist.

Stanehouse,

CO. OF LANARK.

I. JAMES HAMILTON, eldest son of James Hamilton of Raploch, was the founder of this family.

Having married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Alexander Mouat* of Stanehouse, he resigned the fee of the lands of Raploch, with consent of his father, into the hands of the superior, James, Earl of Arran, in favour of his brothers, Thomas, Archibald, and Gawin, and the heirs-male of their bodies respectively; upon which a charter was granted to them, of date 27th November 1521.

He was held in great esteem by the

Duke of Chatelherault, Regent of Scotland, who made him governor of the land, who made him governor of the castle of Edinburgh, on the invasion of the Earl of Hertford in 1544; which fortress he bravely defended against the whole efforts of the English army, and annoyed them so severely with his ordnance, that he compelled them, after a few days' siege, to an inglorious and precipitate retreat.

The citizens of Edinburgh, as a testimony of his good conduct, elected him provost of the city, which office he continued to hold along with the governorship of the castle.

STANEHOUSE

Knox's Hist.

* “ Mouat of Stanehouse, a son of Baquhyllie, and a favourite of King James the IIId, got from him, after ye forfeiture of the Douglasses, a good part of this parish; but the family ended in an heiress, who married James, eldest son of Raploch, who resigned Raploch to his brethern.”—*Description of Lanark by Hamilton of Wishaw, MS. Ad. Lib.*

STANEHOUSE. In 1548, while a part of the French auxiliary troops were quartered in the Canongate of Edinburgh, some of their number, having entered the city, quarrelled with the inhabitants, and a desperate affray ensued. The provost, endeavouring to quell the tumult, was, together with his eldest son, James Hamilton, and several citizens of note, slain on the spot.

Mag. Sig. Lib. **He had a charter, under the great**
xxiii. No. 182. seal, of the lands of Hyndlands, Kittiemuir, &c., dated 13th December 1529 ;
Ibid. No. 235. also another charter, to himself and James Hamilton his son, of the barony of Stanehouse, and the half of the barony of Brochtoun in the co. of Peebles, united to the barony of Stanehouse, dated 21st September 1543.

Crawf. Gen. **He married, first, Margaret, daughter**
Coll. MS. Adv. and sole heiress of Alexander Mouat,
Lib. (or de Monte Alto,) of Stanehouse, by whom he had only two daughters :*

1. *Margaret*, successively married to Robert Hamilton of Milburn ; to Patrick, youngest son of Sir David Hamilton of Preston and Captain of Arran ; and to Paul Hamilton of Coats, also Captain of that island.

2. *Janet*, married, first, to Inglis of Murdiston, secondly, to Baillie of Carfin.

Wood's Peer- **He married, secondly, Grizel, eldest**
age, i. 494. daughter of Robert, third Lord Sempill.

Mag. Sig. Lib. **They had a charter, under the great seal,**
xxvii. No. 54.

" Jacobo Hamilton de Stanehouse et Grizeldi Sempill ejus conjugis, terrarum de Kittiemuir," dated 10th March 1539. By the said Grizel he had issue :

1. *James*, his heir apparent, Captain of the castle of Edinburgh under his father. He married Margaret Tours, as appears from a charter, under the great seal, *" to James Hamilton and Elizabeth Tours, his spouse, of the lands of Kittiemuir,"* dated 21st February 1546. As already mentioned, he was slain at Edinburgh in 1548, along with his father and others, and left issue, at least a daughter and heiress, Barbara.

2. *John*, who evicted the estate.

3. *Robert*, who was denounced, along with his brother or nephew-in-law, Patrick Hamilton, at the instance of George Hamilton of Preston, for the capture and detention of Thomas Inglis of Murdiston, and his escheit given to John Hamilton of Airdrie, 1595, (*Sec. Sig. Lib.* lvii. f. 109.)

4. *Archibald*, } mentioned in the
5. *Alexander*, } Register of the
6. *Thomas*, } Privy Seal, Lib.
A natural son, } xxvi. f. 57. 66,
Alexander, } &c.

1. *Grizel*, who had a charter *" to Grizel, daughter of the late James Hamilton of Stanehouse, of her liferent of the lands of Cassiltoun and Castlewallis in co. of Ayr,"* dated 1st May 1556.

* It is, however, much more probable that Margaret and Janet were either younger daughters of his son James, or born of his own marriage with Grizel Semple, by whom he *certainly* had a daughter *Janet*. In a MS. pedigree, (*Adv. Lib.*) he is said to have had five daughters married to Kilpatrick of Closeburn, Lockhart of Cleghorn, Cuninghame of Robertland, Crawford of Ferm, and Hamilton of Silvertonhill.

2. Janet.

II. JOHN HAMILTON, tutor of Stanehouse, who married Joane, or Joneta, second daughter of Sir David Hamilton of Preston. They had a charter, under the great seal, "*Johanni Hamilton de Stanehouse et Jonetæ Hamilton ejus conjugii, terrarum de Mekill Blackburne in vic. de Linlithgow,*" dated 26th November 1554.

He had a charter of apprysing, "to John Hamilton, the second son of the late James Hamilton of Stanehouse, of the barony of Stanehouse," dated 3d July 1562.

He was a faithful and constant adherent of Queen Mary, and followed her standard to the battle of Langsyde, for which the Regent Murray confiscated his lands.

By the said Joane Hamilton he had issue :

1. James, his heir.
2. John.

1. Jean, married to Gilbert, son of Thomas Inglis of Murdieston.

2. Abigail, married to Gawin Hamilton of Kype.

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Stanehouse, who had a charter, under the great seal, "*Jacobo Hamilton de Stanehouse, filio Johannis Hamilton de Stanehouse, baroniarum de Stanehouse et Brochtoun,*" dated 16th February 1578.

He married Elizabeth Hamilton, by whom he had issue :

1. James, his heir.
2. Robert, of Cassiltoun and Tweedie.

He was infest in the lands of Tweedie STANEHOUSE and miln of the same, on the 18th November 1618. His spouse's name was Janet Dempster.

1. Daughter, married to Mungo Lockhart of Cleghorn. Nisb. Her. ii. App. 141.

His spouse, Elizabeth Hamilton, survived him, and afterwards married John Tweedie of Winkstoun. Sher. Rec. Ham.

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Stanehouse, who was served heir of John, his grandfather, in the lands of Over and Nether Braxfield, &c. within the barony of Braxfield, of date 29th July 1602. In the lands of Threipwood, in the parish of Beith, and baillery of Cunninghame, 4th July 1609; and to his father James in the lands of Spittleshiells and the Mains of St Leonard's, near the town of Lanark, on the 6th August 1611. Inq. Ret. Lan. 30. Ibid. Ayr, 113. Ibid. Lan. 95.

He married Agnes, daughter of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, by whom he had issue :

1. James, his heir.

Agnes Maxwell, designed, "*Ladie Stanehouse,*" survived her husband, and afterwards married Cuthbert Hamilton of Candor, circa 1624. Sher. Rec. Ham.

V. JAMES HAMILTON of Stanehouse, who was under age at the time of his father's death. Gawin Hamilton of Raploch, and Robert Hamilton of Tweedie, the nearest of kin on the father's side; and Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, and John Maxwell of Aikenhead, the nearest on the mother's side,—were appointed tutors and curators to him during his minority. He arrived at full age in 1626. Ibid.

STANEHOUSE. He was served heir to his grandfather, James, in the baronies of Stanehouse and Brochtoun, on the 3d June 1635.

In 1654, "*James Hamilton, stylit of Stanehouse*," was mentioned in the "*Inventar of the guidis and gear*" in the registered testament of umquhile Robert Hamilton of Milburne, as having been indebted to him. The said Robert of Milburne had a charter in his favour of the barony of Stanehouse. From the charter it appears that these lands had

been apprized from the *late* James Hamilton of Stanehouse by David Mitchell, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, on the 8th July 1636, and are now purchased by Robert Hamilton of Milburne.

I have been unable to trace this family further. The lands of Stanehouse, or Stonehouse, now belong to Robert Lockhart, Esq. of Castlehill and Cambusnethan. They were acquired by his family towards the end of the seventeenth century.

Torrance,

CO. OF LANARK.

TORRANCE. I. THOMAS HAMILTON, second son of Thomas de Hamilton of Darngabir, was the ancestor of this family.

Gen. Coll. MS. According to Crawford, he married the heiress of Torrance of that Ilk, and got with her the lands of Torrance. He adds, that he is designed of Torrance, in a charter under the great seal, in 1468. He appears to have left issue:

1. *John*, who is designed of Torrance in 1475.

2. *Michael Hamilton* of Lochhouse, who had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Lochhouse in 1466.—

Ibid. Mag. Sig. Lib. vi. No. 45. Temp. Jac. III. Also another charter of confirmation, under the great seal, "*Michaeli Hamilton, dimidietatis insulæ*,

Anglice vulgariter le Bathkat Inche," dated 20th June 1489.

3. *James* of Woodhall.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Torrance, Carta penes Burgum de Hamilton. who was witness to a charter from James, Lord Hamilton, to the community and baillies of his burgh of Hamilton, of a piece of ground in the Haugh of Hamilton, and a bakehouse, with a common muir and green, of date 23d October 1475.

He appears to have married Janet, Baillie of Carnbroe's MS. daughter of Parklie of that Ilk, near Linlithgow, and left issue,

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Torrance,

Craw. Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib. p. 27.

“ the third of this house, who is baillie for infefting Robert Leckprevick, son and heir of Alexander Leckprevick de eodem, in the barony of Kilbryde, held of John, Lord Sempill, of date 19th May 1494.” “ And the same year, (1494,) he gives a part of his estate to his son James, procreate betwixt him and —, daughter of Walter Maxwell of Aikenhead.”* He left issue :

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*, of Shawtoun.
3. *George*, who was slain by the Laird of Dunrod.
4. *Allan*, of Machlinghoill.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxvii. No. 204.

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Torrance, who had a charter “ to James Hamilton of Torrance, and Christian Stewart, his spouse, of the lands of Braehead, the lands of Croce, and the half of the lands of Browstersland, in the co. of Lanark,” dated 12th June 1540; also another charter of the church lands of Torrance, dated 13th February 1545.†

Ibid. Lib. xxix.
No. 365.

He married Christian Stewart, a daughter of Stewart of Minto, and had issue:‡

Craw. Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib.

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *Andrew*, of Ardoch.
3. *Thomas*, of Inchmachan.

4. *Alexander*, in Innerkip.

TORRANCE.

5. *Allan*, in Bogtoun.

1. Daughter, *Janet*, married to Hugh Ralston of that Ilk, and had issue.

Rob. Gen. of
Cunn.

2. *Margaret*, married to John Robertson of Ernock.

Craw. Gen.
Coll. p. 25

V. ROBERT HAMILTON of Torrance, “ who married a daughter of the Goodman of Glaister, and niece to the sheriff of Ayr.” He had issue :

Baillie's MS.
penes me.

1. *Matthew*, his heir.
2. *James*, of Peill.

VI. MATTHEW HAMILTON of Torrance, who married a daughter of Muirhead of Lauchope, and had issue :

Baillie's MS.

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *Alexander*.
3. *Archibald*.

VII. JAMES HAMILTON of Torrance, who had a charter to James, elder of Torrance, of the lands of Cairnduff, dated 11th March 1624.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
l. No. 151.

He married Catherine, daughter of David Hamilton of Broomhill, by whom he had issue :

Baillie's MS

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *James*, of Aikenhead, and Provost of Glasgow; and other children.

* Viz. the lands of *Browncastle*. In the charter James is called *filius carnalis* of James Torrens; he was probably the first of Browncastle, and is manifestly a different person from the legitimate James, who afterwards succeeded to the estate of Torrance.

† In 1536 he had a charter to himself and C. Stewart, his spouse, of the lands of Meikle Calderwood: he is therein called *frater germanus quondam Roberti Hamilton de Torrens*. Had he an elder brother who was fiar of the estate?—(*Mag. Sig. Lib.* xxv. 303.)

‡ 1587, 29th July.—James Hamilton of Torrance, Alexander and Archibald Hamilton his brothers, and Robert his son and heir, are mentioned in a deed of agreement, of this date, betwixt the said James of Torrance, on the one part, and Sir John Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, and William Maxwell of Newark, on the other.—(*Com. Rec. of Glas.*)

TORRANCE.

James of Torrance died before July 1624.

Privy Seal
Record, 105.

VIII. ROBERT HAMILTON of Torrance, who had a charter "*to Robert Hamilton, younger of Torrance, of the office of Coroner in the Lordship of Kilbryde,*" dated 21st March 1623.

He married Beatrix,* daughter of Andrew Hamilton of Peill, by whom he had issue :

1. *Robert*, his heir.
2. *James*, of Shiells, who succeeded his brother Robert.

1. *Janet*, married to John Hamilton of Airdrie, and her descendants now represent the house of Torrance, as heirs of line.

2. *Catherine*, married to James Lindsay of Overshiells.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
liv. No. 186.

IX. ROBERT HAMILTON of Torrance, who had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Corshill, Auldhouses, &c. dated 22d February 1634.

Inq. Ret. Lan.
151.

He was served heir to Robert, his father, in the lands of Cairnduff, Flaikfield, Easter and Wester Blackburne, and the miln of Blackburne, in the barony of Kilbryde, with the office of coroner, and hereditary governor for the whole regality of the lordship of Kilbryde, dated 14th May 1625.

Scots Acts of
Parl.

In 1648 he was one of the committee of war for the co. of Lanark.

He married Jean, daughter of Porterfield of that ilk; and dying without issue, in 1649, the estate devolved on his brother,

IX. JAMES HAMILTON of Shiells, who had a charter, under the great seal, "*Jacobo Hamilton, fratri germano Roberti Hamilton de Torrence, et ejus sponsæ, terrarum de Hairmyres, alias Phillips-hill,*" dated 22d February 1634.

He was served heir to his brother Robert, in the lands of Auldhouses, Corshill, Lairfadis, &c. on the 6th May 1649; and, on the 8th May, in the lands of Cairnduff, Flaikfield, &c.

He married, first, Anne, daughter of Cunningham of Craig, by whom he had several children who all died young, except Anne, married to Mr James Hamilton, minister of Hamilton.

He married, secondly, Anna Robertoun, sister of Bartholomew Robertoun, sheriff clerk of Lanark, and afterwards Laird of Ernock, by whom he had issue, a son, Robert, and two daughters.

Ibid.

X. ROBERT HAMILTON of Torrance, the last of this family, was mentioned in the commissary records of Glasgow, of date 18th June 1666.

His father, James, sold the mansion house, and the greater part of the estate, to the Stewarts of Castlemilk, about the year 1650.

Ure's Hist. of
Rutherglen,
p. 156.

* Robert of Torrance died in 1625. "*Beatrix Hamilton, relict of umquhile Robert Hamilton of Torrance,*" died in December 1628. She appointed John Hamilton of Airdrie, her son-in-law, executor to her will, and left his daughter, Jane, a legacy of three hundred merks.—(*Com. Rec. of Glas.*)

Udstoun,

PARISH OF HAMILTON.

Douglas's
Baronage, 466.

I. ANDREW DE HAMILTON, the fourth son of Sir David de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadyow, and his wife, Johanetta de Keith, Domina de Galstoun, was the first of this family.

Robertson's
Index.

He had a charter, from his mother, "*Johanetta de Keith, Domina de Gals-toun, &c. Noveritis me, in libera viduitate, dedisse, &c. carissimo filio meo Andreae de Hamilton, omnes et singulas terras meas de Gavistoun, terras de Holock, terras de Langsyde, cum servitio terrarum de Golgoft, terras de Bryntwood, terras de Sorne, terras de Kirkstoun, terras de Dundibane, cum pertinentijs, in baronia de Kyle, et vicecomitatu de Aire,*" &c. to him and the heirs of his body whatsoever; to which his brother, Sir William, is a witness. Dated, "*apud Dalserf,*" 11th December 1406, and confirmed, under the great seal, by Robert, Duke of Albany, 10th February 1407.

Rot. xi. No.
17.

He married Agnes Crawford, daughter of the sheriff of Ayr, by whom he had several children, and, dying in the reign of King James the First, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Baronage, 466.

II. SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, designed of Bruntwood, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Crawford of Lochnorris, brother to the sheriff of Ayr, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *Patrick*, of Udstoun, who succeeded his brother.

3. *Alexander*, of Rossmoor, ancestor of the first Hamiltons of Barncluith. He had a charter, to himself and Marjory Lindsay, his spouse, of the lands of Gallistoun, &c. dated 2d August 1485. He is mentioned in the *Acta Auditorum*, of date 5th March 1491.

UDSTOUN.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xi. No. 37.

Acta Aud. p.
222.

Sir Robert died in the beginning of the reign of King James the Third, and was succeeded by his son,

III. JOHN HAMILTON of Bruntwood, who resigned the lands of Gallistoun, Bruntwood, &c. in favour of his brother, Alexander Hamilton of Rossmoor, who had a charter of the same, as above mentioned. This Alexander, or his son, William, sold these lands to Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart and others, who had a charter of them, of date 14th December 1535. And this John dying without issue, the representation devolved on his brother,

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxv. No. 239.
Lib. xxiii. No.
214.

III. PATRICK HAMILTON of Udstoun, who married Isobel, daughter of Robert Lindsay of Dunrod, by whom he had one daughter, who carried on the line of this family.

Patrick lived to a great age, and died in the reign of King James the Fifth.

Baronage, 466.

UDSTOUN. IV. ELIZABETH HAMILTON. She married, first, John Hamilton of Neilsland, the fifth son of James Hamilton of Raploch, to whom she had issue :

Woods' Peer-
age, i. 202.

1. *John*, who, in right of his mother, succeeded to Udstoun.

2. *James*, who succeeded to Neilsland.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to James Dundas of Newliston.

Crawf. Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib.

She married, secondly, in 1557, John Hamilton of Broomhill, to whom she had issue several children, for whom *vide* Art. BROOMHILL.

Elizabeth Hamilton died before her father, and her eldest son succeeded to his grandfather,

V. JOHN HAMILTON of Udstoun. He was a faithful subject of Queen Mary, and was killed in her service at the battle of Langsyde.

Ibid.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Dalziel of that Ilk, by whom he had an only son,

Ibid.

VI. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Udstoun, who, being a man of great sagacity, prudence, and economy, was commonly called "Willie Wisehead." He married Margaret, daughter of Hamilton of Longhermistoun, and had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.

2. *James*.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to James Hamilton of Broomhill, and was mother of the first Lord Belhaven.

2. *Barbara*, married to William Ralston of that Ilk in Renfrewshire.

3. *Jean*, married to John Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh.

4. *Catherine*, married to Baillie of Park.

VII. JOHN HAMILTON of Udstoun, who was born in 1567, as appears from the commissary records of Glasgow, wherein it is shown, that, on the 27th July 1590, he appears in court, and said, "*that being now 23 zeiris of aige, he is heavily compressit be makand ane tak or rental in his nonage, to Cuthbert Patric, and Isabella Watt his spouse, of the lands of Ovir Auchingraymont, for all ye dayis of yair luffis, and yairfoir now revokis ye samyn.*"

He had a charter, "*Johanni Hamilton de Udstoun, tenementi cum horto in burgo de Hamilton, in vic. de Lanark,*" dated 20th April 1593.*

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxxix. No. 216.

He married Margaret, daughter of James Muirhead of Lauchope, by Janet, sister of James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, of Coltness.

2. *James*, of Barncluith.

3. *William*, of Wishaw, ancestor of the present Lord Belhaven.

1. *Margaret*, married, 1606, to Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill.

Lan. Gen. MS.
App. 265.

He was witness, on the penult of May 1616, to a discharge of Robert Hamilton of Barncluith, and he died on the 31st

* In this charter he is called *grandson* of John Hamilton in Neilsland and Elizabeth Hamilton, his spouse ; they are called his *avus et avia*. A generation has therefore been erroneously interpolated. The same might be proved from the records of the commissary court of Glasgow.

July of the same year, as appears from his recorded Testament, wherein his brother James is appointed tutor and curator to "*his thrie younger bairnes, James, William, and Margaret.*"

VIII. JOHN HAMILTON of Coltness and Udstoun, who married Helen, daughter of Whitefoord of that Ilk and Milntoun, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *William*, minister of Glasford.

1. *Margaret*, married to John Hamilton, apparent of Airdrie.

IX. JOHN HAMILTON of Udstoun, who was one of the commissioners of supply for the co. of Lanark in 1648, 1649, and 1653.

He had a charter of the lands of Coltness, 28th January 1648, which he afterwards sold to Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, provost of Edinburgh.

He married Janet, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, a writer in Edinburgh.

1. *Margaret*, married to Robert, son and heir of John Cunningham of Gilbertfield. The contract of marriage, made at the kirk of Cambuslang, agrees to infest "*Margaret, eldest lauchful dochter of John Hamilton of Udstoun, in ye five merk land of Gilbertfield, and ye fortie shilling land of Ovirtoun or Little Cambuslang, lyand within ye barony of Drumsargart.*"

2. *Anne*, married to William Hamilton of Wishaw.

3. ———, married to Gledstanes of UDSTOUN. that Ilk.

4. ———, married to Hamilton of Grange.

5. ———, married to Learmonth of Newholm.

6. ———, married to Mr James Hamilton, minister of Eaglesham.

X. JOHN HAMILTON of Udstoun, Baronage. who was sheriff of Lanarkshire. He married Margaret, daughter of Cleland of that Ilk, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.

1. *Margaret*, married to Hamilton of Barr.

XI. JOHN HAMILTON of Udstoun, Ibid. collector of the customs of Prestonpans, who married Elizabeth, third daughter of Robert Brown of Coalston, by whom he had issue :

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *William*.

1. *Margaret*.

XII. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Udstoun, Ibid. who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Cumming of Drummie, by whom he had two sons :

1. *William*, his heir.

2. *John*.

XIII. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Captain Wood's Peerage, i. 202. in the 44th Regiment of Foot, who, after the death of James, fifth Lord Belhaven, assumed the title of Lord Belhaven, and voted as such at the general election of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage in 1790. But the Lords' Committee of Privileges, 5th June 1793, unanimously resolved that the

Baronage, 467.
Airdrie Writs.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
lviii. No. 169.

Com. Rec. Glas.

UDSTOUN.

votes given by the said person, under the title of Lord Belhaven, were not good, and this resolution was confirmed by the House of Peers. He had afterwards a company in the 22d Foot, with the rank of Major in the Army, and died on board the Basset transport in the Downs, 19th January 1796.

I have been unable to ascertain whether he or his brother left any issue.

The ARMS were—

Quarterly, first and fourth, *gules*, a mullet, *argent*, between three cinquefoils, *ermine*; second and third, a man's heart, *proper*, shadowed, *Or*, between three cinquefoils, *ermine*.

CREST.—A boar's head, erased, *proper*.

MOTTO.—“*Ubique Fidelis.*”

Westburn,

CO. OF LANARK.

WESTBURN.

I. ANDREW HAMILTON of Westburn* is the first that has been noticed of this family. He is mentioned in the commissary records of Glasgow, of date 13th November 1618. It is probable he was the father of,

II. GABRIEL HAMILTON of Westburn, who lived during Cromwell's usurpation and the reign of the second Charles.

Scots Acts of
Parl.

In 1648 he was one of the committee of war for the co. of Lanark.

Wodrow, i.
App. 58

After the Restoration he underwent much persecution on account of his religious opinions, and, in 1662, he was fined by the Earl of Middleton in the sum of 1000*l*.

He married Margaret Cunninghame, Com. Rec. Glas. by whom he had issue :

1. *Gabriel*, his heir.
2. *Archibald*, who succeeded Gabriel.
3. *James*.

1. *Anne*, who died unmarried in February 1674, as appears from the following preamble to “*Ye Inventar*” of her property in her last will and testament, dated the 19th January preceding.—“*Item, ye defunct being ane woman, young and unmarried, and leiving in household and familie with her moyther, had na uther guidis or gear than ye sowmes aftermentionat,*” &c.

Ibid.

2. *Elizabeth*, who is mentioned as the daughter of umquhile Gabriel of Westburne, of date 15th September 1678.

Ibid.

* According to Nisbet, in his *Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 396, this family is descended of the Hamiltons of Torrance.

Com Rec. Glas. Gabriel died in September 1669, as appears from his will, registered of date 7th July 1670, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. GABRIEL HAMILTON of Westburn, who, for his firm adherence to his religious opinions, also suffered much persecution during the reign of Charles the Second. In the year 1676 he was imprisoned, under an accusation of having frequented conventicles, and, after three months' imprisonment, refusing to purge himself by oath, got off with a fine of 1000 merks. In 1683 he was again imprisoned, but, having demanded a trial, and nothing appearing against him in the precognition, he was liberated. He had a charter, under the great seal, "*Gabrieli Hamilton de Westburn, dimidietatis baroniæ de Carmunnock*," dated 3d June 1670. Dying, without issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

III. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON of Westburn, who left issue, a son,

IV. GABRIEL HAMILTON of Westburn, who had a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, "*Gabrieli Hamilton, nunc de Westburn, filio legitimo natu maximo Archibaldi Hamilton de Westburn, dimidietatis terrarum et baroniæ de Carmunnock*," dated 12th February 1733. He was succeeded by his son,

V. CAPTAIN GABRIEL HAMILTON of Westburn, who, in a writ which I have seen, is designated as "eldest lawful son

of the deceased Gabriel Hamilton of WESTBURN. Westburn," anno 1762.

He married Anne, eldest daughter of George Dundas of Duddingston in Linlithgowshire, with whom he acquired that estate, and by whom he had issue, besides other children :

1. *John Hamilton Dundas*, his heir.

1. Daughter, *Christian*, married, 2d July 1777, to the Hon. Charles Napier of Merchistonhall, second son of Francis, fifth Lord Napier, and had issue.

VI. JOHN HAMILTON DUNDAS of Duddingston and Westburn, who had issue :

1. *Gabriel Hamilton Dundas*, his heir.

2. *James*, an artillery cadet, who was drowned, off Weymouth, in the Abergavenny East Indiaman in 1805.

John Hamilton Dundas died in 1820, and was succeeded by,

VII. GABRIEL HAMILTON DUNDAS, now of Duddingston and Westburn.

He married Isabella Bryson, eldest daughter of James Dennistoun of Colgrain, by whom he has issue :

1. *John Hamilton Dundas*, an officer in the 15th Hussars.

2. *James Hamilton Dundas*, and other children.

ARMS, according to Nisbet,

Gules, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, within a border potent counterpotent of the second and first.

CREST.—A hand grasping a lance in bend, *proper*.

MOTTO.—"*Et arma et virtus*."

Westport,*

CO. OF LINLITHGOW.

WESTPORT

Penes Louis
H. Ferrier,
Esq.

I. WILLIAM HAMILTON, called of Bellsyde,† second son of Alexander de Hamilton, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill, was the first of this family.

In an instrument of division of the lands of Gawyn Fallside of Scotstoun, in the parish of Abercorn, amongst the children of his first and second marriages, this William, who is one of the witnesses, is designed *Willielmus de Hamilton de Bellsyde*." This instrument is dated at Linlithgow, 4th October 1487. He had issue :

1. *Thomas*, his heir.
2. *John*, who succeeded Thomas.

II. THOMAS HAMILTON of Westport, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Westport, burgess in Linlithgow. He is designed of Westport in a charter, of date 1530,

Charter in fa-
milia.

and was held in great estimation by the inhabitants of Linlithgow, as appears by a commission from the burgesses and community, granted to him to hold courts, and attend to their common good. This commission bears date 1536. He died soon after this; for there was a tack of teinds, dated 1541, by the Abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth, to the widow of John Hamilton of Westport and James his son. He was succeeded by the said,

Charter in fa-
milia.

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Westport, who had a feu charter from the Earl of Arran in 1578. He had issue :

1. *James*, his successor.
2. *David Hamilton* of Elrick, progenitor of the Hamiltons of Northpark.

X

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Westport. He was appointed sheriff-depute of Lan-Com. Rec. Glas.

* Nisbet, in his *Heraldry*, says that this family is descended from the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill.—*Nisb. Heraldry*, vol. ii. App. 267.

The origin of the title of the family is from the mansion-house having been built immediately within the walls of the town of Linlithgow, adjoining an elegant gateway towards the west, which was taken down about the year 1770.

† Bellsyde till lately formed a considerable part of the Westport estate. It was purchased from the late William Ferrier Hamilton of Westport by his brother, Major-General Hay Ferrier, who made it over to his son, Louis H. Ferrier, Esq. on his marriage.

arkshire, and commissary of Glasgow about the year 1607. By his first wife he had issue :

1. *Elizabeth*, married to John Dundas of Morton, an ancient branch of the Dundasses.

2. *Jean*.

Com.Rec.Glas. He married, secondly, Janet Drummond, by whom he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.

Nisb. Her. ii. App. 267. 1. Daughter, *Grizzel*, married, first, to William Cochrane of Barbacklay; secondly, to James Muirhead of Bredisholme, and had issue.

Com.Rec.Glas. James of Westport died on the 22d August 1625, as appears by his registered testament, wherein he appoints his spouse, Janet Drummond, his only executor.

V. JOHN HAMILTON of Westport, who was succeeded by his son,

VI. JAMES HAMILTON of Westport.

Mag. Sig. Lib. hii. No. 110. He had a charter, under the great seal, "to James Hamilton of Westport, son of the late John Hamilton of Westport, son of the late James Hamilton of Westport, of the lands and barony of Elrick in Aberdcenshire," of date 15th January 1631. He had another charter of the lands of Balsyde in Linlithgowshire, dated 2d August 1678. He was a commissioner of supply to the county of Linlithgow in 1661.

Ibid.

— lxvii. No. 8.

Nisb. Her. ii. App. 38. He married Anna, daughter of Sir Patrick Hamilton of Little Preston, by whom he had issue, one son and six daughters :

The son was supposed to have been WESTPORT killed in battle.

1. Daughter, *Anna*, of whom again.

2. *Grizel*, married to Thomas Hamilton of Olivestob. Nisb. Her. ii. App. 38.

3. *Margaret*, married to John Hamilton of Bangour.

4. *Elizabeth*, married to James Dundas of Phillipston in Linlithgowshire. Ibid. App. 15.

5. ———, married to Crawford of Lochcote in the same county.

6. *Catherine*, married to John Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh.

James of Westport was succeeded in the estate by his eldest daughter,

VII. ANNA HAMILTON who married, in 1674, Walter Sandilands, younger of Hilderston, whose father, William Sandilands, was tutor to his nephew, John, fifth Lord Torphichen. He was commonly styled Tutor of Calder. Wood's Peerage, ii. 394.

Walter Sandilands, on his marriage, assumed the name and arms of Hamilton, by a deed of destination still in force.

He was served heir-male and of vision, of Mr William Sandilands of Hilderstoun, his father, in the dominical lands of Drumcroce, &c. the lands and town of Drumcroce, and the lands and town of North and South Hilderstaines, all in the co. of Linlithgow, 16th March 1672. pro-Inq. Ret. Lin. cxxxii. 37.

Anna Hamilton and Walter Sandilands had issue :

1. Sir *James*, their heir.

2. *Walter*, who succeeded his brother.

WESPORT.

VIII. SIR JAMES SANDILANDS HAMILTON, who succeeded to the estate in 1699, as appears by a general service of retour, dated 18th August in that year, in which he is styled eldest son of the marriage between Walter Sandilands and Anna Hamilton, and heir of provision of the said marriage.

Dying without issue, in 1733, he was succeeded by his brother, Captain Walter Sandilands, who also took the name of Hamilton.

VIII. SIR WALTER SANDILANDS HAMILTON, a Captain in the Army. He was Aid-de-camp to General Churchill, and served thirteen campaigns under the Duke of Marlborough. He lost some of the fingers of his right hand in battle.

He married his cousin Helen, daughter of Thomas Hamilton of Olivestob, by whom he had issue :

1. *James S. Hamilton*, a Captain in the Army.

He was so severely wounded at the battle of Fontenoy that the amputation of his leg became necessary.

2. *Thomas*, a Captain in the Army. He served with distinction, and was at the taking of Senegal.

These two brothers both dying about the end of the war, in 1762, without issue, the succession devolved on their eldest sister.

1. Daughter, *Grizel*, of whom again, and other daughters.

IX. GRIZEL HAMILTON, who mar-

ried John Ferrier, Esq. of Kirkland in Renfrewshire, writer in Edinburgh, and had issue :

1. *William*, their successor.

2. *Walter*, who commanded a ship in the East India Company's service. He married Miss Wallace of Cairnhill in Ayrshire, by whom he had issue : 1. *John*, who succeeded his uncle William in the estate. 2. *Archibald*, Major of the 92d Regiment of Foot, died unmarried. 3. *Thomas*, died young. 4. *William*, Ensign in the 57th Foot. 1. Daughter, *Jane*, married to Thomas Riddell, Esq. of Camieston, and has issue. 2. *Anne*, died young. 3. *Grizel-Sophia*, died young. 4. *Margaret*. 5. *Lilias*, died young.

3. *Thomas*, }
4. *Otho*, } died young.

5. *James*, one of the principal clerks of Session. He married Miss Coutts, and has issue : 1. *John*, W.S. who married Miss Wilson, and has issue. 2. *Archibald*, married Miss Garden, and left issue. 3. *Lorn*, Lieutenant in the Army, died unmarried. 4. *James*, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, died unmarried. 5. *William*, Captain in the Army, died unmarried. 6. *Walter*, W.S. married Miss Gordon, and has issue. 1. Daughter, *Jane*, married to Lieutenant-General Grahame, Lieutenant-Governor of Stirling Castle, and has issue. 2. *Jessie*, married to James Connell, Esq. of Conheath, Dumfriesshire, and has issue. 3. *Helen*, married to James Kinloch, Esq. Banker, London, and has issue. 4. *Susan*, unmarried.

6. *Ilay*, a Major-General in the Army, and Governor of Dumbarton Castle. He married, first, Jane, only child of John Macqueen, second brother of Lord Braxfield, by whom he had issue: 1. *Louis-Henry*, advocate, commissioner of customs, who married Charlotte, daughter of the late Dr Alexander Monro, and has issue. 2. *John Macqueen*, died young. 3. *William Hamilton*, died young. 1. Daughter, *Esther-Wallace*, married, 22d October 1805, to her cousin, William Hamilton Finnie, Esq. of the East India Company's service, a widow, and no issue. 2. *Helen Margaret*, married Thomas Liston, Esq. writer, and has issue. 3. *Catherine-Jane*, married W. J. Kemmingson, Esq. of Woodbury Lodge, Devon, and left issue. 4. *Eliza-Anna*, married Mr J. MacIntyre, merchant, Liverpool, and had issue. 5. *Mary*. Ilay married, secondly, Agnes, only child of Roger Cullar, Esq. of Orroland in Galloway, and widow of William Lawrie, Esq. of Redcastle, by whom he had no family.

1. Daughter, *Helen*, died unmarried.

2. *Martha*, married Lieutenant Adamson, 33d Regiment of Foot, and left no issue.

3. *Agnes*, married Mr Finnie, and left one son.

4. *Grizel*, married Mr Burns of the Customs, and left issue.

5. *Anne*, married Dr Glen, and left WESTPORT.
no issue.

6. *Jemima*, } died young.
7. *Joanna*, }

X. WILLIAM FERRIER HAMILTON of Westport, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, succeeded to the estate on the death of his grandfather, in 1768, and took the name of Hamilton. He commanded the sailors who dragged the cannon up the Heights of Abraham previously to the battle of Quebec.

He married Miss Johnstone of Straiton in Linlithgowshire, and, dying without issue, in 1814, was succeeded by his nephew, John, the eldest son of his brother Walter.

XI. JOHN FERRIER HAMILTON, now of Westport, a Captain in the Army, having served in the 3d Dragoon Guards.

He married the Hon. Miss Vereker, daughter of Viscount Gort, and has issue, two sons.

ARMS.—According to Nisbet,

Gules, three cinquefoils, *ermine*, within a border, *argent*, charged with eight martlets of the first.

CREST.—Two branches of oak crossing each other in saltier.

MOTTO.—“*Addunt Robur Stirpi.*”

WISHAW, vide LORD BELHAVEN.

Woodhall,

CO. OF LANARK.

WOODHALL. I. JAMES HAMILTON, son of Thomas Hamilton of Torrance, about the year 1480, married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Livingstone of Woodhall, with whom he got that estate. He had issue :

Crawf. Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Woodhall, who married a daughter of the house of Orbistoun, by whom he had,

III. THOMAS HAMILTON of Woodhall, who, in 1518, was baillie of all the lands in Lanarkshire belonging to the Order of St John of Jerusalem. He married a daughter of the house of Haggs, by whom he had issue :

Sher. Rec. Ham.

Craw. Gen.
Coll. MS. Adv.
Lib.

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Woodhall, Captain of the Island of Arran. He was at the battle of Langsyde, and had his lands confiscated, but they were restored by the treaty of Perth. He married Margaret, daughter of James Muirhead of Lauchope, by whom he had issue :

Wishaw MS.

Nisb. Her. ii.
App. 264.

V. JOHN HAMILTON of Woodhall, who, on the 29th December 1595, was witness "to the contract of marriage betwixt Maistress Jeane Hammiltoun, dochter natural to Lord Johne Hammiltoun and Sir Vmfra Colquhoun of Luss."

Com. Rec. Glas.

On the 9th February 1595, he sold "to Gawand Hamiltoun, zounger of Neilsland, ane hogheid of herring and four aivers, for which ye said Gawand was to pay to his son John ye sowme of 33l. 6s. 8d. Scots."

Com. Rec. Glas.

He had a remission, under the great seal, "*Johanni Hamilton, juniore de Woodhall, pro ejus proditoria assistentia in consortio cum rebellibus ad burgum de Striveling*," of date 2d February 1579.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xxxv. No. 254.

By his wife, Christian, a daughter of the house of Kilsyth, he had issue :

1. *John*, his heir.
2. *James*, who obtained sasine of the lands of Howdean in Bothwell parish, 29th January 1607.

1. Daughter, *Christian*, married to James Glen of Barr in Renfrewshire.

VI. JOHN HAMILTON of Woodhall. On the 18th August 1592 he was witness to the testament of Libra, spouse of John Hamilton of Barncluith, when he is designed "zounger of Woodhall."

Com. Rec. Glas.

He had a charter, under the great seal, "*Johanni Hamilton, juniore de Woodhall, Baronie de Thankertoun*," dated 10th July 1601.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
xlili. No. 48.

By his wife, a daughter of the house of Orbistoun, he had issue :

1. *James*, his heir.

Sher. Rec. Ham. 2. *William*, who was on a retour of service at Hamilton in 1629.

VII. JAMES HAMILTON of Woodhall.

Com. Rec. Glas. In a deed, of date 6th August 1604, he is termed "*sone lauchfull of John Hamilton of Woodhall.*"

Ibid. He was appointed, in 1642, tutor to Alexander, son of Alexander Hamilton of Haggs.

By his wife, Giles, daughter of Mr Andrew Knox, Bishop of the Isles, afterwards Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland; he had issue :

Ibid. VIII. JAMES HAMILTON of Woodhall, who, in 1654, was appointed one of the tutors to the children of the deceased Robert Hamilton of Milburne.

Scots Acts of Part. He was a commissioner of supply for the shire of Lanark in 1661, and again in 1678.

Craw. Gen. Coll. MS. Adv. Lib. He married, first, Bethia, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Orbistoun, by whom he had issue :

1. *Bethia*, married to Hew Crawford of Jordanhill. WOODHALL.

He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, by whom he had,

1. *John*, his heir.

1. Daughter, *Margaret*, married to Archibald Robertoun of Bedlay. Ibid.

2. *Isobell*, married to Hew Crawford of Cloverhill. Ibid.

IX. JOHN HAMILTON of Woodhall, who married Jean, daughter of James Muirhead of Lauchope, by whom he had issue only one daughter and heiress. Ibid.

1. *Margaret*, who married Laurence Crawford of Jordanhill, and had issue. Rob. Ren. p. 74.

ARMS.—According to Nisbet, the arms of "James Hamilton of Woodhall, Baron of Tankertoun, descended of Torrence," were—*Gules*, three hollin leaves conjoined at the stalk, *Or*, betwixt as many cinquefoils, *argent*.³⁹⁴ Heraldry, i.

CREST.—A dexter hand grasping a hollin leaf, *proper*.

MOTTO.—"*Semper virescens.*"*

* Crawford, in his Genealogical Collections, says that the Crawfords of Jordanhill quarter their arms with those of the house of Woodhall.

NOTICES
OF
**SEVERAL FAMILIES WHOSE DESCENT OR CONNEXIONS CAN-
NOT BE TRACED.**

ALLANSHAW.

THERE was a family of Hamiltons settled at Allanshaw in the parish of Hamilton; they were descended from Robert, son of John Hamilton of Broomhill.

APETHSYDE.

FRANCIS HAMILTON of Apethsyde was retoured heir to his father, James of Apethsyde, in the lands of Apethsyde, the lands of Tylus, and the right of pasture on the common of Furewell, in the barony of Furewell, in the co. of Roxburgh, of date 10th April 1610.—*Inq. Ret. Rox.* 58.

AUCHINGRAYMONT.

ROBERT HAMILTON of Auchingraymont obtained from the Duke of Chatelherault a charter of houses and property in the town of Hamilton, of date 15th March 1556.

Quintin Hamilton of Auchingraymont is mentioned in the sheriff records at Hamilton, anno 1615.

James Hamilton of Auchingraymont is mentioned in the same records, as “sone and aire” to umquhile John of Auchingraymont, and Orianna Home his mother, anno 1633.

BANKELL.

JOHN HAMILTON, merchant burgess in Edinburgh, was served heir to Robert

Hamilton of Bankell, his mother's brother, in half the lands of Craiglockart, co. of Edinburgh, of date 18th December 1601.—*Inq. Ret. Edin.* 80.

BLACKHALL.

“UMQUHILE CLAUD HAMILTON of Blackhall, burgess of Paisley, decessit on 4th January 1673.” Elizabeth Semple, his spouse, registered his will, 22d February 1673. “Ye defunct, at ye tyme of deceiss, was at his Ma'tie's horne, and his guidis and gear are, or may be gifted as escheit.”—*Com. Rec. Glas.*

BRIGGS.

ROBERT HAMILTON of Briggs had a charter, under the great seal, of the lands of Halhill in the co. of Fife, of date 4th July 1549.—*Mag. Sig. Lib.* xxx. No. 391.

He had another charter, “Roberto Hamilton de Briggs, Quateriæ villæ et terrarum de Auchtermuchty in vic. de Fife,” of date 6th February 1551.—*Mag. Sig. Lib.* xxx. No. 740.

FLEURIS.

JOHN HAMILTON, sometime of Fleuris in the parish of Dalserf, burgess of Hamilton, gave a disposition of a piece of Kirkland to James Hamilton, merchant-burgess of Hamilton, of date 25th February 1613.

John of Fleuris, termed umquhile in 1654, had a daughter, *Margaret*, and a son, *John*, who were then under age.—*Sher. Rec. Ham.*

GAIREN.

JAMES HAMILTON had a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, “to James Hamilton of Gairen, and Elizabeth Haye, his spouse, and the longest liver of them, and to their heirs, of the lands of Gairen in the co. of Lanark,” held of the Archbishop of Glasgow, of date 22d February 1605.—*Mag. Sig. Lib.* xlv. No. 21.

Claud Hamilton of Gairen is mentioned in the *Sher. Rec. Ham.* anno 1626.

KINKELL.

IN FIFESHIRE.

ROBERT HAMILTON was served heir of Robert Hamilton of Kinkell, his father, in the lands of Kinkell and Snawdoun, of date 12th January 1640.—*Inq. Ret. Fife*, 592.

John Hamilton was served heir of Robert Hamilton of Kinkell, his father, in the lands, as above, 29th July 1643, and to his brother-german, Robert of Kinkell, in August following.—*Inq. Ret. Fife*, 660, 661.

In 1672, Alexander Hamilton of Kinkell, and James Hamilton, his brother, were put to the horn for having been at Conventicles. The same Alexander, in October 1677, with others, repulsed Carstairs in Fife from the house of Balfour of Kinloch, when one of Carstairs' men, Garret, an Irish tinker, was wounded, and Kinkell's horse shot. Two years afterwards, in 1679, he was severely persecuted, and driven from his house. His wife, big with child, and his family, were also put to the door; and, not long after, he was apprehended and confined for eighteen months, nor did he obtain his liberty until he had paid a heavy fine.—*Wodrow's Church History*, i. 345. 454. ii. 93.

KYPE.

GAWIN HAMILTON of Kype, and Abigail his spouse, are mentioned in the sheriff records at Hamilton, anno 1611. This Abigail was a daughter of John Hamilton of Stanehouse.

Dr Gawin Hamilton, Strathaven, Surgeon, H.P. 72d Regiment of Foot, traces his descent from the old Hamiltons of Kype in Evandale, as does likewise John Hamilton, Esq., factor to His Grace the Duke of Portland. The latter gentleman is, I understand, the male representative of the family. Mr Hamilton of Craighall, and Mr Hugh Hamilton of Parkhead, near Strathaven, are likewise descended from this family, which at one time had a great number of cadets in Evandale.

NETHERFIELD.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, sixth son of Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, acquired the lands of Netherfield in Evandale. He had a charter, under the great seal, of an annualrent of 63*l.* out of the barony of Dalmahoy in the co. of Edinburgh, of date 4th August 1559.—*Mag. Sig. Lib.* xxxii. No. 324.

His son, *John*, was retoured heir to him "in the four merk land of old extent of Netherfield," of date 4th November 1598.—*Inq. Ret. Lan.* 13.

This John married Elizabeth Crawford, and had issue, a son, *John*, who was executor to his father's will, anno 1631.—*Com. Rec. Glas.*

NEWTON.

JOHN HAMILTON was served heir in general to John Hamilton of Newton in Evandale, his father, of date 5th October 1588.

John Hamilton of Newton is mentioned in the Sher. Rec. Ham. anno 1613.

About 1730, James Hamilton of Newton, Surgeon in Glasgow, who married Annabella, daughter of Sir Robert Pollock of Pollock, Bart. died and left an only son, *James*, who also died without issue.—*Rob. Renf.* p. 292.

John Hamilton of Newton, writer in Edinburgh, died in 1758, and left two daughters, co-heiresses,—Helen, who married Sir Patrick Murray of Ochertyre, Bart. and Jacobina, who married Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum.

PARDOVAN.

"Charter to WILLIAM HAMILTON of Pardovan, of the lands of Qubiterig in the co. of Stirling," of date 8th December 1540.—*Mag. Sig. Lib.* xxvii. No. 97.

"Charter to William Hamilton of Pardovan of the lands of Easter Binning in the co. of Linlithgow," of date 12th March 1562.—*Ibid. Lib.* xxxii. No. 342.

POLMALLART.

JOHN HAMILTON of Polmallart served heir of William, his brother, in the lands of Polmallart in the parish of Crugiltoun, and co. of Wigtoun, of date 22d June 1581.—*Inq. Ret. Wig.* 197.

PRYORHILL.

JOHN HAMILTON of Pryorhill in the parish of Lesmahagow, co. of Lanark, is mentioned in the Sher. Rec. Ham. anno 1608. James of Pryorhill, and Robert his brother, are mentioned in the same records, anno 1656.

The present Dr Hamilton of Pryorhill, author of a new System of Medicine, is distantly related to the old Hamiltons of the same.

RAITH.

THOMAS HAMILTON of Raith, in the Parish of Bothwell, Janet Mortoun, his spouse, and *John*, his eldest son, gave a disposition of the lands of Raith and others, of date 1st September 1710. This John was a writer in Edinburgh, and he had a son, *James*, who was a writer to the signet, anno 1750.

SANDIEHOLME.

JOHN HAMILTON of Sandieholme, in the parish of Dalserf, is mentioned in the Sher. Rec. Ham. anno 1617. James of Sandieholme is mentioned in the same, anno 1632.

SHAWTOUNHILL.

“JACOBUS HAMILTON, portionarius de Shawtounhill,” was on an inquest of retour at Hamilton in March 1617. Robert, eldest son to James, portioner of Shawtounhill, is mentioned in the Sher. Rec. Ham. anno 1655.

Alexander Hamilton, portioner of Shawtounhill, infest his spouse, Marion Allan, in certain lands of Shawtounhill, for her lifetime, anno 1718.

John Hamilton of Shawtounhill died in 1736: he left issue, by his spouse, Jean Semple, three sons, William, John, and Gawin.

John Hamilton of Shawtounhill is mentioned in the Hamilton sheriff-records, anno 1756.

Gawin Hamilton of Murdiestoun, the celebrated painter, is said to have been descended from this family of Shawtounhill.

SHOTTS.

THOMAS HAMILTON of Shotts, and Catherine Baillie, his spouse, had a charter, under the great seal, of an annualrent of 20 merks from the lands of Lauchope, of date 10th September 1579.—*Mag. Sig. Lib.* xxxv. No. 109.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

INTRODUCTION, page 12, line 7,—“ and the Gaelic thanes,” &c. The office or dignity of Thane was of Anglo-Saxon, not of Gaelic origin.

History, page 28, note, line 8. A curious addition to the testimony of Boece, &c. is supplied by the testimony of the Regent, Duke of Chatelherault, himself. “ *As to the Governour, (says Sir Robert Sadler,) &c. And they say he must needs be a good Englishman, for his ancestors were Englishmen; as indeed the governour himself hath told me divers times that his ancestors came out of England, and that he is come of the house of Hampton in England,*” &c.—Letter to my Lord Suffolk, Parr, and Durham, 9th June 1543. From Sir Robert Sadler’s State Papers, vol. i. p. 215, edited by Sir Walter Scott.

Page 28, note, line 30—32, from—“ There is a William de Hamilton, &c. to—Bruce,” dele.

In supplement and correction of the whole note, it may be added, that a more accurate and precise quotation of the charter, alluded to by Father Hay, is given in a volume of Genealogical Collections preserved in the Advocates’ Library, in the hand-writing of Walter Mylne’s clerk, and entitled on the back, “ Geneal. W. M.” In an Alphabetical Index of Families, the author, who is evidently a man of information and research, says, speaking of the House of Hamilton, “ This family is come of William, third son of Robert de Blanchemains, Earle of Leicester in England, who took his designation from the manor of Hambledon in Buckshire, where he was born. He married Mary, Countess of Strathearn, daughter and heiress of Earle Gilbert, A. 1220, reign of Alexander II.; which is made out by a charter of the lands of Ogleville in Strathearne to Maurice de Moravia, bearing, ‘ *que terre fuerunt in manibus regis ratione forisfacture Marie de Strathern, Comitisse ejusdem, quondam nuptiate (sic) Willielmo de Hambledon, Anglo, inimico nostro.*’ Gilbert, son of William, makes the funeral oration upon King Robert Bruce, (John Randell, Canon. Glasg.) and Walter Fitz-Gilbert de Hambledon is in ye Ragman Roll in Lanarkshire. Both Gilbert and Walter, his son, are frequent in ye Chartulary of Paisley, and David, filius Walteri, is in ye two taillies of ye crown by King Robert II. in ye first and third years of his reign.”

As a further proof of the antiquity of the surname, the author cites the extracts made by Sir

Ludovic Stewart, from one of the Chartularies of Melrose, (quoted above in the note, p. 30 and 31,) and alludes to the Chancellor of England, William de Hamilton. But the preceding passage is sufficient to show that the author had carefully collected much curious information in regard to the origin of the House of Hamilton, which renders the accuracy of his quotation from the charter of the lands of Ogilvy the more to be relied on. The minuteness of the extract, independently of the conclusive evidence from Robertson's Index, would indeed have rendered it almost certain that *William*, and not *Gilbert*, was the correct reading; and there is equal reason to believe that no error lurks in the name of *Mary*. No Elizabeth, Countess of Strathearn, as in Father Hay's blundering notice, exists on record; and the conjectural emendation of *Johanna*, which I was formerly inclined to support, has been disproved by a more attentive investigation of the subject.

The question therefore is, who was this Mary, Countess of Strathearn? That she was not, as our author and other genealogists suppose, the daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn, is sufficiently evident; for, as that nobleman was succeeded by sons, no daughter of his could be Countess of Strathearn in her own right.

The evidence of Robertson's Index shows likewise that the charter was probably executed under Robert I., or rather under his successor, and it is very unlikely, if the lands in the grant had been merged in the crown for so long a period, that the cause of their original escheit would have been narrated.

It is far more probable that the Mary mentioned in the charter, was the Mary, daughter of Eugene of Ergadia, who, after the death of her first and second husbands, bore the title of Queen of Man, and Countess of Strathearn. Under both designations she swore fealty to Edward I. at Perth, 8th July 1292, (*Rymer's Fœdera*, ii. p. 571.) And that monarch, 3d September 1296, issued an order to the sheriff of Perth to reinstate in her possessions "*Maria quae fuit uxor Malisii Comitis de Strathern*."

The circumstances of time and of political attachment thus coincide in proving that it was this Mary, widow of Malise, fifth Earl of Strathearn, who was married to William de Hamilton, an Englishman, and a partisan of the Anglo-Baliol faction. The same conclusion receives a farther confirmation from the circumstance stated above, (p. 342, *note*,) a circumstance which likewise strengthens the presumption of William's consanguinity with Sir Gilbert the common ancestor of the House of Hamilton.

Page 137, in fine—"Through his influence, the Earl of Loudon obtained his release from the Tower," &c.

"The commissioners were, notwithstanding, sent to the Tower; and Loudon, it is affirmed, very narrowly escaped a summary execution. The King, about three o'clock in the afternoon, sent to Balfour, Lieutenant of the Tower, a warrant for beheading the Earl before nine o'clock next morning, which the Lieutenant intimated to his Lordship that evening, by whom the awful annunciation was received with astonishing composure, and he prepared to submit with resignation to his fate. But Balfour, not altogether clear about the responsibility of putting a nobleman to death without a trial, carried the warrant to the Marquis of Hamilton, who, with some difficulty, obtained access to the King at midnight, and began to expostulate, when his Majesty

interrupted him, exclaiming, ' By God it shall be executed.' Hamilton, however, represented the dismal consequences which were likely to ensue from the violation of the safe conduct he had granted, and of all legal forms, so strongly,—affirming that, if he proceeded, Scotland would be lost, nor would his own person be safe from the outrages of the populace,—that the King sullenly called for the warrant, and tore it in pieces with evident marks of reluctance and chagrin."—*Aikman's Continuation of Buchanan's History of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 534.

Page 153. Sir William Hamilton possessed a mind of most acute perceptions, ready and applicable to business of every sort. His manners were most conciliatory and obliging. In his journey into Calabria, in 1783, to observe the effects of the recent earthquakes, after having personally relieved the distressed, and suggested further means of relief to the Neapolitan government, he transmitted his philosophical observations to the Royal Society. His publication of the magnificent Account of Herculeum, and the " Antiquités des Etrusques, Grecques et Romains," are proofs that must ever live of taste and industry dedicated to the pleasure, and applied to the introduction of a pure and classic style in the arts. Not the English nobility and gentry alone, but all distinguished foreigners, of every denomination, who visited Naples, expressed the warmest acknowledgments for the splendid hospitality he exercised towards them. He quitted Naples with the Royal Family, and retired with them to Palermo, where he remained until 1800, when he returned to England, and died in 1803, in his house in Piccadilly, and was buried in Wales, in the family vault of his first wife.

Page, 194, note, line 4,—for " *gracefulness*," read *playfulness*.

Page 218, column 2, line 19,—for " *daughter of Henry, second Earl of Clanbrasil*," read, widow of Henry, second Earl of Clanbrasil.

Page 239. Boreland,—the authority of Baillie of Carnbroe may be added for the descent of this family from Sir David de Hamilton of Cadyow.

Page 264, column 1, line 17.—Margaret Hamilton was daughter of James Hamilton of Stanehouse, relict of Robert Hamilton of Milnburn, and of Patrick Hamilton, Captain of Arran, son of Sir David Hamilton of Preston. See also pp. 348 and 384.

Page 266, column 1, line 17.—Bessy, or Elizabeth Baillie, was a daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington. Her marriage contract with John Hamilton of Colquhot is dated October 1569.—(*Gen. Reg. of Deeds*, vol. ix. p. 415.)

Page 323, column 1, in fine. Robert Hamilton of Milburne married Margaret, daughter of James Hamilton of Stanehouse.—(*Privy Seal*.)

Page 348, column 1, line 29—for " John Hamilton of Stanehouse," read, James Hamilton of Stanehouse.

Page 359, column 2, line 27, 28—for “ In 1567 he married Isabella,” &c. read, In December 1567 he married Isabella, daughter of John Robertson of Earnock, by Margaret, daughter of James Hamilton of Torrance. The only “ *Friends*” nominated on the part of Gawin, as umpires and trustees in regard to the stipulations of the marriage contract, are “ *Schir David Hamiltoun of Prestoun, Knicht, and George Hamiltoun his sone and appearand air.*”—(Contract in Acts and Decrees of Council and Session, vol. 39; 1st December 1567.)

Page 381, column 2, line 9—for “ Sir William Anson,” read, Sir George Anson. Lady Anson, the sister of Sir Frederick Hamilton, married Lieutenant-General Sir George Anson, K.T.S., Knight Commander of the Bath, and Member of Parliament for Litchfield, and hath issue. Sir George is uncle of the present Viscount Anson.

Sir Frederick Hamilton of Silvertonhill has a daughter married in India. As already stated, his eldest son, Robert, lately went out as a writer; the rest of the family are young.

Sir Frederick's father, Captain John Hamilton, left the Army for a civil appointment in Ireland, either Under or Assistant Secretary at War, and died, at Chester, in 1779, where a noble monument, in the aisle of the cathedral church, was erected to his memory.

No II.

From SIR JAMES BALFOUR'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES, MS. in the Advocates' Library.

THE Funerall Ceremoney of JAMES, MARQUESS of HAMILTON, Earle of Arran, Cambridge, Lord Aven and Innerdaill, Steuarte of the Houshold of James, King of Grate Brittane, France, and Irland, and one of hes highness Privey Counsaill in both kingdomes, and Knight of the Order of the Garter, performed at Hamilton, 2d September, being Fryday, in a° 1625.

First,—The conductor of the saulies in mourning, with a black batton in his hand.

Twentiefour saulies, two and two in order ; ye foremost of them cariing on hes staffe a gumpheon, and all ye rest ye armes of the defuncte in buckrome, on the one syde, and hes name and surname cyphered on the other syde.

Mr Alex. Hamiltone, a jan de armes, on horsesback, armed at all poynts, cariing, on ye poynte of a lance, the colours of the housse of Hamiltone ; viz. pulee argent and geuls of taffata.

A horse for the fields led by a lackey in liuery.

A parliament horse, with a rich footematte, led by a lackey in liuerey of scarlet, and silver lace, and a manteill with hes maister's cognisance.

Three trumpetts.

Four pursuevantis.

The grate gumpheon carried by Johne Hamiltone of Airdrie.

The pincell carried by William Hamiltone of Dalserfe.

The standard carried by Johne Hamiltone of Udstone.

The defunctis cote carried by Johne Hamiltone of Haggis.

The spurs carried by Alexander Hamiltone of Binning.

The sword carried by Gavin Hamilton of Raploche.

The gantelit carried by Sir Alexander Hamiltone of Innerwicke.

Then followed the eight branches in this order,—

The King's Maties armes, on the fathersyde, carried by Johne Hamiltone of Orbestoune.
On hes left hand the armes of the Lord Gray of Souills, carried by Hamiltone of Kilbrachmont.

The armes of Betton of Creighe carried by Robert Hamiltone of Torrence.

On hes left hand ye armes of Douglass, Earl of Angus, carried by Mr William Hamiltone,—Torrence brother.

The armes of Douglass, Earle of Morton, carried by Hamiltone of Pardowe.

On hes left hand the armes of Keth, Earle Marischall, carried by Hamiltone of Milburne.

The armes of Hamiltone carried by Robert Hamilton of Bathcate.

On hes left hand, ye armes of Lyone, Earl of Kingorne, carried by James Hamiltone of Langhermistoune.

Thre trumpetts.

Four heralds, two and two.

The defunctis parliament robes, carried by Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertonhill.

The defunctis coronett, overlaid with crispe, carried on a black velvet cusheon, by Claude Hamiltone, Master of Abircorne.

Tua pages in liuerey bering the armes of the defuncte.

Sir Jeorome Lindsay, Lyone King of Armes, bering the defunctis cote of honor of blacke velvet.

Then the corpes, caried under a pale of blacke velvett, deckt with larmes and scutcheons, and ciphers of the defuncte ; on ye coffin lay the Order of the Garter, with hes batton of grate Steuarte of hes Majesties householde covered with cipres.

After the corpes followed Lord William Hamilton, hes 2d sone, as chieffe mourner, assisted, on the right hand, with Sr George Hay, Lord Grate Chancellor of Scotland ; and, on the left, with John, Earl of Marr, Lord Heigh Treasurer of Scotland.

Then followed six noblemen in long mourning gownes and hoods, two and two in order : *viz.*

William, Earle Marischall, on the right hand.

William, Earle Morton, on the left.

John, Earle of Cassilis, on the right hand.

John, Earl of Kingorne on the left.

Thomas, Earle of Melros, on the right hand.

John, Earle of Lauderdsail, on the left.

And thus, from the palace, through ye toune, did they enter the churchie of Hamiltone.

The funerall sermon was preached by Mr Law, archbishope of Glasgow.

FINIS.

EDINBURGH :

ARCH. ALLARDICE & Co. Printers,
Gosford's Close, Lawnmarket.

APPENDIX.

No I.

Carta Erectionis Dominii de Hamilton per Jac. II., anno 1445.

Referred to in note, p. 52.

JACOBUS, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis nos, cum matura deliberatione Parlamenti nostri, tenti apud Edinburgh vicesimo octavo die mensis Junii, anno regni nostri nono, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto consanguineo nostro, Jacobo Domino de Hamylton, militi, omnes et singulas terras baroniarum de Cadyhow et de Mawchane, ac superioritatem terrarum de Hamyltonfarm, et terras de Corsbasket, cum pertinentiis, jacen. infra vicecomitatum de Lanerk et baroniam de Kynneile, cum pertinentiis, jacen. infra vicecomitatum de Linlithcu : Quequid. terre et superioritas predictæ, cum pertinentiis, fuerunt dicti Jacobi hereditarie ; Et quas id. Jacobus, non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua, in manus nostras, nobis, pro tunc in dicto nostro Parlamento in regali habitu ac Majestate pro tribunali seden. per fustem et baculum, coram tribus regni nostri statibus, sursum reddidit pureque simpliciter resignavit, ac totum jus et clameum que in dictis terris et superioritate cum pertinentiis habuit, seu habere potuit, pro se et heredibus suis, omnino quietum clamavit in perpetuum. Quas etiam omnes et singulas baronias terras et superioritatem prenominatas, cum pertinentiis, in unum verum, liberum, et integrum Dominium creamus, annectimus, et unimus : Quodquid Dominium perpetuis futuris temporibus Dominium de Hamylton vocabitur et intitulabitur ; et manerium dicti Jacobi, quod nunc *le Orcharde* nominatur, jacen. in baronia de Caidyhow, erit in futurum principale capitale messuagium omnium baroniarum, superioritatis, et terrarum prenominatarum, cum pertinen. totius Dominij predicti, et HAMYLTON vocabitur et intitulabitur. Ac ipsum Jacobum antedictum Dominum nostri Parlamenti hereditarie creamus ac nominamus : Tenendas et habendas omnes et singulas baronias, superioritatem, et terras prenominatas, cum pertinentiis, (quas superioritatem terrarum de Hamyltonfarm et terras de Corsbasket idem Jacobus de nobis, tanquam barone de Kilbride, prius tenuit in capite,) predicto Jacobo et heredibus suis, de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, Regibus Scotiæ, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et divisas, cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, et asiamentis, ac justis pertinentiis suis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, procul et prope ad prenominatas baronias, superioritatem, et terras totius predicti Dominij de Hamilton, cum pertinen. spectan. seu juste spectare valentibus, quomodolibet in futurum, adeo libere et quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene, et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut prefatus Jacobus, aut aliquis predecessorum suorum, prenominatas baronias, superioritatem, et terras, cum pertinentiis totius Dominij de Hamylton, de nobis aut antecessoribus nostris, aut dictas superiori-

tatem terrarum de Hamiltonfarm et terras de Corsbaskat, cum pertinentijs de nobis, tanquam barone de Kilbride, ante dictam resignationem nobis inde factam, liberius tenuit seu possedit. Faciendo inde nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, Regibus Scotiæ, predictus Jacobus et heredes sui servitia debita et consueta, salvis etiam nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, Regibus Scotie, qui pro fuerunt juribus et servitijs de dictis baronijs, superioritate, et terris, cum pertinentijs totius predicti Dominij de Hamylton, ante dictam resignationem nobis inde factam, debitis et consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte nostre magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precipimus; testibus reverendis in Xto Patribus, Joanne, Jacobo, Joanne, Joanne, et Michaelae, Glasguen. Dunkelden. Moravien. Brechinen. et Dumblanen. ecclesiarum episcopis; Willielmo, Davido, Archibaldo, Hugone, et Alexandro, de Douglas, Craufurdie, Mqravie, Ormonde, et Huntlie comitibus, consanguineis nostris carissimis; Duncano, Patricio, Willielmo, Harberto, et Alexandro de Cambell, Graham, Somervill, Maxwell, et Montgomerie, Parliamenti nostri Dominis; Joanne de Dalrimpill, Joanne de Scrogs, et Jacobo de Parkle, burgorum de Edinburgh, Aberdene, et Linlithcu; commissarijs magistris, Willielmo Turnbull, secreti sigilli nostri custode; Joanne de Scheves, clerico nostro rotulorum et registri; et Joanne de Railstone, secretorio nostro;— apud Edinburgh, tertio die mensis Julij, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragésimo quinto, et regni nostri nono.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

MEMOIRS, &c.

Aikenhead,

PARISH OF NEW MONKLAND.

I. JAMES HAMILTON, a younger son of Gavin Hamilton of Haggs, was the first of this family—he was succeeded by his son,

Reg. Sec. Signilli, LXV. 88.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Aikenhead, who had a charter of confirmation, “super cartam feudifirmæ per Marcum Com. Monasterii de Newbotle et Conv. ejusdem Jacobo Hamilton fratri Johannis Hamilton de Haggs, patrique Johannis Hamilton de Aikenhead,” of the lands of Coittis and Garthnock in Monkland, ulto. Maij, 1593. He is mentioned in the records of the Commissariat at Glasgow, in 1587 and 1589.

He was succeeded by his son,

III. ROBERT HAMILTON of Aiken-^{AIKENHEAD.} head, Minister at Monkton, who is mentioned in the same records, of date 11th January, 1622.

In 1639, 13th July, he was witness to a deed by John Hamilton of Airdrie.

James Hamilton of Aikenhead is mentioned in a deed of date 4th January, 1678,—and in the same year he was a Commissioner of Supply for the co. of Lanark. ^{Com.Rec.Glas. Acts of Parl.}

John Hamilton of Aikenhead, in 1695. On the 6th July of that year, there was a contract of marriage betwixt “his dochter Helen, and John Crawford, eldest son and appearand air to John Crawford of Rochsol-loche.” ^{Com.Rec.Glas.}

Barncluith.

BARNCLUITH. I. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Rossmoor, third son of Sir Robert Hamilton of Bruntwood, was the first of this family.

He obtained from his brother John, the lands of Rossmoor, and married Isabell, second daughter of Campbell of Cessnock in Ayrshire, and had issue,

1. *William*, his successor.
2. *James*.
3. *John*.
1. *Isabell*.
2. *Janet*.

Ibid. II. WILLIAM HAMILTON, who sold the lands of Rossmoor. He married Ann, daughter and heiress of John Machan of Barncluith, by whom he had issue,

1. *Alexander*, his successor.
2. *Quentin*, who succeeded his brother.
3. *James*.
1. *Isabell*.

Ibid. III. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Barncluith, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Ibid. III. QUENTIN HAMILTON of Barncluith. He married, first, Christian, daughter of Hamilton of Orbistoun, secondly, Margaret, daughter of John Wilson of Gartnell or Garthill, merchant in Glasgow. He was killed

fighting on the Queen's side at the battle of Langsyde, in 1568, leaving issue,

1. *John*, his successor.
2. *Robert*.
1. *Margaret*.

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Barncluith, Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie; for whom, and for a continuation of the genealogy of this family, vide p. 221 of this work,—the additions and corrections to which are here inserted.

JAMES HAMILTON, second son of John Hamilton of Udstoun, who married Margaret Hamilton, heiress of Barncluith, had issue, MS. Gen. Coll. Adv. Lib.

1. *Quentin*, their successor, who purchased the lands of Udstoun from his cousin, John Hamilton.
2. *James*, minister of Eaglesham.
3. *Robert*, Lord Pressmanan.
4. *John*.
5. *William*.
6. *Sir Archibald Hamilton* of Rosehall.

1. *Margaret*, who married, first, Alexander Denham of Muirhouse, merchant in Edinburgh, brother of Denham of Westshiells, secondly, Mr. William Hamilton, minister of Glassford, and had issue to both.

2. *Mary*, who married Mr. John Bisset, merchant in Glasgow.

3. *Anne*, married James Hamilton of Little Earnock,—all with issue.

QUENTIN HAMILTON of Barncluith, according to the authority above quoted, married Marion, daughter of Denholm of Westshiells, and had issue,

1. *John*, his successor.

1. *Margaret*, married to James Richards of Barskimming.

2. *Marion*, married to her cousin, Denholm of Muirhouse.

3. *Anne*, married to James Johnstone of Straiton, W. S.

4. *Janet*, married to Alexander Stevenstoun, W. S.—all of whom had issue.

JOHN HAMILTON of Barncluith was, after the Revolution in 1688, for many years Sheriff Depute of Lanarkshire.

BARR.

Barr,

CO. OF RENFREW.

Crawford, in his History of Renfrewshire, (Robertson's edition, 1818,) p. 75, takes notice of this family as succeeding (by purchase probably) a very ancient family of the name of Glen, in this property. Crawford's words are—"The lands of Barr are now the property of John Hamilton of Barr, representative of the Hamilton's of Fergusly."

The first edition of Crawford's work was published in 1710, and as the last Hamilton of Ferguslee was William, Commissioner of Supply for the co. of Renfrew in 1685, who left an only daughter and sole heiress, Margaret Hamilton, the property of Ferguslee passed with her to her husband John Wallace, a younger son of William Wallace of Ellerslie. We may therefore suppose that,

I. JOHN HAMILTON, above-men-
3 H

tioned, was his brother, and the first BARNCLUITH. of the family that had the designation Acts of Parl. VIII. 466. of Barr. He was a Commissioner of Supply for the co. of Renfrew in 1685. (What follows is taken almost verbatim from Sempill's History of Renfrewshire, published in 1782.)

He married a daughter of Cochrane of Ferguslee, by whom he had issue,

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Gavin*.

1. *Jean*, who was married in Ireland.

2. *Agnes*, married to Dr. Thomas Foster in Port-Glasgow. He was succeeded by his son,

II. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Barr. Wood's Peerage, I. 262. He married Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton of Udstoun, by whom he had seven sons and seven daughters, of which last only one is mentioned; viz. *Margaret*, married to

Wide ut supra,
p. 253.

Rob. Renfr. p.
26.

APP. John M'Dowall of Parkhill. Of the sons, none are mentioned but the eldest,

III. JOHN HAMILTON of Barr. He married Margaret, second daughter of Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland in the parish of Dunlop, and co-heiress of that property with her two sisters, Johanna and Lillas, by whom he had issue,

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *John*, who succeeded his brother.
3. *Gabriel*.
4. *William*.
5. *Thomas*.
1. *Elizabeth*.
2. *Jean*, who was married to her cousin, Captain Hamilton Foster of Auchinleck, near Port-Glasgow.
3. *Margaret*.
4. *Lillas*.
5. ———

IV. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Barr, who, in 1775, was an ensign in the Glasgow regiment, and afterwards a lieutenant in the 95th. He fell in a duel in the Isle of Jersey on 21st June, 1782, and was succeeded by his brother,

IV. JOHN HAMILTON of Barr, (so far from Sempill,) who soon after (about forty years ago) sold this property to William M'Dowall of Garthland and Castle Sempill, from whose representatives it was afterwards acquired by James Adam of Garpell, the proprietor of an adjoining property.

John Hamilton, after having sold the estate of Barr, obtained, through the influence of Mr. M'Dowall, a situation in the excise. He was long on the superannuated list of that branch of the revenue, and died, at a very advanced age, in October, 1825, and was buried in the tomb of his ancestors at Lochwinnoch.

He left no issue, and, with the exception of an aged maiden sister, now residing at Kilbarchan, the family is extinct.

Barr is a pleasant small estate, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Lochwinnoch, with an ancient castellated mansion, amid some fine old timber; overlooking a delightful prospect of the most beautiful valley in Renfrewshire.

Blanterferme.

BLANTER-FERME. I. THOMAS HAMILTON, designed of "Fremblantyre," is the first that has been noticed of this family. He was succeeded by his son,

Ibid.

II. WILLIAM HAMILTON, who had

an instrument of Sasine, "*Willielmo Hamilton, filio et heredi quondam Thomæ Hamilton, de Fremblantyre*," of the lands of West Bernis, within the constabulary of Haddington, from George, Lord Seton, of date 26th April, 1475; the next we find is,

Charta penes,
Custos of Blantyre arm.

III. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Blantyreferme, who had a charter from John Dnnbar, Lord of Blantyre, of the lands of Blanterferme, of date 10th March, 1542. William of Blanterferme, and Patrick, his brother, had a remission, along with George Hamilton of Boreland and others, "for syding with the Erle of Lennox on Glasgow Muir" in the year 1543, of date 1551.

Reg. Sec. Sigil-
l. XXIV. 132.

IV. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Blanterferme, who had an instrument of Sasine, "*Willielmo Hamilton, Juniori, filio et heredi apparenti, Willielmi Hamilton, senioris de Blanterferme,*" of the lands of Blanterferme, of date 16th December, 1569. He had a charter of the same lands, "*Willielmo Hamilton, filio et heredi quondam Willielmi Hamilton de Blanterferme,*" of date 20th October, 1580. He was succeeded by

Charta penes,
Custos of Blantyre arm.

Ibid.

V. GAVIN HAMILTON of Blanterferme, who, on the 15th October, 1594, was cautioner for Mr. John Hamilton, provost of Bothwell, for the payment of certain sums of money "due Marion Baxter, dochter to umquhile Johne Baxter in Bothwell." He married Margaret Hamilton, by whom he had issue,

Com. Rec. Glas.

William, who succeeded him.

Sher. Rec. Ham

His widow afterwards married James Hamilton in Turnelaw.

Inq. Ret. Lan.
61.

VI. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Blanterferme, who, on the 3d May, 1606, was retoured heir to his grandfather

William in the lands of Blanterferme, within the barony of Blantyre. BLANTER-FERME.

He was one of the Committee of War in 1648 for the county of Lan- Scot's Acts of Parl.

ark. He married Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Cunninghame of Gilbertfield, Protocol of B. Robertson, p. 100. as appears from his having infest her in the lands of Blanterferme on 19th August, 1619—and by whom he had issue,

1. *John*, his successor.

1. *Anna*, married in 1637 to John Miller of Clydesmilne.

2. *Janet*, married first to Claud Hamilton, portioner of Baird's Dykes, secondly, in 1652, to James Lindsay, portioner of Calderwood Logan, in the parish of Kilbryde.

3. *Elizabeth*, who, in 1675, appears as a creditor of Baillie James Hamilton for "ye sowme of cc. lib. Scottis."

He was dead in 1671, and was succeeded by,

VII. JOHN HAMILTON of Blanterferme, who, in 1665, was appointed one of the curators to young Patrick Hamilton of Neilsland. Sher. Rec. Ham

He is frequently mentioned in deeds in the Sheriff Court Records at Hamilton, in the years 1667, -8, and -9.

In 1685, he was one of the Commissioners of Supply for the county of Lanark. Acts of Parl.

He married, first, in 1654, Margaret, eldest daughter of James Hamilton of Sandieholme; secondly, Margaret, daughter of James Hamilton of Neilsland, by whom he had issue, Sher. Rec. Ham

1. *William*, who died young.

2. *James*, his successor.

BLANTER-
FERME.

3. *John*, who died unmarried.
4. *William*, writer in Edinburgh, who died unmarried in 1725.
1. *Helen*, married to John Bryce in Greenlone.
2. *Jean*.

VIII. JAMES HAMILTON of Blanterferme, who was factor to Lord Blantyre, for his barony of Blantyre, for more than 56 years, and managed also his other estates of Erskine, Kilpatrick, Dunnotter, and Cardonald.

He is mentioned in the records of the Sheriff Court at Hamilton in 1721.

Nisb. Her. II.
App. 267.

He married Lilius, daughter of James Muirhead of Bredisholme, by whom he had issue,

1. *John*, who died young.
2. *James*, who died young.
3. *Alexander*, his successor.
1. *Anne*, who died unmarried.
2. *Lilius*, who married in 1743, John Coats, portioner of Barnhill, to whom she had issue, *James*, who

succeeded his uncle in the lands of Blanterferme, and other children.

He died in 1737, and was succeeded by

IX. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Blanterferme, who was factor successively to Sir James, Sir Hugh, and Miss Marion Hamilton of Rosehall; he died unmarried in 1773, and was succeeded by his nephew.

X. JAMES COATS of Blanterferme and Barnhill, who, in 1778, married Jean, daughter of John Graham of Kitchside. He died in 1815, leaving issue,

1. *Dr. John Coats* of Blanterferme.
2. *Alexander*, died young.
3. *James*, who died in 1812, unmarried.
4. *William*, unmarried.
1. *Lilius*, married to George Scott of Daldowie and Boghall, and died in 1808, leaving issue.
6. *Jean*, married in 1827 to Mr. Patrick Scott of Auchinearn.

Briggs.

BRIGGS.

I. ROBERT HAMILTON of Briggs was brother german of Andrew Hamilton of Cochno. He had a grant of the crownship of Galloway and Dumfries, circa 1550.

Reg. Sec. Sigilli
vol. XXIV. 70.

Ibid. XXIV.
121.

He had a charter, by Queen Mary, "to Robert Hamilton of Briggs, of the lands of Eister Cullessie, called Hallhill, to himself and his legitimate heirs; whom failing, to his natural son

James and his heirs; whom failing, to William, also his natural son, and his heirs; whom failing, to Andrew Hamilton of Cochno, brother german of the said Robert," dated in 1551.

Mag. Sec. lib.
XXX. No. 740.

He had another charter, "Roberto Hamilton de Briggs, quateriæ villæ et terrarum de Auchtermuchty in vic. de Fife," of date 6th February, 1551. The next we have met of this family was

Reg.
sas. Vol. II.
128.

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Briggs, Inglis, baillie of Edinburgh, of the BRIGGS.
who was witness to a sasine of Katha- lands of Eastfield or Roiteurow, of
rine Howieson, spouse of Cornelius date 29th July, 1602.

Broomhill.*

Birnie MS. p.9.
Crawford's
Gen. Coll. Adv.
L. 5.

The first of this family was JOHN HAMILTON, natural son of James, Lord Hamilton, by Janet Calderwood, a daughter of Calderwood of that Ilk.

Mag. Sig. L. b.
NII. No. 224.
Ut supra, p.
249.
Birnie MS.

He had a charter of the lands of Machane Muir, &c. from his father, of date 4th February, 1473, —4, (confirmed under the Great Seal, 10th May, 1492,) “and was infeft, 16th February, 1473, —4, and of Pope Sextus IV. the third year by James Williamson, Nottar, in the lands of Draffan Yeads and Machane Muir, being a 40 merkland of old extent; in the lands and place of Broomhill, and in half of the lands of Silvertounhill, with power to redeem the other; and made heritable keeper of the castle of Hamilton, by delivery of the keyes; Witnesses, Sir Archibald de Calderwood, Cap^{no}. James Hamilton of Neilsland, and John Hamilton de Porto Castri.”

He was included in the entail of the BROOMHILL Hamilton estates by the first Earl of Arran, 16th January, 1512, —13, and had a legitimatation under the Great Seal, on the 20th of the same month and year.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
XVIII. No. 135.
136.

He married Janet, eldest daughter of Robert Hamilton of Prestoun and Fingaltoun, by whom he had issue, Ut supra, p.
346.
Birnie MS. p.
10.

1. *David*, who succeeded his father.

2. *John*, who succeeded his brother David.

3. *Mr. Gavin*, who went to Ireland.

4. *Mr. Quentin*, burgess of Hamilton.

1. *Janet*, married to John Hamilton of Neilsland, and had issue.

2. *Margaret*, married after the Reformation to Gavin Hamilton, commendator of Kilwinning, and had issue; for whom, vide in Supplement, notices of Raploch.

3. *Isobella*, married first to Cuthbert Ibid. p. 12.

* This account of the Hamiltons of Broomhill is chiefly taken from an original MS. now in the possession of Alexander Chancellor of Shieldhill, Esq. compiled by John Birnie of Broomhill, entitled, “The account of the familie of Birnie of that Ilk, and of their descendents, since the losse of that estate, as also of the Hamiltons of Broomhill, and their descent, to the purchase thereof By Master John Birnie; of his matching with them and his issue, Conforme to the several papers now in the Charter Chest at Broomhill, anno 1728,” in which the author deduces the several descents, connections, and intermarriages of the Hamiltons of Broomhill, from charters and other documents which he had seen, and being more extended, and in many places more correct than the genealogy of this family, formerly inserted at page 249 of this work, it has induced the author to draw up another. — *Nota*—Where this MS. is referred to as an authority in other parts of this Supplement it is simply denominated the “Birnie MS.”

BROOMHILL. Hamilton of Candor, in whose property she was infest, of date 18th January, 1544, "and upon the 20th day of June, 1549, there is a declaration and instrument, by John Hamilton of Neilsland, her brother-in-law, and Robert Hamilton of Dalserf, narrating that albeit the deceast Cuthbert Hamilton of Candir had made and appoyntit them tutors testamentars to his children, In case the said Isobell, after his death, should again marrie: Yet they not only freely consent that the said Isobell should marrie Robert Hamilton, son and appearand air to the said Robert Hamilton of Dalserf; But also renounce their office of tutorie in their favours: This done the said day at Broomhill, before these witnesses, John Hamilton of Broomhill, and Quentin Hamilton, burgess of Hamilton, her bretheren." She accordingly married, secondly, Robert Hamilton of Dalserf.

Birnie MS. p. 13.

"The above John Hamilton of Broomhill, was a stout, hardie, and bold man, tho' lame; yet he behaved very well with his brother, the Earl of Arran, at the takeing of the castle of Glasgow, against the Duke of Albanie, governor to king James V. anno 1516."

He died August, 1526, and his lady, March, 1553.

II. DAVID HAMILTON of Broomhill. Birnie MS. p. 15.
He had a charter from James, Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Chatelherault, of the lands of Broomhill, &c. of date 13th November, 1540, wherein he is designed "eldest lawful son to the deceast John Hamilton of Broomhill, our uncle—Witnesses, Gavin Hamilton, our brother german, and John Hamilton of Samuelston, his natural brother."

He had a tack of the tiends of Machanmuir, from the Regent, Duke of Chatelherault, dated at Linlithgow, 15th May, 1545," to which David, afterwards Sir David Hamilton, of Preston, his uncle, is a witness."

"There is a decret of the Lords of Session, at his instance, against Andrew Hamilton, son and air to umquhile Andro Hamilton, son and air to umquhile John Hamilton of the Newton, anent redeeming half of the lands of Silvertounhill," dated 6th February, 1541.*

He was included in the entail of the Hamilton estates, made by the Earl of Arran, 1540. Ut sup. p. 250.

He married Margaret,† daughter to Robert, master of Semple, son and

Birnie MS. p. 15.
Wood's Peerage, II. 484.

* "It was allegit by Mr. Hugh Rig, Procurator for Andro Hamilton, sone and aire of umquhile Andro Hamilton, the son and aire of umquhile John Hamilton of the Newton, and John Hamilton his tutor at law, for his interest, yat the said Andro Hamilton ought, nor should not be compelled to plead upon his heritage, anent the summondais raisit be David Hamilton of Broomhill, sone and air male to umquhile John Hamilton of Broomhill, *carnevale* son, gottin betwixt umquhile James, Lord Hamilton, and umquhile Janet Calderwood"—dated 15th March, 1541.—*Acta Dom. Concilii*.

† "Obleidgment, William Lord Semple to the said David, and Margaret his spouse, my lord's grandchild, to relieve, for their use, the forty shilling land of Muirburn, and eight bollis meil of the milne of Glasford—dated at Dumfries, the 7th October, 1548—Witnesses, Robert, master of Semple, her father, and Gabriel Semple, who was the first Laird of Cathcart, her grand-uncle."—*Birnie MS.* p. 15.

heir of William, second Lord Semple, by whom he had issue three daughters,

1. *Elizabeth*, married to John Brisbane, younger of Bishoptoun.

Baillie's MS.

2. *Katharine*, married to James Hamilton of Torrence.

3. *Margaret*, married to James Hamilton of Peill—all with issue.

Birnie MS.

"Upon the 10th September, 1547, the above David, with his above brother-in law, Cuthbert Hamilton of Candir, were unfortunatlie slain at the battle of Pinkie, in attempting to relieve his father-in-law, Robert, then Lord Semple, taken prisoner."

It is.

"David was an handsome, strong, and comelie man. He for the most of his life attended the above Earl of Arran, his cussen, and was in France with him at the marriage of Queen Magdalen to King James the Fifth, anno 1537."

His widow, Margaret Semple, afterwards married John Whiteford, younger of that Ilk, and had issue.

He was succeeded by his brother,

Mag. Sig. Lib.
XXXII. No.
3.2.

II. JOHN HAMILTON of Broomhill, who had a charter of the ecclesiastical

lands of Stonehouse, of date 29th ^{BROOMHILL.} March, 1560, confirmed under the Great Seal, 1st May, 1565.

He had a charter from James, Duke of Chatelherault, of the lands of Broomhill,* &c. of date 7th May, 1560; and, upon the 6th June there-^{Birnie MS. p. 21.} after, James Hamilton of Neilsland, his nephew, and William Hamilton of Torschaw, are witnesses to his sasine."

He married Elizabeth Hamilton,† second wife and relict of John Hamilton of Neilsland, his brother-in-law, by whom he had issue,

1. *Claud*, who succeeded him.

2. *David*, who went to Ireland.

3. *John*.

4. *Robert*.

5. *William*, who also went to Ireland.

6. *Thomas*.

1. *Isabella*, married to John Hamilton of Neilsland, and had issue.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to Alexander Wood of Sunnysides, and had issue.

"The above John Hamilton of ^{ibid. p. 22.} Broomhill was a very brave, hardie, but forward man. He always attended the Duke of Chatelherault, till the

* "Upon the 7th May, 1560, There is an Instrument of Resignation, Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of David Hamilton of Broomhill, with the consent of John Brisbane of Bishopton, her spouse, and John Maxwell of Calderwood, as procurator for Katharine and Margaret, her sisters, and Margaret Semple, their mother, of the said lands, into the hands of James, Duke of Chatelherault, and James Hamilton, his son, fiar, in favours of the above John Hamilton—Witnesses, Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, James, Lord Somerville, Sir David Hamilton of Preston and Fingletoun, John Hamilton of Stenhouse, and John Whyteford of that Ilk—Done at Edinburgh.—*Birnie MS. p. 21.*

† "Upon the 2d October, 1557, The above John Hamilton of Broomhill married Elepit or Elizabeth Hamilton, second wyfe and relict of John Hamilton of Neilsland, his brother-in-law. The marriage was solemnized about seven in the morning, in the chapel of Broomhill, holding their son Claud Hamilton under spusits claught betwixt them, as the instrument of Matrimony in the face of Holy Kirk, within the said chapel, taken thereon by his above nephew, James Hamilton of Neilsland, in the hands of Sir Matthew Sandilands, notar and curate at Stonehouse, does testifie.—*Ibidem.*

BROOMHILL. Earl of Arran, his eldest son, went to France, and then he attended him all the time that he was captain of the Gens d'Armes there.

"He suffered much for his sovereign Queen Mary; he was not only sore wounded at the battle of Langsyde, anno 1568, but taken and imprisoned, and, in anno 1570, had his house brunt to ashes, with some others of that name, by Sir William Drury, governor of Berwick."

"Yet he died in peace at Broomhill in May, 1594, and his lady in October, 1564. He again repaired the old brunt house, being but one room wyde and four storie high, with a bartesan, and added a turnpyke to it. It was called the castle of old Machan."

"His lady, anno 1563, so far prevailed upon the mob, (then pulling down the churches and chapels about,) with her fair speeches to them, good entertainment, and a promise to make it a barn, that they did not pull down the chapel of Broomhill, which stood till anno 1724, that it fell down of its own accord."

John of Broomhill was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. CLAUD HAMILTON of Broomhill, who, on the 24th January, 1598, had a precept of Clare Constat from James, Earl of Arran, with consent of Lord John Hamilton, his brother, and tutor of the lands of Broomhill, &c.

"The same day there is an entry by the above Earl and his tutor to the

said Claud, and Margaret Hamilton, his spouse, as kindly tenants of the ten shilling land of Birkenshaw."

He married Margaret, daughter of ^{Birnie MS. p. 25.} James Hamilton of Kilbrackmonth, by whom he had issue,

1. *James*, afterwards Sir James, who succeeded him.

2. *John*, who died unmarried.

1. *Margaret*, married to James Baillie of Carnbroe, and had issue.

2. *Janet*, married Major James Somerville, a son of Somerville of Cambusnethan, and had issue.

3. *Isobell*, married Mr. James Skene, one of the principal Clerks of Session, and had issue.

4. *Jean*, married to John Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh, and had issue.

Claud of Broomhill died in 1605, and was succeeded by

IV. SIR JAMES HAMILTON of ^{Ibid. p. 17.} Broomhill, who, on the 15th December, 1605, had a precept of Clare Constat, from James, Earl of Arran, with consent of his nephew and new tutor, James, Earl of Abercorn, (Marquis John being dead and his son a minor) of the lands of Broomhill, &c.

He had a charter of appraising the lands of Candor, which belonged to Cuthbert Hamilton of Candor, of date 17th May, 1632.

On the 20th November, 1635, he was made Sheriff of Lanark, and, at the same time, was made a knight by King Charles the First.

He married * in 1606, Margaret, ^{Ibid.}

* Contract of marriage, the said James Hamilton of Broomhill, about sixteen years of age, with the consent of John Hamilton in Muirpark, Thomas Hamilton, his uncle, and Robert Hamilton, wrytter in Hamilton, his curators on the one part; and Margaret Hamilton, eldest daughter of

eldest daughter of John Hamilton of Udstoun, by whom he had issue,

1. *John*, afterwards Lord Belhaven.

2. *James*, Bishop of Galloway, of whom again.

3. *Mr. Gavin*, designed of Viccars, who went to Ireland, and died there while Dean of Raphoe. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, and had issue, *John Hamilton*, who married Jean, daughter of Captain John Crichton, and had issue. The Dean's daughter Mary married ——— Knox, Esq. in Ireland, and had issue.

4. *Captain Claud Hamilton*, who was with the Duke of Hamilton at the battle of Preston, and escaped. He was also with William, Duke of Hamilton, at the battle of Worcester, where he commanded a troop of horse, and again escaped.

He married Jean Hamilton, heiress of Parkhead, by whom he had issue, 1. *James* of Parkhead, for whom and his issue, vide article Parkhead in Supplement. 2. *Claud*, (from whom are descended the Hamiltons of Sundrum and Pinmore in Ayrshire,) and other children.

1. *Margaret*, married to Sir Walter Steuart of Allanton, and had issue.

2. *Jean*, married to John Porter-^{BROOMHILL.} field of that Ilk, and had issue. ^{Rob. Renfr. 264.}

3. *Anne*, married to James Hamilton of Woodhall, and had issue. ^{Birnie MS.}

4. *Isobell*, married first to Robert^{1bid.} Hamilton of Millburn, and had issue secondly to James Hamilton of Dalziel, likewise a widower, and had issue to him three sons.

5. *Mary*, married to Sir William^{Baronage 463.} Semple of Cathcart, and had issue.

Sir James died in September, 1658, and Dame Margaret, his spouse, in December, 1669.

"Sir James was of an ordinary^{Birnie MS. p. 41.} size, plump, and well boned, and very much inclined to planting, as may yet be seen."

"The above Dame Margaret, his lady, was a very wyse, grave woman, and a pattern to all about her for virtue, economie of her house, and education of her children. Being asked once by a homely teaching zealot in these bad tymes, why her sons were all malignantly inclyned? (meaning Episcopally) and her daughters so godly ladies (Presbyterian)? as their epithets then went; her answer was, that she thought her sons wyse men, and her daughters either fools, or led by their husbands as such."

Birnie MS. p. 28.

^{1bid.} et Rob. Renfr. p. 474.

John Hamilton of Udstoun, and with his consent, whereby she was to be infeft in the lands of Broomhill, and her airs male or female, not to be defrauded thereof, nor of the Vicarage lands of Stonehouse, nor of the kindly rights of the lands of Birkenshaw, for which Udstoun was to pay of tocher two thousand merks Scots—Witnesses, John Hamilton, younger of Preston, William Baillie, son to Robert Baillie of Park, and Robert Hamilton, called of Broombill—dated at Hamilton, 19th February, 1606."—*Birnie MS.* p. 27.

"The above Margaret's mother, the Lady Udstoun, was Margaret, daughter of James Muirhead of Lauchop, the same who accompanied Alison Sinclair, Lady Bothwellhaugh, when she went to the Council in St. Giles's Church in Edinburgh, to solicit the Earl of Murray, Regent, anent the recc. verie of her own estate at Woodhouslee."—*Ibidem.*

BROOMHILL. "Sir James his predecessoris being allowed the privieledge of the buriall place of the family of Hamilton, He and his lady are the first of this family who lie in the church of Dalserf."

V. JOHN, LORD BELHAVEN, who had a resignation of the lands of Broomhill in his favour, by his father, Sir James, of date 7th September, 1630*—a further account of him will be found, *ut supra*, p. 227, article Belhaven. He was succeeded in the lands of Broomhill by his brother,

Birnie MS. p. 46. V. JAMES, BISHOP OF GALLOWAY, in whose favours Lord Belhaven resigned them, of date 16th March, 1669.

He was ordained minister of Cambusnethan by Patrick Lindsay, Archbishop of Glasgow, in 1635, and, in 1661, was promoted to the Bishopric of Galloway.

He married in 1635, Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Alexander Thomson, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and chaplain to King Charles I. by whom he had issue,

1. *James*, who succeeded his father.

2. *William*, who went to Germany, of whom no account was afterwards heard.

3. *John*, who succeeded his brother.

1. *Margaret*, married to John Burns, merchant and Provost of Glasgow, and had issue.

2. *Jean*, married to Mr. John Birnie of Broomhill, minister of Carluke, of whom again.

3. *Isobell*, married to Mr. John Alexander, minister at Durisdeer in Dumfriesshire, and had issue.

4. *Anne*, married to Mr. Alexander Milne, one of the ministers of Glasgow, and had issue; one of whose children, *Margaret Milne*, married John Birnie, the second of Broomhill.

The Bishop died 14th August, 1674, and his lady on 16th April, 1667.

VI. JAMES HAMILTON of Broomhill. He had a precept of Clare Constat of the lands of Broomhill, &c. of date 31st October, 1674. He was bred an advocate, but never practised at the bar, and, dying unmarried in September, 1675, was succeeded by his brother,

* "John, Lord Belhaven, was an intimate friend and college companion of James, first Duke of Hamilton, and was his Depute Master of the Horse."

"He was a man of a good ordinary size, well built, well natured, pleasant, and mighty well beloved. He excelled all at court in the exercise, then much in use, of jumping, and won considerable wagers. A good tyme after the Restoration, being with his brother the Bishop at Broomhill, he was desired to goe out and sie a horse, by reason of his knowledge that way, that the Bishop was a buying. It seems he was pleased, yet he went behind the horse, turned short, and leapt over from his tail to his head, and the servant that held him, and, with the greatest easinesse, went to his brother and said, 'Is that a fyne horse for a bishop, when a man upon the borders of sixtie can do so with him.'"

"Anno 1638, he builded on his own charges the house of Broomhill, though the master mason so far mistook the draught, My Lord being at London, that he builded the back parts foremost."

Birnie MS. p. 45, 46.

VI. JOHN HAMILTON of Broomhill, who was served heir to his father, James, Bishop of Galloway, and to his brother James, in the lands of Broomhill, Fleurs, &c. 7th April, 1681. He sold the lands of Broomhill, &c. to his brother-in-law, Mr. John Birnie, with whom he continued to live at Broomhill, and died unmarried in May, 1720.

Mr. John Birnie was the only son of Mr. Robert Birnie, minister of Lanark, from whom he had a handsome patrimony. He was first minister of Carluke, afterwards of Carlawerock, and came to reside at Broomhill in 1693, where he spent the remainder of his days.

He married, on 4th February, 1668, Jean, second daughter of the Bishop of Galloway; at which time she was not sixteen years of age. They had issue,

1. *John*, who succeeded him in the lands of Broomhill, &c.

2. *William*, a surgeon.

3. *Robert*, also a surgeon.

4. *James*, who went abroad and died.

5. *Alexander*, an advocate.

1. *Isobell*, married to George Muirhead of Whitecastle or Percielands, and had no issue.

Mr. John Birnie of Broomhill died BROOMHILL. on 17th May, 1716, in the 74th year of his age, and his spouse, Jean Hamilton, died on the 2d December thereafter, in the 63d year of her age, and were succeeded by their son,

JOHN BIRNIE of Broomhill, who had a precept of Clare Constat of the lands of Broomhill, &c. of date 12th March, 1720.

He married, first, on 3d July, 1702, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Frogg, merchant in Edinburgh, by whom he had issue,

1. *John*.

2. *Alexander*.

3. *William*.

1. *Jean*.

2. *Bethia*.

He married, secondly, on 6th June, 1717, his cousin Margaret, daughter of Mr. Alexander Milne, one of the ministers of Glasgow, by whom he had issue,

1. *James*.

1. *Anne*.

His first wife died 2d June, 1716; and his second wife died 23d March, 1729; both of them in the 39th year of their age.

Note.—The family of Birnie of that Ilk possessed the barony of Birnie, near the town of Elgin in Moray, originally granted, according to the above-mentioned MS. History, by King Kenneth III. for good deeds performed in the field against the Picts! They afterwards lost it about the beginning of James the Sixth's reign, having, it appears, suffered greatly in the civil wars of that period, when William Birnie of that Ilk was proprietor. His son, Mr. William Birnie, minister of Ayr, was the father of Mr. Robert Birnie, minister of Lanark, whose son, Mr. John Birnie, married Jean, daughter of the Bishop of Galloway.

Kinkell,

CO. OF FIFE.

KINKELL.

I. "THOMAS HAMILTON* was ye first of the familie; he was ye son of Mathew† Hamilton of Torrence; qt lands he had from him I know not, but he had the lands of Eaglesmachan, gifted unto him by King James ye Fifth. In this gift he is designed familiar servitour to the King. He married Agnes Edmiston, daughter to Sir James‡ Edmiston of Duntreath. This marriage was made by ye king's designation; the Earl of Montrose married ane other sister of ye same familie at yt same time. There is a dispensation granted by ye Pope's Legate unto ye said Thomas to marry Agnes Edmiston, she standing in ye third degree of consanguinitie with him. The above gift (*grant*) is dated anno 1524, the dispensation to marry anno 1525 or 1526."

By this marriage he had issue, *Robert*, his successor, designed of Eaglesmachane, and several other children.

II. ROBERT HAMILTON of Eaglesmachane, or Ecclesmachane, or Inchmachan. "He married Margaret Bellenden,§ daughter to the Laird of Broughton, and sister to Sir Lewis Bellenden, Justice Clerk, and Sir John of Auchinoul, and to Sir Patrick, whose estate lay in Orkney, and whose posteritie continues there, lairds of Stenhouse. He had issue of this marriage, two sons and four daughters; viz. *Robert and James*, which last was designed of Kirktonholme; His eldest daughter was married to Robert Hamilton of Bathgate, his second to Bruce of Binnie, his third to ——— Steuart of Killbige, of the fourth I have no account. It's remarkable, that after he had lived many years in a married state with this woman, and after the birth of the above children, there passed a contract betwixt them, Sir John Bellenden of Auchinoul taking burden for his sister, by which

* From "A deductione of the descent and genealogy of the Hamiltons of Kinkell," in Woodrow's Manuscripts, 4to. Vol. 97. No. 4. On this paper Mr. Woodrow has marked—"Original, Mr. Henry Hamilton—got 1728."

† This appears to be an error—*Vide ut supra*, p. 387. According to Baillie's MS. James was the name of his father.

‡ William, first Earl of Montrose, married, for his second wife, Janet, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, by whom he had issue three daughters.—*Wood's Peerage*, Vol. II. p. 238.

§ Robert Hamilton of Inchmachan, and Margaret Bellenden, his spouse, had a charter of the lands of Ecclesmachan in 1565.—*Reg. Secreti Sigilli*, Vol. IV. p. 3.

they separated from one another by consent (there being no reason given in ye contract but the alienatione of their hearts from one another), and divided the children and estate betwixt them; the father taking burden for the maintenance and education of his two sons with one of the daughters, and the mother for the other three daughters. This contract is dated in the year 1576. After this division of the estate and children, he married again Margaret Cunninghame, Lady Craigens, who was a daughter of the Laird of Cunninghamehead, and grandchild to ye Earl of Glencairn. The contract of marriage is dated in the year 1580, about four years after the division and separation, and is witnessed by ye laird of Rowellane, and ye laird of Cunninghamehead, and ye laird of Keir, and several other gentlemen. After this he infest her, by several charters under his hand, in several lands belonging to him, in conjunct fee, which seems to be equivalent to the jointure he got with her out of the house of Craigens; which amounted to 24 chalder of victual out of ye lands of Knock and Killbarr, then belonging to Craigens, to which charters are witnesses, Robert Hamilton of Bathgate, and Alexander Cunninghame, son to ye Lady Craigens, and William Hamilton, this Robert's (of Inchmachan) brother german, besides five servants, which charter is of the same date with the contract."

"Unto this Robert Hamilton of Eaglesmachan, there is a writ granted by king James VI. narrating some special service he had done to that king* and to his estate, wherein ye king promises, *in verbo principis*, that he should remember yt service to ye lasting weil of him and his posteritie, whenever occasion should be offered. This writ is dated 1584, subscribed by king James at Halyrood House, by my Lord Thirlston and ye Earl of Montrose. This writ was made use of in behalf of Alexander Hamilton of Kinkell, (this Robert's great-grandson) with king Charles II. the said Alexander Hamilton being taken and imprisoned in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, as being with ye Fife party yt rose before Bothwell Bridge in the year 1679, and upon that account indicted of high treason."

"This write I say was sent to court, and by the Duke of Monmouth presented unto ye king, and read before him, upon which he desired his Majestie that he would take notice of ye last paragraph of yt write, wherein his Majestie had a narrative well instructed of a special service of this gentleman's great-grandfather done to his Majestie's grandfather, and the states of the kingdom, importing no less than ye saving their lives, and yt his Majesty's grandfather had promised to ye supplicant's great-grandfather, on ye word of a prince, yt he would remember yt service to the last-

* This must have been for the information anent the conspiracy to surround the king while hunting, and to carry him into England, as stated at p. 306 of this work, and for which the said Robert afterwards lost his life in Stirling Park.

KINKELL. ing weal of him and his posteritie, when occasion should be offered: And now, Sir, says he, Your Majestie never can have a fairer occasione, not only to remunerate ye service of this gentleman's great-grandfather to yours, but also to exercise your Majestie's clemency to his grandchild, supplicating your Majestie's mercy. Unto this the king answered, "this last paragraph might be ye flourish of a clerk;" upon which ye Duke looked to ye Earl of Oxford, standing beside (whom he had beforehand made for ye purpose,) and said, 'My lord, what think ye his Majesty should do for the gentleman thus situated, imploring his Majestie's mercy;' unto whom he answered, yt he thought his Majestie should not only spare his life, but if he wanted a fortune, give him one. Upon this the king called for a re-prieve, and superscribed it."

As stated at p. 306 of this work, he was slain in the park under the castle walls of Stirling in 1584, and was succeeded by his son,

Com.Rec.Glas. III. ROBERT HAMILTON of Inchmachan, who, in 1588, commenced a suit against his stepmother, "Margaret Cunninghame, Lady Craiginis, relict of umquhile Robert Hamilton of Inchmachan," for part of his wife's portion.

Wodrow's MS. "He married Grizel Cunninghame, eldest daughter to ye Laird of Craighens, and yt same Lady Craighens his father had married. Of this marriage he had issue one son, *Robert*, and three daughters. His eldest daughter was married to Borthwick of Linie

(?), the second was married to Lewis Monteith, a brother to ye Laird of Carss."

IV. ROBERT HAMILTON of Inchmachan, who, on the 7th August, 1607, had a charter and sasine of the lands of Caldercruix in the barony of Monkland, from Sir Thomas Hamilton of Monkland. He is therein described as "nunc de Inchmachan." He had a charter under the great seal, dated 27th January, 1610, of the lands of Manuel Foulis in Stirlingshire. He purchased the lands of Kinkell and Stravethie in Fife, having sold his lands in the west. He married, first, Agnes, daughter of John Aytoun of Kinaldie, by whom he had issue,

Protocol of B. Robertson.

Mag. Sig. Lib. XLVI. No. 64.

Wodrow's MS.

1. *Robert*, his successor.
2. *John*, who succeeded his brother. 1 daughter.

He married, secondly, Agnes, *Ibid.* daughter of Sir James Spens of Wodmistoun, by whom he had issue,

1. *Alexander*.
2. *James*.

V. ROBERT HAMILTON, designed of Kinkell, who was served heir of Robert Hamilton of Inchmachan and Kinkell, his father, in the lands of Kinkell and Snaudoun, of date 12th January, 1640.

Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother,

V. JOHN HAMILTON of Kinkell, *Ibid.* 660, 661, who was served heir of Robert Hamilton of Kinkell, his father, in the lands as above, 29th July, 1643, and to his

brother german, Robert, in the month of August following. And he also dying unmarried, was succeeded in the estate by his half-brother,

V. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Kinkell, who in 1672, along with James Hamilton, his brother, were put to the horn for having been at conventicles. In 1677, along with several others, he repulsed Carstairs from the House of Balfour of Kinloch in Fife, when one of Carstairs's men, Garrett, an Irish tinker, was wounded, and his own horse was shot. Two years afterwards he was severely persecuted and driven from his house—his wife big with child, and his family were also put to the door; and, not long afterwards, he was apprehended and confined in the tolbooth of Edinburgh; nor did he obtain his liberty until after a confinement of eighteen months, and having been severely fined—and he was bound to appear when called

upon, under a penalty of 20,000 KINKELL. marks.

He married Margaret, daughter of Wodrow's MS. Henry Pitcairn of Pitlour, by whom he had issue,

1. *Henry*, his heir.

2. *Alexander*, who married Jean, daughter of David Valentine of Wester Pitgarvie in the Mearns.

1 daughter, *Agnes*, married to Robert Hamilton of Northbank, descended from the Hamiltons of Bathgate.

2. *Marion*, married to Mr. William Trail, minister of the gospel at Benholme in the Mearns.

VI. HENRY HAMILTON of Kinkell, *Ibid.* who was minister of the gospel at Glenbervie in the Mearns.

He married at Dalzell, October 28th, 1726, Grizel, daughter of John Haldane of Myrtoun.

It was this Henry who was the author of the pedigree given to Mr Wodrow, the historian, in 1728.

Newton,

PARISH OF CAMBUSLANG, CO. OF LANARK.

The estate of Newton formerly belonged to the Hamiltons of Silvertonhill, and was acquired in 1672 by James Hamilton, who is said to have been a cadet of that ancient house.

I. JAMES HAMILTON of Newton.

In 1694 the title-deeds of the estate were destroyed, along with the mansion house, by fire, when this James Hamilton received a charter of *Novodamus* from Anne, Duchess of Hamilton.

NEWTON.

Wodrow's Church History, I. 345.

Ibid. I. 454.

Ibid. II. 93.

NEWTON.

He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn, and Margaret Cunninghame, daughter of the knight of Gilbertfield, by whom he had issue,

Par. Reg. of
Cambuslang.

1. *Elizabeth*, born in 1688, married to John Gray of Dalmarnock, of whom again.

2. *Rebecca*, who died without issue.

Baronage, p.
526.

He married, secondly, Margaret, second daughter of Robert Montgomery of Giffen and Macbeth-hill, a cadet of the Earls of Eglintoun, by whom he had issue,

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *Thomas*, who succeeded his brother.

1 daughter, who married John Baird of Mucroft.

James Hamilton died in 1724, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. JAMES HAMILTON of Newton, who, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother,

Par. Reg. of
Cambuslang.

II. THOMAS HAMILTON of Newton. He married — Cleland, sister of Major Cleland. By this lady (who died in 1733) he had issue,

1. *James*, his heir.

2. *John*, who succeeded his nephew.

1. *Dorothea*, married to Andrew Gray, a merchant from Holland.

2. *Elizabeth*, married to William Gray, a merchant from Holland, to whom she had issue, 1. *Elizabeth*, who married her mother's cousin, James Gray of Dalmarnock, and died without issue. 2. *Janet*, who succeeded her mother and aunt.

III. JAMES HAMILTON of Newton, surgeon in Glasgow, who made up his titles to the estate in 1749.

He married, first, Annabella, third daughter of Sir Robert Pollock, Bart. of Pollock, by Annabella, daughter of Walter Stewart of Pardovan, by whom he had issue only one son, *James*, his heir. Baronetage of
Scotland.

He married, secondly, a daughter of — Buchanan of Ross and Drummakill, by whom he had issue a son, *Thomas*, who died before his brother.

James Hamilton of Newton died in 1769, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. JAMES HAMILTON of Newton, who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his uncle,

III. JOHN HAMILTON of Newton, who, also dying without issue in 1775, was succeeded by his two sisters, co-heiresses.

III. DOROTHEA and ELIZABETH HAMILTON, (spouses of Andrew and William Gray,) who were succeeded by the youngest daughter of Elizabeth Hamilton.

IV. JANET HAMILTON, heiress of Newton. She married Colonel Richard Montgomery, cousin of Sir George Montgomery of Macbeth-hill and Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Baronets, to whom she had issue,

1. *James George Hamilton*, an officer of dragoons.

1. *Elizabeth Hamilton*.

Mrs. Montgomery survived her

children many years, and dying in 1823 was succeeded in the estate of Newton by Sir James Montgomery, Bart. of Stanhope, upon whom she had entailed the estate.

The family is now represented in the female line by Robert Gray of Carntyne, in right of his grandmother, Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of the first James of Newton.

I. ELIZABETH HAMILTON, by her marriage with John Gray of Dalmarnock, had issue,

1. *James*, his heir.
2. *John*.
3. *Gabriel* of Eastfield.
4. *Andrew*.

1. *Elizabeth*, married to John Spens of Stonelaw.

2. *Annabella*, married to Henry Woddrop of West-thorn.

3. *Rebecca*, married to William Ross, said to have been heir-male of the family of Ross, Lord Ross.

4. *Jane*, married to Thomas Buchanan of Ardoch.

II. JAMES GRAY of Dalmarnock, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of his cousin, Elizabeth Hamilton of Newton, by whom he had no issue. Secondly, Jane, daughter of John Corbet of Tolcross, by whom also he

had no issue; and, dying about 1780, he was succeeded by his brother, NEWTON.

II. JOHN GRAY of Dalmarnock. Rob. Renf. p. 39.

He married Isabella, daughter of John Chapman, Commissary of Glasgow, by Jean Pollock, daughter of Thomas Pollock of Balgray, a cadet of Pollock of that Ilk, by whom he had issue,

1. *John*, } who died before their
2. *James*, } father.
- . *Robert*.

1. *Helen*, married to William Woddrop of Dalmarnock, son of Henry Woddrop and Lilius Hamilton, second daughter of James Hamilton of Aikenhead.

2. *Elizabeth*, died unmarried.

John Gray in 1784 sold Dalmarnock and his other lands, excepting those of Carntyne, in which he was succeeded by his only surviving son,

III. ROBERT GRAY, now of Carntyne, and, since the year 1823, representative of the family of Newton.

He married Mary Ann, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn, by Agnes, daughter of George Dundas of Duddingston, by whom he has issue,

1. *John Hamilton Gray*, M.A. of Magdalen College, Oxford, Advocate.

Pardovan,

CO. OF LINLITHGOW.

PARDOVAN. This family is said by Crawford to be descended from the Hamiltons of Innerwick.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
XXVII. No. 97.

I. The first we find was William Hamilton of Pardovan, who had a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Quhiterig in Stirlingshire, of date 8th December, 1540. He was succeeded by his son,

Reg. Sec. Sig.
XXXI. 72.

II. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Pardovan, who had "a charter of Confirmation (of a Charter of Sale) by Elizabeth Binning of that Ilk, to the late William Hamilton of Pardovan, father of William Hamilton now of Pardovan," circa 1558.

Ibid. XXVII.
30.

He purchased the lands of Kincavel from James Hamilton, olim de Kincavel, in 1556. He is designed "of Pardovan of Kincavel."

Mag. Sig. Lib.
XXXII. 342.

He had a charter of the lands of Easter Binning, of date 12th March, 1562. He appears to have been the father of

1. *Mungo Hamilton* of Pardovan.
2. *John Hamilton* of Easter Binning.

Reg. Sec. Con.
Vol. 1573. p.
104.

III. MUNGO HAMILTON of Pardovan. "Mungo Hamilton of Pardovan and John Hamilton of Boges grant an obligation not to invade the Bogs in

Innerwick"—dated 18th August, 1573.

"Letters against James Hamilton at the Westport of Linlithgow, Mungo Hamilton of Pardovan, and Alexander and James Hamilton, his son"—dated 6th August, 1577, "anent letters purchased by Captain Lambe, Keeper of the Palace of Linlithgow, (whom James Hamilton, second son of Mungo Hamilton of Pardovan, had attempted to slay,) against the said James, and also against Alexander Hamilton, son and heir of said Mungo." John Hamilton of East Binnie, cautioner for them, of date 3d April, 1579.

Reg. Sec. Con.
Vol. 1573. p.
104.

Ibid.

Mungo of Pardovan left issue,

1. *Alexander*, his heir.
2. *James*.

IV. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, designed of Humbie, who was succeeded by his son,

V. WILLIAM HAMILTON of Humbie, who granted a Charter of Confirmation of a Charter of Sale, "by William Hamilton of Humbie, son and heir of late Alexander of Humbie, *et nepos et heros quond. Quintigerni Hamilton de Pardovan, ejus avi*," to Mr. Thomas Hamilton of Drumcairne, and his spouse, Elizabeth Murray—dated 28th July, 1598.

Reg. Sec. Sigil-
li. Vol. LXXI.
No. 26.

Hamiltons of Easter Binning.

Reg. Sec. Sigil-
LXIX, 20.

I. JOHN HAMILTON of Easter Binning, second son of William Hamilton II. of Pardovan, had a "carta appretionis" of the lands of Easter Binning, which formerly belonged to William Hamilton of Pardovan, in 1596. He had issue two sons.

1. *Alexander*, his heir.

2. *Sir George Hamilton* of Blackburn. He had a charter from Lord Sinclair of Berridale, confirmed by King Charles I. in 1633, of the lands of Clythe, Greenlaw, &c. in the co. of Caithness. In 1641, a ship, in which he had a share, having been plundered at sea by the Hamburgers, he sought, and obtained letters of reprizal from the king. In 1644, he was one of the Committee for War for the counties of Fife and Kinross. Dying without is-

sue, his property went to his nephew, PARDOVAN.
Alexander.

II. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Easter Binning, who was retoured heir to John, his father, on 7th October, 1602, in the lands of Easter Binning. He was succeeded by his son,

III. ALEXANDER HAMILTON of Easter Binning, who was retoured heir to his father Alexander, in the lands of Easter Binning, &c. on 29th October, 1640; and to his uncle, Sir George Hamilton of Blackburne, in the lands of Little Blackburne, in the barony of Quhitburne, the lands of Meikle Blackburne, &c. in the barony of Bathgate, &c. of date 12th April, 1649.

Sundrum,

CO. OF AYR.

Birnle MS. p.
28.

I. The first of this family was CLAUD HAMILTON, fourth son of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, and brother of John, first Lord Belhaven.

He was an officer of cavalry in the army of Charles the Second, was with the Duke of Hamilton at the battle of Preston, where he escaped, and com-

manded a troop of horse under William, Duke of Hamilton, when he accompanied that nobleman to the battle of Worcester, where he again escaped, at the time that the Duke was wounded.

He married Jean Hamilton, heiress of Parkhead, by whom he had issue,

SUNDRUM.

Birnle MS. p.
28.

SUNDRUM.

1. *James* of Parkhead, for whom vide Add. and Cor. in Supplement.

2. *Claud*, who carried on the line of this family—and other children.

II. *CLAUD HAMILTON*, who, at the period of his father's death, being in his infancy, was brought up by the noble family at Hamilton, and, when a young man, was sent into Ayrshire, under the patronage of the Dundonald family, in which county he settled, and acquired the Kirk-lands of Maybole, &c. He married a daughter of Vere of Stonebyres, by whom he had issue.

III. ^{Robert} ~~HUGH~~ *HAMILTON*, who married a daughter of Robert Blackwood, Esq. a merchant in Ayr, and father of Sir Robert Blackwood of Pitreavie, by whom he had issue.

IV. *HUGH HAMILTON*, who ~~acquired the property of Glengall, &c.~~ He married Jane, daughter of John Ferguson of Castlehill, by whom he had issue,

1. *Robert Hamilton* of Bourtreehill, for whom and his descendents, vide p. 242.

2. *John*, from whom this family is descended.

3. *The Rev. Hugh*, father of the present Mr. Hamilton of Pinmore.

V. *JOHN HAMILTON*, the second son, was bred in the Royal Navy, and afterwards settled in the island of Jamaica, where he possessed the moiety of the estate of Pemberton Valley, in conjunction with his brother Robert, who possessed the other moiety.

He married in January, 1739, Margaret, eldest daughter of Hugh Montgomery of Coylsfield, (by his second marriage with Catharine Arbuckle, widow of Claud Hamilton of Lethame,) and sister of Alexander Montgomery of Coylsfield, father of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglintoun, by whom he left an only son—

1. *John*, born 4th November, 1739.

John Hamilton of Jamaica was drowned at sea coming home from the West Indies, his son being then in his infancy. Margaret, his spouse, died at London on 6th July, 1759.

VI. *JOHN HAMILTON* of Sundrum. He was several years Vice-Lieutenant, and for 36 years Convener of the county of Ayr.

He married, in April, 1762, his cousin Liliass, second daughter of Alexander Montgomery of Coylsfield, and sister of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglintoun, by whom he had issue,

1. *John*, now of Sundrum.

2. *Alexander West*, who married, in March, 1805, Mary, daughter of James Ritchie of Busby, who died without leaving issue. He married, secondly, in January, 1816, his cousin Hamilla, second daughter of Alexander Montgomery of Annick Lodge, brother of Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun, by whom he has six daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Liliass*, *Mary*, *Joanna*, *Charlotte*, and *Jane Margaret*.

3. *Robert*, deceased.

4. *Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh*.

5. *Archibald*, captain in the East India Company's service.

6. *Thomas Bargany*.

Wood's Peerage, I. 508.

arg. p. 167 of Chngall 1670

7. *Montgomery*, captain in the East India Company's service.

1 daughter, *Lilias*.

2. *Margaret*.

3. *Frances*, died unmarried, Nov. 1820.

4. *Hamilla*, died young.

5. *Jane*.

6. *Hamilla*, married to Lieutenant-General Hughes.

VII. JOHN HAMILTON, now of Sundrum, who married, 4th June, 1804, Christian, eldest daughter of George Dundas of Dundas, and has issue,

1. *John*.

2. *George*.

3. *Dundas*.

4. *Alexander*.

5. *Archibald*.

6. *James*.

7. *Hugh*.

1 daughter, *Christian*.

2. *Lilias*, who died young.

3. *Margaret*, who died young.

4. *Lilias*.

5. *Anna Maria*.

6. *Margaret*.

7. *Mary*.

8. *Jane Hamilla*.

PINMORE.

As this family is connected with the preceding, we shall here insert the pedigree of it.

I. The REV. HUGH HAMILTON,

minister of the gospel at Girvan, youngest brother of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, married Helen Glen, daughter of William Glen of Asslois, and widow of the Rev. Patrick Paisley, by whom he had issue,

1. *Hugh Hamilton* of Pinmore.

1 daughter, *Jane*, married to Thomas Crawford of Ardmillan, without issue.

2. *Margaret*.

3. *Helen*.

The Rev. Hugh Hamilton died at the great age of 81 years, and was succeeded by his son,

II. HUGH HAMILTON of Pinmore, who married Miss Ritchie, daughter of James Ritchie, Esq. of Busbie, by his first marriage with Miss Montgomery of Coysfield.

Respectable relations of this family were settled in Carrick, who continued to preserve the name of its original ancestor, Claud. About seventy years ago there was a father and son of that name. This branch terminated in two ladies; one married to the present Quentin Kennedy, Esq. of Drumillan; the other to ——— Bell, Esq. W. S. deceased. The last Episcopal clergyman of Kirkoswald was the predecessor of this branch of Hamiltons in Carrick.

Westburn,

CO. OF LANARK.

WESTBURN. The descent of this family from the house of Torrance is decidedly proved from the Diploma of Armorial Bearings now in the possession of Gabriel Hamilton Dundas of Westburn and Duddingston, which was granted to his ancestor, Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Reg. Sec. Sig.
Lib. LXXIII.
Vol. 214.

I. ANDREW HAMILTON of Westburn,* a cadet of the Hamiltons of Torrance, lived in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He is noticed first in a deed under the Privy Seal in 1604, and again in the Commissary Records of Glasgow, of date 13th November, 1618. He was succeeded by his son,

II. GABRIEL HAMILTON of Westburn, who lived during the protectorate of Cromwell and the reign of Charles the Second.

In 1648 he was one of the Committee of War for the co. of Lanark, and in 1653 he was executor for the estate of umquhile John Hamilton of Coirsland. Scots Acts of
Parl.
Com. Rec. Glas.

He underwent much persecution on account of his religious opinions after the Restoration, and was fined in 1662, by the Earl of Middleton in the sum £1000 Scots. Wodrow, I.
App. 58.

He married Margaret Cunninghame, daughter of the Knight of Gilbertfield,† by whom he had issue, Com. Rec. Glas.

1. *Gabriel*, his heir.

2. *Archibald*, who succeeded his brother.

3. *James*.

1. *Anne*, who died in 1674 unmarried, as mentioned *ut supra*, p. 392.

2. *Elizabeth*, who married James Hamilton of Newton, by whom she had a daughter, married to John Gray of Dalmarnock.

3. ———, married to Lang of

* He was probably a son of Matthew Hamilton of Torrance. He had a younger son, whose son, the Rev. Archibald Hamilton, was minister of the gospel at Cambuslang in 1688. The Rev. A. Hamilton left issue, 1. *Archibald Hamilton*, merchant in Glasgow, whose son, Gilbert Hamilton of Glenarback, died in 1809. 2. *The Rev. William Hamilton*, minister of Douglas, whose son, Archibald Hamilton, is at present resident in Cumberland Street, London. 1 daughter, *Cecil*, married to the Rev. Mr. Paton, minister of Renfrew.

† Sir William Cunninghame of Gilbertfield had issue a son, who died young. 1 daughter, *Margaret*, married to the Laird of Westburn. 2 daughter, married ——— Smollet,* of the Bonhill family, and was mother of the ingenious Dr. Tobias Smollet. 3 daughter, married ——— Miller of Millheugh.

* Son of Sir James Smollet of Bonhill.

Overtoun, and had issue. *Gabriel* died in 1609, and was succeeded by his son,

Mag. Sig. Lib.
IXII. No. 253.

Wodrow, I. 417.
II. 306, 309.

III. GABRIEL HAMILTON of Westburn. He had a charter under the Great Seal, "*Gabrieli Hamilton de Westburn, dimidietatis baroniæ de Carmunnock*," dated 3d June, 1670. He also suffered much on account of his religious opinions, having been repeatedly fined and imprisoned during the reign of Charles the Second, and, dying without issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

Birnie MS. p.
32.

Rob. Renf. p.
474.

III. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON of Westburn. He married, first, a daughter of Hay of Craigenethan, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Margaret, a daughter of Claud Hamilton of Barnes, by Anne, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Allantoun, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, and sister of the first Lord Belhaven, by whom he had issue,

1. *Gabriel*, his heir.
2. *Robert*, who died without issue.

1. *Anne*, who, in 1734, married the Rev. Mr. Miller of Millheugh, minister of Hamilton, and thus became the mother of John Miller, the celebrated Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow, and the ingenious author of *Essays on the British Constitution*, and the *Origin of Ranks*.

Mag. Sig. Lib.
XCIV. No. 56.

IV. GABRIEL HAMILTON of Westburn, who had a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal, "*Gabrieli Hamilton, nunc de Westburn, filio legiti-*

mo natu maximo Archibaldi Hamilton de Westburn, dimidietatis terrarum et baroniæ de Carmunnock"—dated 12th February, 1733.

WESTBURY.

He married Agnes, daughter of George Dundas of Duddingston, by his wife, Magdalen Lindsay Crawford, grand-daughter of John, fifteenth earl of Crawford and first earl of Lindsay, by his countess, Margaret, sister to James and William, successively Dukes of Hamilton. The issue of this marriage was seven sons and seven daughters.

1. *Gabriel*, born 1735, died young.

2. *Gabriel*, born 1736, who succeeded him.

3. *Archibald*,

4. *Hope Archibald*,

5. *George*,

6. *John*, born 1745, who succeeded his brother.

7. *David*, died young.

1. *Margaret*, born 1733, married to Captain Nasmyth, R. N. and had no issue.

2. *Graham Christian*.

3. *Agnes*, died young.

4. *Agnes*.

5. *Magdalen Elizabeth*.

6. *Christian*, married 2d July, 1777,

to the Hon. Charles Napier of Merchiston Hall, second son of Francis,

fifth Lord Napier, and had issue, 1. *Francis*, who died in India in 1798.

2. *Gabriel Hamilton*, died young.

3. *Charles*, a post-captain in the navy, married Miss Younghusband, and has issue.

4. *Thomas Erskine*, a colonel in the army, married Miss Falconer of Woodcote.

1 daughter, *Agnes*, died young. 2. *Henrietta Hope*, married

Wood's Peer-
age, II. 399.

WESTBURN. in 1807, George Gordon of Hallhead, nephew of George, Earl of Aberdeen, and has issue. 3. *Agnes Dundas*, died unmarried in 1816. 4. *Christian Graham*, married in 1809 to Charles Campbell of Combie, and left issue.

7. *Mary Ann*, married to Robert Gray of Carntyne, and had issue a son, *John Hamilton*.

Gabriel Hamilton was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

V. GABRIEL HAMILTON, a captain in the army. In 1762 he was designed as having been eldest lawful son and heir of the deceased Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn.

He died unmarried at the Havannah, after the storming of the Moro Castle, which he is said to have been the first to enter. He was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

V. JOHN HAMILTON of Westburn. He took the name of Dundas, in right of his mother, for the estate of Duddingston.

He married Grizel, daughter of John Hamilton of Barnes, by whom he had issue,

1. *Gabriel* his heir, formerly in the Third Foot Guards.

2. *John*,

3. *David*,

4. *James*,

5. *George*,

} died before their father.

1. *Marion*.

2. *Agnes*.

3. *Margaret*.

4. *Magdalen Elizabeth*.

5. *Eleanor*.

John Hamilton Dundas died in 1820, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. GABRIEL HAMILTON DUNDAS, now of Westburn and Duddingston.

He married Isabella, daughter of James Dennistoun of Colgrain, by whom he has issue,

1. *John*, a captain in the Fifteenth Light Dragoons.

2. *James*.

3. *David*.

4. *Gabriel*.

5. *Robert*.

6. *George*.

1. *Margaret*.

2. *Grace*.

3. *Jessie*.

4. *Marion*.

5. *Elizabeth*.

The Hamiltons of Sweden.*

Hagerman, p.
21.

I. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON of Deserf, son of Lord Claud Hamilton, was the person from whom, according to the author here quoted, the Hamil-

tons, Counts and Barons in Sweden, are descended. HAMILTONS
OF SWEDEN.

He married Anne Kennedy, by whom he had issue.

* This account of the Hamiltons in Sweden is chiefly taken from a curious academical program, published in Sweden in 1754, entitled "*Dissertatio Gradualis de Illustri Hamiltoniorum Gente, Auctore Christiano Hagerman Londini Gothorum, 1754*," wherein the author deduces their descent from Archibald Hamilton of Deserf, (probably some place in Ireland,) and states that he was the son of Lord Claud Hamilton, founder of the family of Abercorn; but in this he is not borne out by any of the Peerage or Genealogical writers, who only give to Lord Claud four sons, viz. *James*, first Earl of Abercorn, *Sir Claud*, *Sir George*, and *Sir Frederick Hamilton*.

Hagerman, in giving a preliminary deduction of the House of Hamilton in Scotland, quotes the genealogical tables of the Swedish Professor Colling, who states, without authority, that Robert, (who, he says, was the paternal grandfather of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton,) was a cadet of the Douglases!

Again, in speaking of the Earl of Arran, son of the Duke of Chatelherault, he quotes "*Larrey, Histoire d'Angleterre*," tome III. p. 41, in alluding to that nobleman's being proposed as a husband to Queen Elizabeth, and adds also that there seems to have been a design of marrying him to Mary, Queen of Scots, with whom he was violently in love, and quotes also the following lines, placed under his portrait as drawn by Larrey—

" Mon cœur se laissa prendre aux charmes de Marie,
Et le throne pour moi n'avoit rien de trop grand;
Le sort, qui ne veut pas, qu'un doux hymen nous lie,
La fit trop Catholique, et moi trop Protestant."

Which have been thus quaintly paraphrased by an ingenious friend of mine—

The lovely Mary caught my raptured eye,
And captive to her charms my heart became;
Nor was for me the throne a step too high,
From Scotia's kings my birth I also claim.
But, ah! to me such bliss the fates deny;
Too much a Papist was the Royal dame,
And far too firm a Protestant was I.

The statement in note at p. 331, regarding the descent of the Hamiltons of Sweden from the Olivestob branch, appears to me to be more correct than the account of their origin as here given by Hagerman. This is corroborated by the family tradition, and by the intercourse which has always been kept up between the Hamiltons of Sweden and of Olivestob. A highly respected gentleman, lately deceased, stated to me, that, when a boy, he was told by his grandmother and her sister, who were daughters of Colonel Thomas Hamilton of Olivestob, then both about the 90th year of their age, that one of their family, when a young man, was sent to Sweden to a mercantile house, where he had not long remained when he entered the Swedish army, rose in course of time to high military rank, and finally settled in Sweden.

HAMILTONS
OF SWEDEN.

II. MALCOLM HAMILTON of Bellygally and Mone, Archbishop of Cashel, who married Margaret Wilky, by whom he had issue,

1. *Hugo Hamilton* of Deserf, who, entering the Swedish service, rose to the rank of Colonel and Knight of the Sword, and was, in 1654, created by Queen Christina, a Baron of Sweden.

III. 2. *Johan Hamilton*, who, also entering the Swedish service, settled in Sweden. He married Jean Somerville, by whom he had issue,

1. *Malcolm Hamilton*.

2. *Hugo Hamilton*, from whom the Counts Hamilton are descended, of whom again.

IV. MALCOLM HAMILTON, who also entering the Swedish army, rose to the rank of Major-General, and was created a Swedish Baron by Charles XI. in 1689.

He married ——— Maklier, by whom he had issue,

1. *Hugo Johan*.

2. *Jana Hamilton*, married to the Baron Gyllengrip.

3. *Charlotta Catharina*, married to the Baron Liljehok.

4. *Lynetta*.

V. HUGO JOHAN HAMILTON, Baron of Sweden and Field Marshall. He married, first, Eva C. Falkenberg; secondly, Anna Fleming. By the first wife he had issue.

VI. CARL FRIEDRIC HAMILTON, Baron and Marshall of Court, who married first Christin Brahe, by whom he had issue,

1. *Jean Abraham*.

2. *Carl Friedric*.

3. *Anna Margetha*.

He married, secondly, Wrangel, by whom he had issue,

1. *Adolph*.

Family of the Counts Hamilton.

COUNTS
HAMILTON.

IV. HUGO HAMILTON, second son of Johan Hamilton, (No. III.) entered along with his brother into the Swedish army, and was also created a Baron by Charles XI. in 1689.

He rose to the rank of Master General of the Ordnance, and married Margareta Hamilton, by whom he had issue,

1. *Jean Catherina*, born 1689.

2. *Anna Hugsiana*, born 1690.

3. *Johan Henric*, born 1692, a Major General, of whom again.

4. *Malcolm*, born 1694.

5. *Jacob*.

6. *Malcolm*, born 1695, Captain of Gardet, who married Hebla Cronhielm, by whom he had issue, 1. *Hen-*

rietta Margareta Maria. 2. *Gustava Johanna.*

7. *Hienric*, born in 1696.

8. *Jacob Ludvig*, born in 1698, a Brigadier, who married *Caroline Levenhaupt*.

9. *Gustaf David Hamilton*, born in 1699, a Major-General and commander of the Order of the Sword, who was created a Count of Sweden in 1751, of whom again.

10. *Anna Brita*, born in 1701.

11. *Catharina Charlotta*, born in 1703.

12. *Carl Otto*, born in 1704, a Baron of Sweden, of whom again.

13. *Hedevig Ulrica*, born in 1706.

14. *Frederic*, born in 1708.

15. *Claud Archibald*, born in 1713.

V. JOHAN HIENRIC HAMILTON, a Major-General in the Swedish service, married *Juliana S. Levenhaupt*, by whom he had issue,

1. *Hugo*, born in 1719.

2. *Charlotta Friedrica*, born in 1720.

3. *Baron Carl Axel Hugo Hamilton*, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Swedish service, and Knight of the Order of the Sword. He married *Betty Jennings*.

4. *Anna J. Magdalena*.

V. COUNT GUSTAF DAVID HAMILTON, Major-General and commander of the Order of the Sword, married *Jacobina Hildebrand*, by whom he had issue,

1. *Hugo Wilhelm*, born in 1741.

2. *Malcolm*, born in 1742.

3. *Jacob Henric*, born in 1743.

4. *Jony Julius*, born in 1745.

5. *Adolph Ludvig*, born in 1747.

6. *Gustav Otto*, born in 1748.

7. *Florentina Henrietta*, born in 1750.

8. *David Gothard*, born in 1752.

9. *Carl Friedric*, born in 1753.

V. BARON CARL OTTO HAMILTON, Lord Chancellor of Court, and Knight of the Order of St. Anne. He married *Selly Jennings*, by whom he had issue,

1. *Jony Hugo*.

It is probable that the present Count A.R. Hamilton of Christianstadt in the Province of Scania, Sweden, may be a grandson of Count Gustaf David Hamilton, above mentioned. Count Hamilton was in this country lately; and his brother in 1824 was Swedish Secretary of Legation at the Court of Brussels.

The present Baron Hamilton of Boo near Orebro, in the province of Orebro, may be a descendant, either of Baron Carl Axel Hugo Hamilton, or of Baron Carl Otto Hamilton, both of whom were alive in 1754.

John Hugue, Baron Hamilton, Premier Ecuyer de Madame la Duchesse de Sudermanie, et Adjutant-General du Roi de Suede, was in France at the commencement of the French Revolution, and assisted in the frustrated escape of Louis XIV. He was alive in 1803.

COUNTS
HAMILTON.

FURTHER
ADDITIONS & CORRECTIONS,

From p. 403.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 37, line 6, note.—The following observations will prove that, though several charters to Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert are no longer extant, the tenor of some of these have been accurately arranged by Mr. William Hamilton of Wishaw; and that several important circumstances overlooked in the text, relative both to Sir Walter and to his father Sir Gilbert, are thus exclusively preserved by that distinguished antiquarian.

George Crawford, (Peerage, p. 187,) after stating that he “had not the honour to peruse the more ancient writs of the family of Hamilton, whereof he was obliged to rely on the account afforded by Mr. Hamilton of Wishaw, an antiquary of no little fame,” proceeds to mention, on the authority of that author’s History of the Family of Hamilton, the following particulars:—“Sir Walter his (Sir Gilbert’s) son, had several military commands in the service of Robert I. which he performed with great diligence and success, in consideration whereof he had, by that prince’s grant, 1. A charter of the barony of Cadyow, *to be held in as ample a manner as Sir Gilbert his father held the same*; 2. also, in the ninth year of the same reign, to reward his great and acceptable services, he had a grant of the barony of *Machanskyre*, in the county of Lanark, which formerly belonged to John Cumyn, Knight; 3. Further, in the year 1324, the king bestowed on him the lands of *Kinniel, Larbert, Brimmage, and Auld-cathie*, in the shire of Linlithgow; and, 4. in the very same year, the lands of *Kirk-ender and Kirkowen*, in the county of Wigton, for good services done and to be done by him, as the charter bears.

That this statement is accurately taken by Crawford from Wishaw’s History, and that Wishaw had there accurately narrated the contents of deeds inspected by him in the repositories at Hamilton Palace, there is no reason to doubt. Of the documents described, the second and third are still preserved, and correspond exactly with the date and abstract of their contents. (Mr. Wood, in quoting the original of the third, has erroneously printed the date 1323 instead of 1324.) The fourth charter is not now known to be extant, and while its former existence is only proved by the evidence of Wishaw, his testimony is altogether too precise and articulate to admit of any suspicion of its accuracy.

The statements contained in the notices of the first and second charters are however of more importance. The first notice proves the tenor of a charter now lost, and the interesting fact that Sir Gilbert had held the barony of Cadyow (and the tenendry of

Edelwood) before his son Sir Walter, who, succeeding as an heir, and not acquiring this property as a singular successor, did not therefore owe either the foundation, or the principal elevation of his fortune, to a desertion of the English for the Scottish interest; a fact which will still farther appear from the sequel of the present note. This charter is confirmed by king David II. to Sir David the son of Sir Walter, but the original is only summarily described (Reg. Mag. Sig. printed Vol. p. 60). That in the present instance Crawford faithfully transcribes the evidence of Wishaw, is proved by the following passage from that latter author's "Description of the Shire of Lanark," and the additional circumstances there recorded strongly confirm the general accuracy of Wishaw's knowledge of the deed in question; speaking of the lordship of Cadyow or Hamilton, he says, "this lordship was anciently the propertie of the kings of Scotland, there being several old charters by Alexander the Second and Alexander the Third, kings of Scotland, dated *apud castrum nostrum de Cadichou*, called afterwards the Castle of Hamilton. The precise time when the lordship was given to the Duke of Hamilton his predecessors is not clear, but there is *ane charter extant*, granted by king Robert Bruce, *in ye SEVENTH year of his reign, 1314, to Sir Walter the sone of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton of this baronie, and the tenendry of Adelwood, WHICH FORMERLY belonged to his father, Sir Gilbert,*" &c.

The description of the second charter shows that Wishaw speaks of the original and not of the recorded crown charter (Reg. Mag. Sig. printed Vol. p. 14); as the former only has the date and witnesses. But in regard to the original grant of the barony of Machan (or Dalserf) Wishaw in his Lanark states, on the authority of the original deeds, that this lordship "was given to Sir Walter in 1312, on the resignation of Sir John Cumyn." This grant, it must be remarked, was two years before the battle of Bannockburn, and when both the resigner and resignee were partizans of the Anglo-Baliol faction; and it thus appears that Sir Walter did not receive the original grant of this estate from Robert Bruce in recompense of his change of party, and on the forfeiture of Sir John Cumyn of Badenoch, but only obtained from that monarch the confirmation or novodamus of a property which he previously enjoyed.

The following information is likewise preserved by Wishaw from a document now lost. It is known from a charter of King Robert II. 1375, to the second Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow, that his family had previously been in possession of the lands of Cloneschynach, Bernys (Barnes), Auldlands, &c. (Reg. Mag. Sig. printed Vol. 134.) and it is likewise proved that these lands belonged originally to the Stewarts (A. Stuart's Gen. Hist. p. 5.) The first grant of these lands by the Steward to the House of Hamilton is now lost, but the following testimony of Wishaw, in his description of Renfrew, is apparently derived from an inspection of a charter in favour of Sir Walter. "This parish (Inchinnan) did all belong to the lord of Darnley, afterwards the Earls of Lennox; and is now lately acquired from the Duke of Lennox, with ye rest of his estate in Scotland, by the Marquis of Montrose, and almost all the lands in this parish do appertain to the said Marquis, as having right from the Duke of Lennox either in property or superiority, except the lands of Barnes, Barnhill, Aldlands, Newlands, and Glenshinnoch, which were given by *Walter the Great Stewart of Scotland, to Walter the sone of Sir Gilbert de Hamiltone, in the time of King Robert I. and*

is commonly said to have been a Godbairn gift." A Godbairn gift to, or from the Godfather? The former alternative is impossible; but as Sir Walter figures on record, before the birth of Walter the Steward, (1293,) there is no improbability in the supposition that he was Godfather to the latter, from whom he might ultimately receive the lands in question, in consequence of this relationship.

That an intimate connection did exist between the house of Stewart and Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert, both before and after the establishment of Robert Bruce, is proved by numerous documents. On the one hand, Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert frequently appears as witness to the deed of the High Steward, (e. g. vide Chart. Pasl. anno 1294, p. 151, et passim, Robertson's Ayrshire Families, p. 52,) or in conjunction with members of his family (Chartulary of Lennox, pp. 7 and 154); while on the other hand Walter the Steward is witness to all the Royal Charters now extant, granted to Sir Walter Fitz-Gilbert.

Page 44, line 15.—"He married Johanetta de Keith, Domina de Galston," &c.

It has been asserted that the statement here given of this marriage is quite unfounded and erroneous, and that no proof whatever has been shown that her husband, the David de Hamilton mentioned in the charter of date 11th October, 1381, quoted in note p. 45, was the same person with Sir David Hamilton, Lord of Cadyow, or that he even belonged to the same family—in fact, that he was totally a different person.

As the copy of the charter of 1381 given at p. 45 is imperfect, we now, for the satisfaction of our readers, and to show that the statement inserted as to the marriage of Sir David de Hamilton of Cadyow and Johanetta de Keith was not unfounded or erroneous, proceed to give a correct copy of it, from one with which we have been kindly favoured by Dr. Francis Hamilton of Bardowie, who has the original in his possession, and which has been recorded as a Probative Writ in the Books of the Court of Session, of date 14th August, 1826.

"Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris David de Hamyltone et Joneta de Keith sponsa sua, Salutem in domino sempiternam, Sciatis nos quandam cartam Willielmi de Galbrath, domini de Kattonvalle, non rasam, non abolitam, non suspectam, nec in aliqua parte sui vitiata, sed omni vitio et suspicione carentem vidisse et diligenter inspexisse in hæc verba, Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Willielmus de Galbrath, Dominus de Kattonvall, Salutem in domino sempiternam, Sciatis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, carissimo filio meo Jacobo de Galbrath unam carucatam terræ et quartam partem unius earucatæ terræ scilicet dimidietatem de Estyrbothernock, videlicet illam dimidietatem partem que jacet propinquior Kelvyne, et dimidietatem de Westyrbothernock, videlicet illam dimidietatem partem que jacet propinquior le More, et quartam partem de Kyncade videlicet illam quartam partem que jacet propinquior Kelvyne, &c. in comitatu de Levynnax, infra vicecomitatum de Strivelyne, &c. Apud Kattonvall decimo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo trecentissimo octogesimo primo, hiis testibus Robertus de Danielstone Domino ejusdem milite, Andrea de Conyngbame, David de Hamyltone, Domino de Cadezeow, Johanne filio Domini Walteri, Roberto de Levingstone, Domino de Drumry, Johanne de Parco, Armigeris et multis aliis. Quamquidem cartam nos David et Joneta predicti in omnibus punctis articulis modis et circumstantiis quibuscunque forma pariter et effecta in

omnibus et per omnia ut predictum est ratificamus approbamus et pro nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum confirmamus. In cujus rei testimonium presenti cartæ confirmationis nostræ sigilla nostro sunt appensa. *Apud manerium nostrum de Dalserf* undecimo die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo octogesimo primo Hiis testibus Domino Roberto de Danielstone milite Domino ejusdem, Andraea de Conynghame, Johanne filio Domini Walteri, Roberto de Levingstone domino de Drumry, Johanne de Hamyltone filio nostro et herede, Johanne de Parco, Roberto Sympill armigeris, Domino Johanne Wyschard canonico Glasguen. et multis aliis."

We here see the husband of Johanetta de Keith, who confirms the charter along with her, simply designed "*David de Hamyltone*," whereas the individual who appears as a witness to the charter of William de Galbraith, is termed "*David de Hamyltone Dominus de Cadezew*," and hence the argument is, that these two could not be the same person, nor in fact can it even be proved that they belonged to the same family. In so far I will readily admit, that they were not the same person, but that they were of the same family there can be no doubt; the one being the father, David de Hamilton, Lord of Cadyow; the other the son, David de Hamilton, husband of Johanetta de Keith, who afterwards succeeded to the estate of Cadyow, and was the second Sir David de Hamylton, Lord of Cadyow.

Along with Sir David de Hamilton of Cadyow, the father, his brother *Johannis filius Domini Walteri* appears as a witness to the charter of William de Galbraith, and this same person also appears as a witness to the confirmation charter of his nephew, David de Hamilton, along with his grand-nephew, "*Johannes de Hamyltone filius noster et haeres*," that is, the son of David de Hamilton and Johanetta de Keith, who was afterwards Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow.

The circumstance itself of the confirmation charter being dated *apud manerium nostrum de Dalserf*, tends to show that it was the usual residence of the confirmers, and is corroborative of the foregoing statement, in so far as the fact, that Dalserf never was the property of the Keiths, but was a barony usually attached to the estate of Cadyow, and belonged to Sir David de Hamilton Lord of Cadyow, who may have bestowed it upon his son David de Hamilton as a suitable residence upon or after his marriage with Johanetta de Keith; and it appears that she was life-rented in the barony of Machan-shire, of which Dalserf was the manor-house, for she continued to make it her residence down to the beginning of the fifteenth century, even after the death of her second husband, Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley, as is evident from a charter which she granted in 1406, during her widowhood, dated "*apud Dalserf*," to her third son, William de Hamilton, of the lands of Bathgate;—and of another to her fourth son, Andrew de Hamilton, of the lands of Galstoun, &c. dated "*apud Dalserf*," 11th December, 1406.

It is almost unnecessary here to repeat what has been already stated in note at p. 45, regarding the charter by King David the Second, dated in 1378, confirming an alienation, by David de Hamilton and Janet his spouse, of certain parts of *the barony of Bathgate*, in favour of James Douglas of Dalkeith, which David is there expressly said to have possessed, *in right of his said spouse*; and the king in this very charter remits sixteen merks sterling of the rent due to him out of the lands of Cadyow. This David therefore was no other than one of the family of Cadyow, and as "*Janet Keith of Galstoun*" is proved, by charter and other evidence, to have been proprietrix of

It supra, p. 225.

Ut supra, p. 289.

Rathgate, there can be little doubt that she was his wife, and the individual Janet here mentioned.

The author having understood that Dr. Hamilton of Bardowie objected to the account given at pp. 44 and 209, regarding the original descent of the family of Bardowie, addressed a letter to that gentleman, offering to insert in the Supplement any remarks upon the subject he might favour him with, but reserving to himself the right of making whatever comments upon the same he might judge proper. Accordingly, the Doctor sent him the following statement containing the substance of his objections.

“ Dr. Hamilton objects to the commencement of the account given of his mother’s family in the note at p. 209 of Mr. Anderson’s Work, on the following grounds. First; there is no proof that the Lairds of Galbraith ever held any part of Bothernok, except as Vassals of the Hamiltons, and Bothernok could not therefore come to the Hamiltons by a marriage of Sir William Keith with the heiress of Galbraith; Secondly, there is no proof that John Hamilton of Bothernok ever received a confirmation of his charter from Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow as superior. His charter, contained in the chartulary of Lennox, is direct from Duncan, Earl of Lennox, upon his own resignation, and not on that of any Laird of Cadyow, which would have been the case, had he been a younger son of that family. We may therefore conclude, that the II. John de Hamilton mentioned by Mr. Anderson (p. 210.) is the same person with the I. John de Hamilton, mentioned p. 209.

In 1394 this John de Hamilton of Bothernok, as appears from the same chartulary, obtained a new charter from the same Earl Duncan, and witnessed by the same persons, in favour of himself and Margaret Frazer his wife. Thirteen years previous to this, we find David de Hamilton and Janet de Keith his spouse, acting as superiors of these lands, and among the witnesses to a confirmation charter granted by them, appears John Hamilton, their son and heir. From this Dr. Hamilton infers, that John Hamilton of Bothernok, who obtained the charters from Duncan, Earl of Lennox, was the son and heir of David Hamilton and Janet de Keith, who granted the confirmation in 1381. But this John, Dominus de Bothernok, having been married to Margaret Frazer, could not be Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow, who married a daughter of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith, and therefore his father, who married Janet de Keith, was not Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow, but a David Hamilton of Dalserf and Bothernok, whose widow afterwards married Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley; although Dr. Hamilton cannot follow Mr. Anderson in supposing that she was the daughter of Sir William Keith of Galston, who was killed in 1336.

The reasons which have induced Mr. Anderson to suppose the two David Hamiltons to be the same, although ingenious, do not appear to Dr. H. to be conclusive.

In the first place, it being admitted that David Hamilton of Cadyow, who witnessed the charter by William Galbraith (1381) is a different person from the David de Hamilton who confirmed the charter, this last could not have been David Hamilton, the second of that name, Dominus de Cadyow, if what Crawford states, on the authority of Hamilton of Wishaw, be true; he alleges that Sir David Hamilton, the elder of Cadyow, died in 1373, and therefore the David Hamilton of Cadyow alive in 1381 must

have been the second person of that name and title, and the David Hamilton, superior of Bothernok, must have been a different person.

Secondly, even allowing that Crawford's allegation is erroneous, there are strong grounds of objection to Mr. Anderson's theory. He alleges that Dalserf was a barony usually attached to the estate of Cadyow, and belonged to Sir David de Hamilton, Dominus de Cadyow, and of course, as Dalserf is called the mansion of the David de Hamilton who confirmed the charter of 1381, he must have been the Lord of Cadyow; but of this allegation no proof is advanced. Dalserf is indeed said to be the manor-house of the barony of Machanshyre; but of this also no proof is advanced, nor in the original charter of Machane, by King Robert, is Dalserf at all mentioned.

Thirdly, there can be no doubt, that at this time Machane belonged to the Cadyow family, and was in fact then the only feudal property of this family; for Cadyow, from whence they took their title, was then a demesne of the crown, of which they had the management; and their taking their title from a place, which did not belong to them, but where they merely resided, is a presumption that they had no mansion on their own property. If Machane could be shown to have been settled on Johanna de Keith, at, or after her marriage with David de Hamilton, as is asserted, there would be room to conclude, that her first husband was David Hamilton of Cadyow; but the only proof adduced for this, is, that she dated at Dalserf a settlement, which she made during her second widowhood (1406), but the dominium utile of Dalserf (including the right of residence,) has not been shown to have ever belonged to the Hamiltons of Cadyow, (the charter of Cadyow conveying only the dominium directum,) and until this be done, this argument has no weight, even were it admitted that no person ever made a settlement except in their own house.

Lastly, the charter in 1378 by King David, although a proof that, in 1381, there could not have been a David Hamilton elder and younger of Cadyow, as Mr. Anderson supposes, is not a sufficient proof, that Janet, the wife of David Hamilton of Cadyow, was Janet de Keith, Lady of Galston, who held also the dominium directum of the barony of Bathgate. It will only show that Janet, Lady Cadyow, held some lands in that barony; but there is no proof that her name was Keith; or that she held any portion of that barony, but what she transferred to James Douglas of Dalkeith.

Dr. Hamilton would consider himself as honoured by being able to trace his mother's descent from the Ducal family of Hamilton, but he has no desire to claim honours to which he is not entitled; nor does he possess any proof of the descent of David Hamilton of Bothernok, whose lineal heir he is. There is nothing improbable however in supposing him to have been the heir of William, the son of Arthur, the son of Galbrat, on whom the lands of Bothernok, &c. were settled by Maldony, Earl of Lennox in 1238; for it is well known that the Hamiltons who settled in Scotland, did not in general resume their English surname, until towards the end of the 14th century. This however is a mere conjecture, only to be mentioned in the absence of any contradictory presumption.

(For the following statement in answer to Dr. Hamilton's objections, I am indebted to John Riddell, Esq. Advocate, to whom I also confess myself obliged for much valuable assistance given me in the course of this work.

From this statement, it appears to me that the subject, which is evidently impor-

tant in more views than one, may now be considered as fairly set at rest; the facts and arguments brought forward being alike conclusive.)

The foregoing remarks shall now be carefully weighed and considered, and, with all deference, it is contended, that though at first sight plausible, they in reality are of no weight, proceeding entirely from misconception, either from erroneous premises or facts.

To the first assertion of there being no proof of the Laids of Galbraith ever holding "any part" of Bothernock, except as vassals of the Hamiltons, it is merely necessary to oppose the following evidence.

On the 2d March, 1238, Malcom, Earl of Lennox, grants to William, the son of Arthur, "*fili Galbraith*," the two Bothernocks "*tenendum de me et heredibus meis ipso Willielmo et heredibus suis*." This, as every antiquarian knows, is one of the heads of the Galbraiths, patronimically designed after Galbraith, the ancestor of the Clan. Agreeably to ancient custom, the name of the founder became their surname; and the above Arthur is designed, in another deed by the Earl, simply "*Arthur Galbraith*," which surname was transmitted to his descendents. The ingenious author of Remarks upon Ragman Roll, also adduces a charter by Earl Maldwin, father of the above Earl, to Maurice, son of Gillespick Galbraith, of the lands of Baldernock, Killearn, &c.

Chartulary of Lennox, p. 38.

Ibid. p. 11.

App. Nisbet's Heraldry, New Edit. Vol. 11. p. 36.

This ancient family therefore held Bothernock of the House of Lennox long before the Hamiltons settled in these parts, who were consequently not their only superiors. Like all the families in the Earldom of Lennox, which comprehended parts of Stirlingshire, as well as Dumbartonshire, they were vassals under that great fief; and, when it is observed in these memoirs that Janet Keith, their heiress, confirmed the grants again of her vassals and dependents; that obviously was in the character of *mid-superior*.

The learned Doctor however seems to have fallen into even a greater error in his next statement, that John Hamilton, first of Bardowie, husband of Margaret Frazer, obtained Bothernock *upon his own resignation*, and not upon that of any Laird of Cadyow. The contrary is directly proved by the Chartulary of Lennox, in the deed referred to* by him in support of his allegation, where it is expressly stated that Bothernock *had been resigned,—not by that John*, but by "*Dominus Johannes Hamilton*," styled the former possessor and vassal of the Earl of Lennox, immediately upon which, the lands are first confirmed by the latter to John. The Doctor inadvertently confounds this personage, who was a Knight, with John Hamilton, the first of Bardowie, or Bothernock, who is clearly proved, by this and other evidence he quotes, in 1394, not to have been so. They were totally distinct, and this notice of Sir John is most important, when it is recollected, that the eldest son of Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow, by Janet Keith, was "Sir John Hamilton" (afterwards of Cadyow†), who, in the

Vide Memoirs, p. 210, note, and Chartulary of Lennox, p. 39.

Vide Chartulary of Lennox, p. 40.

* This charter, which has no date, is indisputably anterior to 6th May, 1394—probably shortly before it: the date of the subsequent one mentioned in the text, which it immediately precedes in the Chartulary. In the first, the resigner, who is twice mentioned, is, on both occasions, designed a knight, while the disponent invariably, in each deed, is simply called John, or John de Hamilton, and sometimes with the epithet "of Bothernock."

† He is styled "*Dominus Johannes de Hamylton*" as early at least as 1392. This is proved by a charter upon record, quoted in these Memoirs, p. 48.

above manner, after succeeding to Bothernock through her, and still holding like her ancestors, of the House of Lennox, has clearly made it over to his youngest brother; thus completely confirmatory of the theory in these Memoirs. The circumstance is also the more striking, as the Doctor admits, that if John first of Bardowie, had been a younger son of Cadyow, he would have obtained it upon the resignation of a Laird of Cadyow.

John of Bardowie being obviously a different person from Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow, son of David, the subsequent conclusion drawn from the marriage of the former with Margaret Frazer is of course now untenable.

The next remark, grounded upon the supposition that David Hamilton the confirmer, and David Hamilton of Cadyow, the witness, in the charter of 1381, are different, (which however does not directly follow, it not being incongruous in feudal principle for a superior to witness a charter he afterwards confirmed,) is, that according to Crawford, (who is not always correct, and who appeals to no strict authority,) David, elder of Cadyow, died in 1373. The David of Cadyow, therefore, alive in 1381, must have been second of the name, and hence a different person from the preceding David, the confirmer. All that need be urged in reply to an objection that has no legal foundation, and evidently far from being relied upon, even by the Doctor himself, is the fact of the second David of Cadyow being styled in a charter upon record as late as 1377 "*filius et heredes David filii Walteri militis*." Now as his father is not designated quondam, or deceased; and as this is the very mode in which John, afterwards Robert the Third, is, in 1357, *during the life of his father*, described in a deed in Rymer's *Fodera*,* there seems here pretty good proof that the first David so far from having died in 1373, lived down at least to 1377, and besides indications of his having been alive at a later period.

The date of the charter 1381, "at *our manor of Dalserf*," alone is decisive of the controversy. By a charter upon record, Robert the First feudally grants the fief of Machan to Walter Fitz-Gilbert de Hamilton, and to the heirs of his body; and the subsequent Lords of Cadyow, his undoubted heirs, are proved, by various evidence, to possess down at least to 1426. In that age every fief or barony had "a manor," as it was called, which was peculiar to it, and where the proprietor resided.† Now as it cannot be disputed that Dalserf was a manor; as it is instructed by a Royal Charter early in the 15th century to have been a member of Machan, when the dominium utile was clearly still in the family, and, further still as it never can be shown by any evidence to have belonged, during the period in question, to any other Hamiltons; does it not hence clearly follow, by legal presumption, that the David Hamilton in the above deed, who speaks of his manor of Dalserf, was no other than David Hamilton one of the heads of the House, who assuredly flourished at the same time? These undeniable facts sufficiently refute the unsupported conjectures and insinuations of the learned Doctor, that Dalserf neither belonged to David Hamilton, nor to any of his family, and was not a part, or the manor house of the barony of Machan. By the way, he also is

* Johan Seneschal, *filius et heir Monsieur Robert Seneschal d'Escocce*."

† "*Manerium*"—"vulgo accipitur pro præcipua domo feudi." Du Cange voce *Manerium*.

under a great misconception as to subjects he introduces apparently irrelevant. He asserts, that, in the 14th century, Machan was "the *only* feudal property" of the Hamiltons, and that Cadyow was "then a demesne of the crown, of which they had the management; which did not belong to them, but where they merely resided." Surely the two following charters must have escaped him; the one by David Bruce in 1369; narrating a previous grant by Robert his father, whereby it appears that Cadyow, which was a barony in the reign of David the Second, had been alienated to the family in feu-farm, subject only to the annual payment of so much grain and money; and the other by the latter in 1324, to Walter Fitz-Gilbert de Hamilton, of the barony of Kinniel to him and his heirs. They are well known, and are in the Hamilton Charter Chest. Rob. Index. p. 40.

But, independently of the last argument, there is, among other strong circumstances stated in the Memoirs, the grant by David de Hamilton in 1378, admitted to have been David of Cadyow and Janet his wife—going far indeed to identify her with Janet Keith of Galstoun, who certainly had Bathgate. This evidence the Doctor disregards, because the former is not styled by her surname, nor shown to possess the whole, although he allows she possessed parts of Bathgate; but, with submission, this is not sufficient to deprive it of its irresistible force, especially when taken along with the other proof. Neither from what has been observed, is there room for his assumption, that there could not, in 1381, have been a David, elder of Cadyow; nor is it easy to see how the tenure, as he seems to insinuate, of the property of Janet, the wife of David of Cadyow, in Bathgate, was different from that of Janet of Galstoun or Bathgate. P. 45, Note.

All the arguments and objections against the identity of these persons have now been considered, and it is conceived fairly replied to. In addition to the great improbability of there having been two David Hamiltons cotemporaries, the husbands of two ladies of the same christian names and surnames, possessors in Bathgate, there is the remarkable circumstance of the total absence of legal proof in support of the supposition:—On the other hand, while they all admit that the wife of David of Cadyow was "Janet Keith," no old genealogist has ever yet maintained that the first of Bardowie was married to a lady of that name; far less ever possessed Dalserf. On this last point the Doctor is reduced to a dilemma in maintaining the affirmative. For as Janet of Galstoun, whom he claims as his ancestrix, is instructed also to have been ancestrix of the Hamiltons of Bathgate, and certain branches of Hamiltons in Ayrshire, partly by a charter on record in 1406, dated at *Dalserf*, (which is further important for the identity,) these must necessarily have been cadets of Bardowie, and not of Cadyow, as they hitherto have invariably been represented. Reg. Roberti Ducis Albanie, l. 228. No. 17.

Upon the whole, combining the account of Baillie and antiquarians, that the ancestor of Bardowie was a younger son of David of Cadyow, with the facts legally proved of the first Bardowie having been John Hamilton, and of the existence of a cotemporary John, a son of David of Cadyow,* it is humbly submitted whether there is not every

* That Sir John Hamilton, the son of the younger David of Cadyow, had a brother of the name of John, is proved by a charter granted by Sir John, as superior of the lands of Balderstone in Linlithgowshire, to Adam Forrester of Costorphine, of date 3d March, 1395, wherein, among other witnesses, is "*John de Hamyltone, frater n'r carissimus.*"—*Charta penes Ducem de Hamilton.*

reason to conclude, that he in reality was the true ancestor of the family? Indeed, under the circumstances, it is impossible to see how else they could be descended. Apparently conscious of this, the learned Doctor is forced to sport a hitherto unknown and extraordinary theory, of their being a separate stock of Hamiltons, whose founder, rather strangely, it seems, was the ancestor of the Galbraiths, who lived as early as 1238.

P. 47, Note.

There is little doubt too that the multiplication of Janet and David into four persons, originated merely in the theory that Andrew Stuart found himself obliged to adopt, in order to elude the objection vitally destructive of his alleged descent of Castlemilk. It may be here added, that although it is stated in the Memoirs that that ancient family was not sprung from William the brother of Darnley in 1429, which is a palpable error; it is by no means intended to deny, that they may not otherwise have been of the House of Darnley. These are considerations in support of the conclusion, which however would be quite irrelevant to the present performance.

P. 29.

On recurring, since the above was written, to the Controversy between the late Lord Galloway and Andrew Stuart for the Chieftancy of the Stuarts, it has been found that the Champion of the former was fully sensible of the fallacy of the theory of there having been two cotemporary Janet Keiths, married to two Hamiltons. In the abstract of the evidence of his Lordship in this discussion, published at London in 1801, he observes as follows: "That Janet Keith lived in a state of marriage with her *first* husband, Sir David Hamilton of *Cadyow*, in the year 1378, appears evident from a charter of King Robert II. of that date, preserved in the public archives, of the resignation of David Hamilton, and his wife Janet, of the lands of Drumcore, in the barony of Bathkeit, in the constabulary of Linlithgow, in favour of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeit. The property which the Stewarts of Darnley afterwards appear to have had in the barony of Bathkeit, and which Sir David Hamilton is said in the charter to have possessed *ratione dictæ sponsæ suæ* might serve to prove the lady mentioned on this occasion to have been the same who was afterwards married to Sir Alexander (Stewart of Darnley), were there no other evidence of that fact." Again—"On examination, it will be found, that there is no foundation whatever for the conjectures relative to two Janet Keiths;" —the supposition of the existence of two different Janet Keiths at the same period, who might have been married to two different persons of the name of Hamilton, can only be considered as the effort of a futile imagination, having recourse to invention, in order to remove difficulties, and support a favourite hypothesis."

P. 126.

Nil.

To any one who examines the performance, it will be seen that he elsewhere reiterates the same remarks, along with some other obvious suggestions that were formerly started.

Andrew Stuart's proposition only derives a certain degree of countenance from a mere *modern* genealogy, backed by no authority; and even his ingenuity utterly fails him in his gratuitous conjectures as to the other Hamilton, whom the phantom he has conjured up of a new Janet Keith (besides the wife of Cadyow), might have married.

On another point, independently of every other argument, the uniform and marked difference of the styles of the two John Hamiltons (the resigner and dispoñee), by the

same notary in the Bothernoek charter would obviously evince them to be distinct individuals. Ut supra, p.
210, note.

P. 51.—Sir James Hamilton of Cadyow had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir John de Camera de Galdgirth, and had issue.—*Ayr. Fam.* III. 266.

P. 81, *second line from the bottom*.—Gavin, second son of the Earl of Arran, had a natural son, Gavin Hamilton, who had a legitimization in 1553.—*Reg. Sec. Sig. vol.* 26. *fol.* 74.

P. 86, *line 11, 12, from the bottom*.—For Margaret read Magdalen.

P. 124, *line 30*.—"A sham complaint," &c. "Complaint by James, Earl of Arran, against his brothers, Lord John and Lord Claud Hamilton, Robert Hamilton of Gairen, and others, for keeping him in close prisoun in the castles of Hamiltoun and Draffen, *als Craignethan*; for uplifting his rents, &c. and keeping him without fire or meit, or proper company of his friendis, as if he were an ideot or furious, &c. 17th May, 1579."—*Reg. Sec. Concilii, anno* 1579.

P. 181, *seventh line from the bottom*.—William, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, was born on the 18th February, 1811.

P. 188, *2d col. second line from the bottom*.—MARQUIS OF ABERCORN.—Wishaw designs him Sir Alexander, and adds that "he married the Earl of Ormond his daughter."—*Description of Renfrew, penes Lord Belhaven, MS. fol.* 5.

P. 204.—ARDOCH.—"Precept to Andrew Hamilton of Ardoch, making him principal porter and master of entrie to our Sovereine Lady, and her Governour, of all her places, castles, and palaces, during life," &c. 16th July, 1543.—*Reg. Sec. Sig. Vol.* 16. *fol.* 89.

P. 212.—BARDOWIE.—Bond by John Hamilton of Bardowie, that James, Mr. Alan, and Umphra Hamilton, his sons, shall not molest Walter Graham of Dougalstoun, his tenants, &c. signed at Bardowie, 16th November, 1591, before these witnesses, John and Mr. Adam Hamilton, "my sonnys," &c. *Reg. Sec. Concilii*.

P. 214, *1st col. line 23*.—"Daughter Mary, married in 1711," &c. The marginal authority to this paragraph (*History of Stirlingshire*, p. 714) refers only to the first part of it; the marriage betwixt Mary Hamilton and James Grahame of Glengyle, not to that part relating to the chieftainship of the Clan Macgregor, which belonged to another person. The marriage betwixt James Graham of Glengyle, alias Gregor Macgregor, (surnamed *Ghlun-Dhu* from a black mole on one of his knees,) and Mary Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton of Bardowie, took place in 1703, not 1711, as stated at p. 214.

P. 216.—BARGENY.—Remission to Sir John Hamilton of Lettrick, Knight, and to several of his servants; to Quentin Hamilton of Auchingraymont, Archibald Robertoun, and John Dalzell, for burning part of the house of John Hamilton, tailor in Hamilton, in the month of April last, and also for the slaughter of the late Mr. Patrick Hamilton, (brother of the Laird of Prestoun,) and the late Mr Gavin Hamilton, Provost of Hamilton at the same time," dated 14th May, 1595.—*Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 57. fol. 119.*

P. 224. col. 2.—BARNES.—Claud Hamilton, the III. of Barnes, had a daughter married to Archibald Hamilton, the III. of Westburn, and had issue.

The present James Hamilton, Esq. of Barnes, is the male representative of the ancient and respectable family of Hamiltons of Raploch.

P. 235.—BLAIR.—Archbishop Hamilton, by Grizel Semple, Lady Stonehouse, had a third son, John, who had a Legitimation under the Privy Seal in 1551.—*Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 24. fol. 53.* The same John had a grant "to John Hamilton, youngest son of Grizel Semple, daughter of Robert, master of Semple, and, failing him, to William Hamilton, his brother german, of the gift of the ward and non-entry of the lands of Dechmont in Linlithgowshire, which belonged to the late Elizabeth Lockhart, spouse of Andrew Murray of Blackbarony; with the ward of marriage of Marion Murray, daughter of the said Elizabeth," in 1550. *Ibid. vol. 24. fol. 100.*

P. 238. 1st col. 8th line.—BOGSIDE.—For Kilmaines read Kilmaurs.

P. 239.—BORELAND.—"George Hamilton of Boreland, and John Hamilton his son," had a remission under the Privy Seal for "syding with the Earl of Lennox," in the battle of the Butts, fought near Glasgow in 1543, dated 1551. *Ibid. vol. 24. fol. 132.* Besides Boreland, there were several cadets of the name, who fought, on this occasion, on the side of Lennox against their Chief: the fact is well authenticated by the records of the Privy Seal.

P. 240.—BOTHWELLHAUGH.—David Hamilton, the first of Bothwellhaugh, had other two daughters, Jean, married to George Hume of Spot, and Christian, married to William Boyd of Badinheath. Arthur Hamilton had "a gift of escheit of the guidis and gear of his sister Cristiane, spouse of umquibile William Boyd of Badinheath, for drowning herself in Clyde on the 15th March last," dated 11th May, 1587. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 55, fol. 58.*

P. 242.—BOURTREEHILL.—The statement that Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, is incorrect, he having married while in Jamaica, Mrs. Jean Garth, an heiress and widow of Major Garth; her maiden name was Mitchell. Their third daughter was Frances, who married Captain John Ferguson of Greenvale.

P. 254.—CAMBUSKEITH.—Alexander Hamilton of Cambuskeith had a third son, Alexander, who was witness, along with his father, to a Decreet by Andrew, Prior of

Pittenweem, on an arbitration betwixt Archibald, Earl of Argyle, and Robert Blacader in 1505. *MS. Adv. Lib.*

Ibid.—(From which it will appear there is a generation omitted.)—The pedigree stands thus,—

VI. Sir John Hamilton of Cambuskeith, who had a charter of the lands of Cambuskeith in 1530, and another to himself and Janet Stewart, his spouse, of the Mill of Cambuskeith in 1532. (*Mag. Sig. Lib. 24. No. 24. 260.*) He was killed at the battle of the Butts, fought near Glasgow in 1543. (*Hollinshead, vol. 2. p. 217.*) It is most probable he fought on the side of Lennox, instead of the Regent Arran, as it is ascertained from the Records of the Privy Seal, that his son William, the Tutor of Cambuskeith, fought on the side of the former in that battle. By his spouse, Janet Stewart, he had issue,

1. *John*, his successor.

2. *William*, Tutor of Cambuskeith.—He had a remission under the Privy Seal, “for syding with the Erle of Lennox on Glasgow muir.” William Hamilton, brother of John Hamilton of Cambuskeith, had “ane escheit through treason of umquhile Andrew Cunninghame, sone to ye Erle of Glencairn, for assistance given to ye said Erle coming in company with him in arraye of battail aganis the Governour in the burgh muir of Glasgow,” dated in 1544.—*Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 18. fol. 55.*

He was dead before 1571, leaving by his spouse, Agnes Stewart, Malcom, William, and John Hamilton.

3. *David*.—“27th December, 1571. George Campbell of Denevey, cautioner for David Hamilton, son of umquhile Sir John Hamilton of Cambuskeith, Knight, for his obedience and compearance, and that he shall not assist Malcom, William, and John Hamiltons, sons of umquhile William Hamilton, Tutor of Cambuskeith, being rebels, and at ye horn.” (*Reg. Sec. Sigilli.*)

VII. John Hamilton of Cambuskeith, who had a gift of his own marriage, “to John Hamilton, son and heir of umquhile Sir John Hamilton of Cambuskeith,” dated 3d May, 1544. (*Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 18. fol. 60.*) He married Janet Montgomery, by whom he had issue,

1. *Arthur*, who appears to have died young, before his father.

2. *William*, his successor.

1 daughter, *Elizabeth*.

He died on 12th September, 1547. His will, which was registered on 22d January, 1547 -8, mentions his spouse, Joneta Montgomery, his son and heir apparent, Arthur Hamilton, and his daughter Elizabeth. (*Com. Rec. of Glasgow.*)

VIII. William Hamilton of Cambuskeith, who was retoured heir to his father John in 1548. He married Christian Farquhar, daughter of the Laird of Gilmilnscroft, Alexander Farquhar, by whom he had issue, his successor.

IX. John Hamilton of Cambuskeith, (VIII. in the pedigree at p. 255,) who was served heir to his father William, in 1561, &c.

P. 255.—The charter to William Cunninghame of Caprington, brother-in-law of John Hamilton of Cambuskeith, of the lands of Cambuskeith, was dated 24th November, 1567. (*Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 69. fol. 82.*)

P. 259.—CATHKIN.—There was a Robert Hamilton of Cathkin preceding the one here mentioned,—as appears,

“ Robert Hamilton of Cathkin, Helen Montgomery, his spouse, and Robert Hamilton, their son, *contra* Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw,” for a debt.—*Acts of Privy Council*, vol. 1606 -7, fol. 46.

P. 259.—EARL OF CLANBRASSIL.—Letter to Hans Hamilton, Vicar of Dunlop, and “ exhortar at the kirk,” warranting him to lift the fruits of the said vicarage, 16th Dec. 1569... *Reg. Sec. Sigilli*, vol. 38, fol. 101.

P. 260.—To the note from Robertson’s History of Cunninghame, add the following lines, regarding Hans Hamilton and his wife Janet Denholm, which were engraved on their tomb in the churchyard of Dunlop :

“ The dust of two lyes in this artful frame,
Whose birth them honoured from an honoured name ;
A painful pastor, and his spotless wife,
Whose devout statues emblem here their life.
Bless’d with the height of favours from above,
Blood, grace, ablest memoriall, all men’s love.
A fruitfull offspring, on whom the Lord hath fix’d
Fortunes, with virtue and with honour mix’d.
Then live these dead above in endless joyes,
Here in their seid and noble blood eboyes ;
In whom (graunt soe O Heaven) their honoured name
May never die but in the death of fame.”

Scol’s Magazine, vol. VII. p. 902.

P. 264.—COATS.—There was a Hamilton of Coats before Paul, captain of Arrane. “ Respite to James Hamilton of Coittis” in 1550.—*Reg. Sec. Sigilli*, vol. 24, fol. 34.

Ibid.—“ Action by Robert Montgomery of Skelmurly, for violence and spoliation upon tenants of his lands of North Sannokis in Arrane, by Paul Hamilton, captain of Breadick (Brodick Castle), Alexander Hamilton of Corrie, Matthew Hamilton, son to umquhile Robert Hamilton, callit of Torrence, &c. and not furthecuming, are denounced.” —*Acts of Privy Council*, vol. 1601 -2, p. 31.

P. 265.—COCHNO.—Andrew Hamilton married Agnes Crawford. He and his spouse Agnes, and Duncan Hamilton their son, had a charter of the customs at Dumbarton, circa 1552.—*Reg. Sec. Sigilli*, vol. 24, fol. 136.

Andrew of Cochno had a charter of the lands of Welton in the barony of Cardross in 1557.—*Ibid.* vol. 29, fol. 30.

Claud Hamilton the III. of Cochno had a gift of the crownership of Dumbarton in 1575; and he had a charter to himself and Margaret Betoun his spouse, to Claud Hamilton his eldest son, whose male heirs failing, to the eldest heirs female, of the

lands of Bothkenner in Stirlingshire in 1595. This Claud had another son, James, mentioned in 1611. *Ibid.* vol. 43. fol. 92. 58. fol. 79. 80. fol. 125.

P. 266.—COLQUHOT.—John Hamilton of Colquhot had a charter of the lands of Finglen, in the barony of Newlands, co. of Peebles, from the Earl of Morton in 1585. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli*, vol. lii. fol. 136.—As stated at p. 266, he was slain along with his son, Richard Hamilton, by William Murray of Romanas, William Murray “his oye,” and others. His wife, Bessie Baillie, was daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington. His daughter, Susan, had a charter “to Susan Hamilton, eldest lawful daughter of John Hamilton of Colquhot in life-rent of half the lands of Romanas, in contemplation of her marriage with James Murray, son and heir apparent of William Murray of Romanas, who afterwards slew her father and brother. *Ibid.* vol. 81. fol. 138.

P. 268.—DALSERF.—Robert Hamilton, younger of Dalserf, and Isobel Hamilton, his spouse, had a charter from Gavin, Commendator of Kilwinning, in 1563. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli*, vol. 4. fol. 4.

P. 270.—Captain James Birnie Hamilton of Broomhill, Dalserf, and Millburn in 1796, excluding his eldest son Birnie Browne, formerly an officer in the Royal Scots Fusileers, and subsequently a wine merchant in Leith, who died at Morpeth in Northumberland, 1825, devised the two latter estates to his other children: 1st, James Hamilton, Esq. of Dalserf and Milburne, who died shortly after his father. 2dly, To Margaret, who married Colonel Irving, and died without issue. 3d, Elizabeth, married to Colonel Campbell Hamilton, and died leaving four children, of whom two survive.

The eldest son of the above-named Birnie Brown, so excluded, James Hamilton Browne, was however nominated in the entail after the afore-mentioned Elizabeth Hamilton and her issue.

Birnie Brown married Grace Catherine Cresswell, first born twin-daughter and co-heiress of John Cresswell, Esq. of Cresswell-Hall in Northumberland, representative of that very ancient family.

The Broomhill property, according to a previous settlement, devolved, on the demise of Captain James Birnie Hamilton, upon Mrs. Mitchelson, his niece, relict of Samuel Mitchelson, Esq. of Clerment, one of the principal Clerks of Session.

P. 270, col. 2, line 3.—DALZIEL.—“They were married privately,” &c. This expression does not convey Nisbet’s true meaning, for he says they were married *de facto* privately, *sed non de jure, secundum canones*.” That they were married there can be no doubt; but being within the degrees of consanguinity prohibited by the canons or laws of the church, and a Papal dispensation not having been obtained previous to the marriage, made it be considered as informal in that Popish period.

Examples are not wanting amongst our Scottish families of similar marriages betwixt parties within the prohibited degrees; and in one case it was followed by a subsequent dispensation. Thus George, first Lord Seton, married Lady Margaret Stewart, only daughter and heiress of the gallant John, Earl of Buchan, Constable of France, who was killed at Verneuil in 1424. Being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity, and having married without a Papal dispensation, they were excommunicated, but,

upon presenting a petition to the Pope, he removed the excommunication, and granted a dispensation, permitting them to marry *de novo*. *Wood's Peerage*, II. 642.

P. 272.—Gavin III. of Orbistoun had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to James Dunlop of Dunlop.—*Reg. Sec. Sigilli*.

John Hamilton, IV. of Orbistoun, had a remission in 1553 for being with the Earl of Lennox on Glasgow Muir, fighting against the Regent, Duke of Chatherault, in 1543. He was killed at the battle of Langsyde in 1568, where his son David, and his brother Arthur Hamilton of Muirmadzean, also fought on the Queen's side. His property was forfeited, but in the following year it was restored to his family, as appears: "to John Hamilton, son to umquhile John Hamilton of Orbistoun, Marion, Grizel, Janet, Mariot, Isobel, Libra, Agnes, Catherine, Margaret, and Eufame Hamilton, dochters lawful of said umquhile John, ye escheit of ye guidis of said umquhile John —of David Hamilton, son lauchful of said umquhile John, burgess of Edinburgh, and —of Arthur Hamilton of Muirmadzean (or Parkhead), brother of said umquhile John, for being at Langsyde," dated in 1569. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli*, vol. 36, p. 91.

James Hamilton the first Laird of Dalziel married, secondly, Isobel, fourth daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, and relict of Robert Hamilton of Milburne, by whom he had issue,

1. *James Hamilton* of Halsyde, in the time of William III. Under Secretary of State for Scotland.

2. *William*, one of the Pages of the Back Stairs, and afterwards an officer in the army.

3. *Sir David Hamilton*, an eminent physician in London, and principal Physician to Queen Anne. He married, first, Mary, daughter to Major Philip Starkie, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lane, Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had issue. *Birnie MS.* p. 40.

P. 283, col. 2, line 1.—FALA.—Died at Oxenford Castle, 26th February, 1810, Sir John Dalrymple Hamilton M'Gill, Bart. at the advanced age of 84.

He was many years a Baron of His Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, and distinguished himself as an author by his *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland*, *Tracts on Feudal Law*, and various other able and useful publications. *Scot's Magazine*, vol. 72, p. 478.

P. 283.—FERGUSLEE.—The charter by the Abbot of Paisley, afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrews, to John Hamilton, of the lands of Ferguslee, was dated 9th May, 1543. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli*, vol. 18, fol. 70.

He had a son, Archibald Hamilton, "charged to compear at Stirling on the 4th June, 1579, Archibald, son to umquhile John Hamilton of Ferguslee." *Ibid.*

P. 286.—FYNNART.—Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart had another son, Alexander, who is mentioned in 1544. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli*, vol. 18, p. 81.

P. 287.—His daughter Agnes, married to James Lord Somerville, was illegitimate. She had a legitimization under the Privy Seal, circa 1550. *Ibid.* vol. 27, fol. 38.

Another natural daughter, Elizabeth, was married to John Symontoun of that ilk, circa 1556. *Ibid.* vol. 23, fol. 58.

James Hamilton, son of the late Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, had a presentation of the Rectory of Aberdour about 1546. *Crawford's Ms. Notes, Adv. Lib. p. 250.*

On the 21st January, 1570, Sir James of Evandale (the same person) received an order to demolish the castle of Draffan (*Reg. Sec. Concilij. vol. ad annum 1570, p. 524*), which it appears was not done, for on the 24th May, 1579, he found caution that the castle of Draffan, committed to his charge, should be delivered up, when required, to be demolished. *Ibid.*

His marriage with Helen Cunninghame is authenticated by a deed under the Privy Seal. *Vol. 33, fol. 35.*

P. 290.—BARBARA, second daughter of Alexander Hamilton of Gilbertsleugh, by her first marriage with Hugh Robertson, W. S. had an only child, Helen Hamilton Robertson, who married Alexander Chancellor, Esq. of Shieldhill, and has issue.

P. 291.—GRANGE-BREICH.—“Gavin Hamilton in Grange of Breich,” had a remission for being at the battle of Langsyde, on 7th May, 1568. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 38, fol. 139.*

James Hamilton, eldest son and heir apparent of Sir John Hamilton of Grange, Knight, had a charter of the lands of Grange, of date 15th December, 1615. *Ibid. vol. 84, fol. 146.*

P. 300.—HAGGS.—John Hamilton, II. of Haggs, had a remission “for syding with ye Erle of Lennox on Glasgow muir,” dated in 1544. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 27, fol. 57.*

P. 303.—HILL.—“Preceptum Chart. Conf. super Chart. Feudifirmæ per quond. Jacobum Glasg. Episcop. Gawino Hamilton de Hill, de terris de Luggyhill, in regalitate et baroniæ de Glasgow, 24th June, 1582.” *Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 49, fol. 65.*

P. 304.—HOLMHEAD.—Mr. Robertson, in his Ayrshire Families, vol. i. p. 365, note, alluding to the marriage of James Hamilton of Aikenhead, provost of Glasgow, with Elizabeth Adam, says, “There still remains in the family a beautiful damask tablecloth, in fine preservation, that has this gentlewoman’s name upon it; a valuable relict, at least 200 years old, of the housewifery of former times.

Ibid.—The name of their daughter, married to Sir William Mure of Rowallan, was Elizabeth. From this marriage (which took place about 1640) is lineally descended the present Countess of Loudon, Marchioness of Hastings. *The Histoire of the House of Rowallane, p. 97*, lately published.

P. 305.—INCHGOTTRICK.—John Hamilton, lawful son of the late Gawin, Bishop of Galloway, made Abbot and Commendator of Saulseat in Galloway, 9th June, 1612. *Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. 81, fol. 81.*

P. 309, *col. 1, line 1*.—INNERWICK.—“2. Alexander, who, in a charter in 1503,” &c. “Of this Alexander Hamilton, second son of Alexander Hamilton of Innerwick, came the Hamiltons of Binning, who are surely cadets of Innerwick.” (In a more recent hand)—“they are of Pardovan, who are elder cadets of Innerwick.” *Craw. MS. Notes, Adv. Lib. p. 162.*

Ibid. col. 2.—Alexander (afterwards Sir Alexander) and Launcelot Hamilton his brother, had a remission “for syding with the Earl of Lennox on Glasgow muir,” dated in May, 1544. *Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. 27, fol. 42.*

Ibid. note.—For Pardosan read Pardovan.

P. 313.—*Omitted*, second sister of Major General A. M. K. Hamilton, Miss Alice Margaret Campbell Hamilton.

P. 314.—KILBRACKMONTH.—Additional authority for the marriage of James Hamilton, designed of Ruchbank, with Margaret Dischington, of the daughters and co-heiresses of Paul Dischington of Ardrois. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 57, fol. 54.*

P. 317.—KINCANEL.—This family was designed also of Livingston or Livingston Peill, from the circumstance of James Hamilton, No. II. having sold the lands of Kincavel to William Hamilton of Pardovan. There was a “Precept of Charter sale of the lands of Kincavel by James Hamilton, *olim de Kincavel*, to William Hamilton in Pardovan of Kincavel,” dated in 1556. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 28, p. 30.*

James Hamilton, No. II. had, besides James his successor, a son, Gavin Hamilton, who had a remission “to Gavin Hamilton, son of the late James Hamilton of Kincavel, for airt and pairt in the murder of the late Robert Hamilton of Bathgate, besyde ye place of Bathgate, in November, 1567,” dated in 1576. *Ibid. vol. 44, fol. 10.*

James Hamilton, No. III. married Agnes Cockburn, daughter of John Cockburn of Clerkington, by whom he had issue,

1. *Patrick*, his successor, James, John, Claud, and Alexander Hamilton.

On 8th November, 1571, John Livingstone of Prestoun became surety that James Hamilton of Livingston, would not come within half a mile of the Castle of Blackness. *Reg. Sec. Concilii.*

Patrick Hamilton had a charter, “by James Hamilton Levingstoun, with consent of John Cockburn of Clerkington, his wife’s father, of the lands and barony of Livingstoun, &c. to Patrick Hamilton, *seniori filio legitimo*,” circa 1588.—*Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 56, fol. 60.*

He had another charter, “to Patrick Hamilton, eldest lawful son of James Hamilton of Livingston, and to Euphame Seytoun, his spouse, of the lands of Livingstone. *Ibid. vol. 65, fol. 91.* And another “Charter to Patrick Hamilton of Livingston, and Euphame Seytoun, his spouse, of the lands of Meikle Parklie and Slammanan muir, in warrantizatiōe earundem,” in vic. de Lin. et Stir. dated 8th May, 1605.—*Mag. Sig. vol. 44, fol. 159.*

Patrick of Livingston was dead before 1610, as appears from his brother Claud, being

then designed as "brother to umquhile Patrick Hamilton of Kincavel." *Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 79. fol. 154.*

By the said Euphame Seytoun, he had issue,

James Hamilton, designed of Parklie, who married Isobel, sixth daughter of William Maule of Glaster, (sixth son of Robert Maule of Panmure, ancestor of the Earls of Panmure,) and relict of James Dundas of Duddingston, (*Crawford's Peerage, p. 393.*) by whom he had issue,

Alexander Hamilton of Parklie, who, on 14th March, 1654, was served heir to James Hamilton of Parklie, his father, in the lands of Meikle Parklie, with the tiends. (*Inq. Ret. Linlith. 185.*)

"He was a great loyalist, and raised a troop of horse, upon his own charges, for the service of the Royal family; was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and paid £1000 sterling for his ransom, which obliged him to sell his estate, and his posterity are still subsisting in Ireland." (*Douglas' Baronage, p. 179.*) He married Anne, eldest daughter of George Dundas of Manour, by whom he had issue. *Ibid. p. 179.*

P. 318.—KINGLASS.—John Hamilton of Kinglass, was Commissioner of Militia for the County of Argyle in 1685. Geils Hamilton of this family, (probably his sister,) married Alexander Fullarton of Kilmichael in the Island of Arran, about the year 1680, from which marriage is descended the present family of Kilmichael. *Rob. Ayrshire Fam. vol. I. p. 116, note.*

P. 319, col. 1, line 5.—For 1559 read 1599. Archibald Hamilton II. of Kirktoon-holme, married Janet, second daughter of Robert Hamilton of Barncluith.—*Macfarlane's Gen. Col. Adv. Lib.*

P. 320.—LETHAME.—Andrew Hamilton II. of Lethame, was Captain of the Castle of Dumbarton in 1546. He went to France on a mission in 1550. (*Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 24. fol. 19, 21.*)—He had a daughter Grizel mentioned in 1585. "Grizell lauchful dochter of umquhile Andrew Hamilton of Letham, maistress sewster to his Majestie."—*Ibid. vol. 59. fol. 84.*

P. 324.—LITTLE EARNOCK.—William Hamilton, VIII. of this family, acquired the lands of Bothwell-Park by his second wife, Anne Story, sole proprietrix of these lands.

P. *323.—MILBURNE.—Robert Hamilton, second son of John Hamilton of Whistleberry, was the first of Milburne. *Crawford's Notes on Great Seal, MS, Adv. Lib. p. 133.*

Matthew Hamilton was Captain of Blackness in 1548. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli.*

Robert Hamilton, the fourth of Milburne, married Isobel, the fourth daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, by whom he had issue,

1. *Robert*, his heir.

1. *Margaret*, married to William Stevenson of Herdmanshiells.

2. *Anne*, married to John Hamilton of Boggs, and had issue.

Robert Hamilton, V. of Milburne, married Margaret, second daughter of James.

Hamilton, the first of Dalziel, and relict of Patrick Bell, merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had issue, who all died before himself, and, on his death, this family became extinct. *Birnie MS.* p. 39.

P 324.—MONKLAND.—William Hamilton, surgeon in the army, was the last of this family. After being placed on half-pay, he settled at Airdrie in Lanarkshire, and died at Airdrie about twenty years ago, leaving issue several children.

P. 329.—OLIVESTOB.—Colonel John Hamilton of the family of Innerwick, and *John Hamilton of Murrays*, physician and burghess of Edinburgh, were witnesses to the Instrument of Resignation by William, Duke of Hamilton, into the hands of King Charles the Second, of the Dukedom, &c. of Hamilton, dated at Dundee, 22d February, 1650. *Deed, penes Ducem de Hamilton.*

Ibid. line 17.—“He married,” &c.—Colonel Thomas Hamilton married Grizel, daughter of James Hamilton of Westport, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Patrick Hamilton of Little Preston, brother of Thomas, first Earl of Haddington. He left issue, 1. *James* (for whom see p. 330). 2. *Alexander*, who perished in the unfortunate Darien Expedition. 3. *Andrew*, a brave officer, who died in Ireland in 1738. 4. *Otho*, (see p. 329,) who had two sons serving with him in the 40th Regiment, viz.

1. *John*, who died in Ireland, leaving issue, of whom Thomas is now living.
2. *Otho*, who succeeded his father in the Majority of the 40th. and was afterward, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 59th Regiment. He died in 1811, after an active and honourable service of half a century's continuance, principally in America, under the late Lord Amherst and General Wolfe, by whose friendship and confidence he was particularly distinguished.

His only son, the present Colonel Ralph Hamilton, entered the army in 1783. Served abroad with the Guards on the breaking out of the French Revolutionary War in 1793, and as Aid-du-Camp to the present Duke of Gloucester in North Holland in 1799.

He has now living, three sons and one daughter.

1. *Otho William Hawkey.*
2. *William Frederick.*
3. *George Burton.*
1. *Emma Eliza.*

ARMS OF OLIVESTOB.—*Gules*, a martlet between three Cinquefoils, *argent*, within a bordure embattled, *Or*.

CRESTS.—1st, An antelope's head couped, *argent*, gorged and attired, *Gules*. Motto —“*In via virtute pervia.*”

2d, In a ducal coronet, *Or*, an oak fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame saw, *proper*; the frame, *Or*. Motto, “*Through.*”

In reference to the notice at p. 447, regarding John Hugo, Baron Hamilton, of Sweden, I have further to add, that he was in correspondence with his relation, the present Colonel Ralph Hamilton of Olivestob, and sent over his “*Journal d'un Voyage*

Militaire fait en Prusse, dans l'année 1787," a little work, describing, with great spirit and accuracy, the Berlin and Potsdam Reviews.

Baron John Hugo Hamilton and Colonel Ralph Hamilton met, when the latter, travelling with the present Duke of Gloucester, was at Stockholm in the winter of 1802, -3, and they felt convinced then, that the Hamiltons of Sweden were closely and directly connected with those of Olivestob in Scotland. It is some years since Baron John Hugo Hamilton died; he was unmarried.

P. 333.—EARL OF ORKNEY.—Married at Llanidan, Island of Anglesea, on the 17th March, 1826, Thomas, Viscount Kirkwall, to Charlotte Isabella, second daughter of Lord Boston.

P. 334.—PARKHEAD.—Captain Claud Hamilton, youngest son of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, married Jean Hamilton, heiress of Parkhead, by whom he had issue, (*Ut supra*, p. et *Birnie MS.* p. 28,)

1. *James*, their successor.
2. *Claud*, ancestor of the Hamiltons of Sundrum and Pinmore in Ayrshire.
1. *Margaret*, married to James Burns, merchant in Glasgow.
2. *Anne*, married to Robert Henderson.
3. *Isobel*, married to Charles Cunninghame—all with issue.

James Hamilton of Parkhead, who suffered severely on account of his religious opinions during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. *Ut supra*, p. 334.

He married Jean, daughter of Mr. Andrew Morton, a presbyterian minister, by whom he had issue—*Birnie MS.* p. 28,

1. *Andrew*, his heir.
2. *Elizabeth*, married to Mr. Michael Potter, minister at Kippen, and had issue.

Major Andrew Hamilton, the last Laird of Parkhead, was first a captain in the army, and served in Spain under the command of the Earl of Peterborough. He was afterwards a Major in the Scottish Foot Guards.

He married Margaret, a daughter of Hamilton of Bangour, by whom he had no issue, and died at London in 1728. *Birnie MS.* p. 28.

P. 334.—Peddersburn is in the parish of New Monkland and county of Lanark.

P. 364.—RAPLOCH.—There was an agreement, of date 3d September, 1492, betwixt William Hamilton (III.) of Raploch, and William Hamilton, son of James Hamilton of Priorhill, whereby the lands of Priorhill were disposed to Raploch. *Birnie MS.* p. 11.

Gavin Hamilton, commendator of Kilwinning, after the Reformation, married Margaret, second daughter of John Hamilton of Broomhill, though before that she had a son to him, Gavin, afterwards his successor in the lands of Raploch; for there was a tack, dated 16th June, 1558, by the said Commendator of Kilwinning, with the consent of the Chapter, of some annuities near Kilwinning, in favour of the above Margaret,

therein designed "his well beloved," and daughter to umquhile John Hamilton of Broomhill, and, after her decease, to Gavin Hamilton her son. The said Gavin, Comendator, granted a charter of Vendition, dated at Edinburgh, 13th May, 1560, of the lands of Raploch, &c. in favours of the above Margaret, therein designed "*honorabili mulieri, filia quondam Johannis Hamilton de Brumehill*," in life-rent, and to Gavin Hamilton, her son, in fee. Witnesses, John Hamilton of Broomhill, her brother, Patrick, son of Robert Hamilton of Dalserf, and Hugh Nevin, son of Thomas Nevin of Monkreddin; which charter was confirmed the day following, by James, Duke of Chatelherault. *Birnie MS. pp. 10, 11.*

Ibid. col. 2, line 1.—Thomas Hamilton of Raploch had two natural sons, William and Kentigern, who had legitimations, of date 5th March, 1553. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 27, fol. 66.*

William, the eldest, had a charter from Robert, "*minister de Foulfurde, et conventum ejusdem*," of the lands of Corshaw and Torshaw, in Balliatu de Kyle, about the same period. *Ibid. 65.*

P. 369.—ROSEHALL.—Sir Archibald Hamilton had another daughter, Anne, married to William Cunninghame of Brownhill, Advocate. Their only child, Anne Cunninghame, married to John Hunter of Mainholm, was the grandmother of the present Sir David Hunter Blair. *Rob. Gen. Ayr. vol. 3, p. 348.*

P. 372.—SAMUELSTON.—John, second son of Sir John Hamilton of Clydesdale, had a presentation of the Rectory of Newbottle, circa 1551. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 24, fol. 105.*

Linlithgow, 8th May, 1552. "Contract, betwixt James, Duke of Chatelherault, Erle of Arrane, for himself, and in behalf of Margaret Hamilton, dochter to John Hamilton of Samuelstoun his broyer *natural* on yat ane pairt, and Sir George Douglas of Pittendreich, Knight, for himself, and in name and behalf of David Douglas, his eldest son and appearand are, on yat oyer part," by which it is fixed that David shall marry Margaret Hamilton, the lands of Pittendreich to be settled on them. (This David Douglas afterwards became, by succession, seventh Earl of Angus.) *Acts and Dec. of Coun. and Sess. vol. 15.*

Ibid.—Pardon to Alexander, brother of the late Patrick Hamilton of Samuelston, as an abettor, &c. of the late Francis, *formerly* Earl of Bothwell, and also for slaughter of John Hamilton, son and heir apparent of — Hamilton of Samuelston, committed by him 9th March, 1593, and for all other treasons and murders—dated 19th March, 1612. *Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. 81, fol. 291.* Was this his brother, the son of James, Laird of Samuelston, whom his uncle slew, and for which he was excommunicated by the Presbytery of Haddington? Nothing shows so much the laxity and feebleness of James the Sixth's government, as the frequent respites and pardons for murder, recorded under the Privy Seal, during his reign.

Ibid.—Sasine by John Hamilton, brother of Patrick Hamilton of Samuelston, with

consent of "Domina Anna Forbes," his spouse, of a tenement in the town of Haddington. *Gen. Reg. of Sas. vol. 3, p. 188.* (Anne Forbes was relict of Sir John Seytoun of Bernis.)

P. 375, col. 2, line 10 from the bottom.—SELKIRK.—"Lady Helen, married in 1786 to Sir James Hall of Douglas, and *had* issue." For *has* read *had*.

Ibid. line 7 from the bottom.—For 1778 read 1798.

Ibid. line 4 from the bottom.—For *has* read *had*.

P. 378.—SILVERTONHILL.—John, second son of Alexander Hamilton, tutor of Silvertonhill. "Respite to John Hamilton, brother of Sir Andrew Hamilton of Goslingtoun, for slaughter of umquhile Gavin Semple of Quhitecraigis." *Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 62, fol. 4.*

P. 379.—Elizabeth Baillie, spouse of Sir Robert Hamilton of Goslingtoun, gave, with consent of her husband, a charter to her eldest son, Francis Hamilton, of the lands of Barlanrick, dated in 1595, and confirmed under the Privy Seal in 1599. *Ibid. 71, fol. 114.*

P. 381.—Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart. (XII.) of Silvertonhill, who entered into the army, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was Colonel of the 108th Regiment of Foot, which was reduced after the peace of 1763, and was afterwards appointed to the Colonelcy of the 40th Regiment of Foot, married, first, Mary, daughter of William Pier Williams, Esq. (whose second daughter married George Speke, Esq. father of Anne, second Countess of Guildford,) by whom he had issue,

1. *John William.*

He married, secondly, 30th November, 1775, Anne, daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart. of Normanton, co. of Rutland, (sister of Bridget, wife of James, fourteenth Earl of Morton, and also of Hester, wife of Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, co. of Stirling,) by whom he had no issue.

XIII. John William Hamilton, who was a Captain in the 54th Regiment of Foot, and left the army for a civil appointment as Under Secretary at War. He died during his father's lifetime at Chester in 1779, (where a noble monument in the aisle of the Cathedral church is erected to his memory,) leaving issue, by his wife, Mary Ann, daughter of Sir Richard St. George, Esq. of Kilrush, co. of Kilkenny, and Mary,*

* Mrs. St. George, after the decease of her first husband, married John Cradock, Archbishop of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland, to whom she had issue an only son, John Francis Cradock, a General Officer in the army, Colonel of the 43d Foot, and K. G. C. B. elevated to an Irish Peerage in 1819, under the title of Baron Howden of Grimstone and Cradockstown, co. of Kildare. Mrs. Cradock had also a daughter, who is now alive and a widow, (Mrs. Francis,) but whether by the first husband or second, I cannot say.

daughter of William Bleydwin, Esquire, of Boston, in the county of Lincoln,

1. *John*, who died in holy orders.

2. *Frederick*, the present Baronet.

1. *Elizabeth*, who died in March, 1819.

2. *Charlotte*, married to Sir Charles Drake Dillon, Bart. of Lismullen, co. of Meath, and a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire.

3. *Frances*, married in May, 1800, to Lieutenant-General Sir George Anson, K. T. S. and K. C. B.—M. P. for Litchfield, brother of the late, and uncle to the present Thomas William, Viscount Anson, of Shugborough and Orgrave, co. of Stafford, and hath issue.

XIV. Sir Frederick Hamilton of Silvertonhill, went out as a writer in the East India Company's Civil Service in 1796, and is now Collector of the Company's revenues for the district of Benares. He married, 14th February, 1800, Eliza Ducarel, third daughter of John Collie of Calcutta, M. D. and has issue,

1. *Eliza Anne*, born 21st January, 1802; married Charles Harding, Esq. of the Company's Civil Service, a Judge and Magistrate of Juonpore, and second son of William Harding of Baraset House, Warwickshire, Esq.

2. *Robert Nath. Collie Hamilton*, born 7th April, 1803; who went out to India in 1819, and is Assistant Judge and Magistrate of the City of Benares.

3. *Arthur*, born 2d February, 1806, a Student of Civil Law and Member of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge.

4. *Frederick William*, born 31st January, 1808, who entered the army as Cornet of the 12th Royal Lancers in 1825, and was made Lieutenant, February, 1826.

5. *Henry Charles*, born September 23d, 1811.

6. *Charles Dillon*, born 1st October, 1818.

P. 382.—SORNE and SANQUHAIR.—Sir William Hamilton, had, besides his heir, Sir William, other four sons, "Remission to Mr. Bernard, George, William, and Patrick Hamilton, brothers of Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhair, for syding with the Erle of Lennox on Glasgow Muir,"—dated in 1551. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli*, vol. 24, fol. 132.

Sir William, No. II. had another son, John Hamilton, who had a charter of the lands of Wester Newton, and of part of Leithishead, on shore of Edinburgh, dated in May, 1585. *Ibid.* vol. 52, fol. 134.

P. 384, col. 2, line 15.—STANEHOUSE.—"A daughter and heiress, Barbara."—"Letter to John Hamilton, son of James Hamilton of Stanehouse, and, failing him, to Robert Hamilton, his brother german, whom failing, to Archibald Hamilton, his brother german, whom failing, to Thomas Hamilton, his brother german, of the gift of the marriage of Barbara Hamilton, daughter and heir of the late James Hamilton, younger of Stanehouse, brother german to all these brothers," dated in 1549. *Craw. Gen. Coll.* p. 252. (This was the young Laird of Stanehouse, Director of the Chancery, who was killed on the street of Edinburgh in 1548.)

Ibid.—The third son of the first James of Stanehouse, Robert Hamilton, had a grant of the Abbacy of Failfurde, in the Diocese of Glasgow, in 1543. He had been previously Vicar of Kilmarnock. *Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. 18, fol. 49.*

P. 387.—TORRANCE.—Mungo Hunter of Hunterstown, who fell at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, was married to a daughter of James Hamilton of Torrance, (probably James No. IV.) *Rob. Agr. Fam. vol. iii. 174.*

P. 388.—Confirmation of an Assedation by Mr. David Sharp, Archbishop of Glasgow, to Robert Hamilton of Torrance, and Robert, his eldest sone lauchfull, for their lives, of the lands of Torrance, in 1616.

P. 394.—WESTPORT.—William Hamilton, grandson of Sir James Hamilton of Cad-yow, was the first of the family of Westport. Although denominated of Belsyde, he possessed Westport and other property in Linlithgowshire.

Ibid.—James, No. III.—“Remission to James Hamilton, *apud portam occidentalem* de Linlithgow, for slaughter of Henry Duncan,” dated in 1576. *Reg. Sec. Sigilli, vol. 44, fol. 14.*

Ibid.—“Gift of escheit to David Hamilton, son of James Hamilton of Westport,” in 1605. *Ibid. 75, fol. 227.*

P. 399.—WOODHALL.—James Hamilton, VIII. of Woodhall, had issue, by his second wife, Anne, third daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill,

1. *John*, his successor.
2. *Thomas*, minister of Hamilton and Dean of Glasgow, who, before the Revolution, went to Ireland and settled. He married Jean, daughter of Sir Francis Douglas, a brother of the Marquis of Douglas, by whom he had no issue.
 1. *Margaret*, married to Archibald Robertson of Bedlay, and had issue.
 2. *Isobel*, married to Hew Crawford of Cloverhill, and had issue.
 3. *Jean*, married, first, William Grierson of Bargatten, to whom she had issue; secondly, Thomas Maxwell of Cuil.
 4. *Gilcs*, married to William Cunninghame of Brownhill, and left issue.
 5. *Anne*, married to James Muirhead of Bredisholme.

Ibid.—The late Sir James Hamilton, Knight, of the co. of Monaghan in Ireland, traced his descent, in the direct male line, from the family of Woodhall.

His brother was father of the late ingenious authoress, Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton.

Sir James had five daughters.

1. — married to — Lucas of Castle Shane, mother of the present Mr. Lucas of Castle Shane.
2. — married to — Hawkshaw, Esq. and had issue.
3. *Maria*, married to Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. of Whitburn Hall in the co.

of Durham, and Millum Castle in Cumberland, to whom she had issue, 1. Sir Hedworth, the present Baronet. 2. William. 3. Huddestone. 1 daughter, Maria, wife of — Barclay, Esq. 2. Elizabeth, died unmarried in 1822. 3. Sophia, married to the Hon. Thomas Dundas, M. P. son and heir of Lord Dundas.

4. *Frances*, married to the Baron de Vallier de Montaigne, and has issue.

5. *Eleanor*, her cousin, married to — Hamilton, Esq.

ADDITIONS TO THE

A P P E N D I X.

REMISSION TO THE DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT
AND OTHERS, 1565.

Reg. Sec. Sigilli.

HENRY and MARY, KING and QUEEN of SCOTLAND, &c.—Because, from our special grace and favour, we remit to our well-beloved, our dearest cousin, James, Duke of Chatelherault, Earl of Arran and Lord Hamilton, John, David, and Claud Hamilton, his sons, Gavin, Commendator of Kilwinning, with the remaining persons of the name, and others, retainers and vassals of the ancient house of the said Duke, with the tenants, occupiers of, and inhabitants upon his and their lands, in special and general, as follows:—

John Hamilton of Samuelston.
Gavin Hamilton, his son.
James Hamilton of Rouchbank, " callit
goudy lokis."
John Hamilton of Auchingemmill.
James Hamilton in Garane.
Robert Hamilton in Torrence.
Andrew Hamilton in Heleiss.
John Hamilton in Blantyre.
Robert Hamilton in Lethame.
Robert Hamilton of Garane.
Arthur Hamilton in Mirretoun.
Thomas Hamilton.
Andrew Hamilton.

James Hamilton.
John Hamilton, son of Sir Thomas Hamilton.
John Hamilton in Bothuile.
Michael Hamilton, Wood Keeper.
James Cleland.
Robert Cunynghame.
Robert Gourlay.
John Johnnesoun, Chamberlain.
John Johnneson, his nephew.
Mr. Robert Auchinmowty.
John Hamilton in Schawtoun.
John Forester.
Robert Hamilton in Milburne.

- James Baxter, }
 Martin Alexander, } Vintners.
 James Hamilton of Kincavel.
 James Hamilton, his son.
 James Hamilton in Innerwick.
 James Hamilton of Barefute.
 Sir Andrew Hamilton of Goslingtoun,
 Knight.
 John Hamilton, his brother.
 Sir David Hamilton of Fingaltoun, Knight.
 Mr. Robert Hamilton, his brother.
 George, }
 Robert, } sons to the said Sir David.
 John, }
 John Hamilton of Stanehouse.
 Robert Hamilton,
 Mr. Robert Hamilton, }
 Mr. Archibald Hamilton, } his brothers.
 Mr. Thomas Hamilton, }
 John Hamilton of Orbistoun.
 Arthur Hamilton, and }
 Mr. Robert Hamilton, } his brothers.
 James Hamilton of Haggis.
 John Hamilton, his brother.
 James Hamilton of Torrence.
 Robert Hamilton in Over Torrence.
 Gavin Hamilton, his son.
 Andrew Hamilton of Lekprevick.
 James Hamilton, his son.
 Andrew Hamilton of Ardoch.
 James, William, and James Hamilton,
 his sons.
 Robert Hamilton of Eglismachane.
 Robert Hamilton of Newhouse.
 Mr. James Hamilton of Peill.
 Hugh Hamilton of Blantyre.
 John Hamilton of Broomhill.
 Andrew Hamilton of Cochno.
 Robert Hamilton of Dalserf.
 Robert, Mr. James, Patrick, Archibald,
 and John Hamilton, his sons.
 James Hamilton of Woodhall.
 Archibald Hamilton, Captain of Arran.
 Gavin Hamilton, his son.
 John Hamilton of Peddersburne.
 James Hamilton of Pothuilhauch.
 John and David Hamilton, his brothers.
 Mr. James Hamilton of Neilsland.
 John Hamilton of Udstoun.
 Patrick Hamilton, his brother.
 Archibald Hamilton in Spittelschiells.
 Alexander Hamilton in Kittiemuir.
 Adam Hamilton in Holm.
 Thomas Hamilton there.
 John Hamilton in Viccars.
 John Hamilton in Langrig.
 Thomas Hamilton in Udstoun.
 Gavin Hamilton in Roploch.
 William Hamilton of Torschaw.
 John alias Hans Hamilton.
 John Hamilton in Tweedieside.
 Matthew Hamilton in Stanehouse.
 John Hamilton, his son.
 Arthur Hamilton in Heleiss.
 Alexander, James, Robert, and Andrew
 Hamilton, his brothers.
 Andrew Hamilton in Over Heleiss.
 Alexander Hamilton, his son.
 Thomas Hamilton in the town of Hamilton.
 Oliver and Mr. Robert Hamilton, his sons.
 Quentin Hamilton, Burgess of Hamilton.
 Robert Hamilton, at the Cross (apud
 crucem.)
 James Lambe, Baillie of Hamilton, with
 the remaining inhabitants of the said
 town of Hamilton, (cum residuo et com-
 munitate co-inhabitantium dictæ villæ de
 Hamiltoun.)
 Mr. Robert Hamilton, Rector of Torrence.
 John and John Hamilton, younger and
 elder, his brothers.
 Robert Hamilton of Auchingrymont.
 John Hamilton in Greinhill.
 James, Andrew, and Robert Hamilton,
 his brothers.
 Quentin Hamilton at Crossfurde.
 Andrew and John, his sons.
 Richard Hamilton in Auchinglen.
 Blaise, William, and John Hamilton, his
 brothers.

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| Alexander Hamilton in Preston. | Mungo Lockhart of Cleghorne. |
| George, Ninian, and James Hamilton, his sons. | James Lockhart, his brother. |
| John Hamilton in Pannis, his brother. | James Muirhead of Lawchop. |
| Alexander Hamilton, burghess of Lanark. | William and Thomas Muirhead, his brothers. |
| Gavin Hamilton in Newlands. | Thomas Inglis of Murdestoun. |
| William Hamilton in Hill. | William Cleland of that Ilk. |
| Alexander, Jacob, Robert, and Roland Hamilton, his sons. | Arthur and John Cleland, his brothers. |
| Thomas Hamilton in Schawtoun. | James Somerville, younger of Cambusnethane. |
| John Hamilton, his brother. | John Mure of Auchstoun. |
| Thomas Hamilton in Overtoun. | Robert Park of Gilbertfield. |
| John, Jacob, and Andrew Hamilton, his brothers. | David and John Park, his sons. |
| Arthur Hamilton in Ness. | James Robertson of Ernouk. |
| James Hamilton there. | John Robertson, his brother. |
| George Hamilton. | John Wod of Sonyside. |
| Richard and John Hamilton, his brothers. | James Litlejohn of Wodside. |
| John Hamilton in Grange. | John Cleland in Foscane. |
| Gavin Hamilton in Arran. | Gavin Cleland in Glenhuif. |
| James Hamilton in Letter. | John Crawford, Baillie of Monkland. |
| John Hamilton in Knockand. | David Forsyth of Dykes. |
| George Hamilton in Glemosie. | Thomas Pettigrew of Pottis. |
| Jacob Hamilton in Straquhaling. | Thomas Beillie, Tutor of Garriestoun. |
| James Hamilton in Knockandquhillie. | George Weir of Stanebyres. |
| William Hamilton in Synnok. | Walter Hall and Alexander Reid in Prestoun. |
| James Hamilton in Burnbray. | Gavin Baxter in Bothuile. |
| James Hamilton in Mortoun. | William Red in Park. |
| John Hamilton in Burmeltoun. | Thomas Haddak in Spittleschiell. |
| Thomas and John Hamilton, officers. | Thomas, Ninian, and John Haddikis, his sons, tenants. |
| Thomas Hamilton in Bothuile. | John Scott in Meretoun. |
| John Hamilton of Brown Castell. | John Stevinsoun, elder in Allountoun. |
| John Hamilton of Culcot. | John Stevinsoun, his son. |
| Archibald Hamilton of Rybrayis. | Patrick Stevinsoun there. |
| Robert Hamilton of Inchmordoch. | Gavin Nasmyth in Ricartoun. |
| Alexander Hamilton of Bathgate, Retainers. | Thomas Hinschaw and John Zule in Cornehilles. |
| William Baillie of Lamyngtoun. | George Allane, John Mader, William Kennedy, William Craig, and Thomas Hinschaw in Nethertoun. |
| Richard Baillie, his brother. | (With a number of others, not Hamiltons.) |
| Alexander Baillie of Littlegill. | |
| James Weir of Blackwood. | |
| James Weir, his son—and | |
| Richard Weir, his brother. | |

Also to all other holders and occupiers of lands belonging to the said Lord Duke, and other persons aforesaid, living within our kingdom of Scotland; And to all retainers and dependents of the ancient house of the said Lord Duke, in general, we remit our Royal displeasure, and every charge which we have had, now have, or can have, in any way, on account of the treasonable detention of the Castles of Hamilton and Drafen, lying within our county of Lanark, and that, after our mandate had been issued by our officers, in virtue of our letters to effect this our order, in so far as that they should deliver up these castles to us, and to our officers appointed in our name. And for all other charges of treason, as well not named as named, of whatever weight or importance; And for all other charges in general; Also for all other indictments and charges which may follow thereupon, or which may be imputed either to the said persons specially or generally, or to any one of them, (treasonable attempts upon our person, wilful fire-raising, murder, &c. only excepted,) &c. &c.

At Edinburgh, this second day of January, One thousand five hundred and sixty five years, and of our reigns the first and the twenty-fourth.

“FERIER MARK HAMILTONIS HISTORIE.”

MS. Adv. Lib.

“HEIR beginnis ane litill treit, compilat be me, Maister Johne Randell, ane clerk in Pariss, promovit maister and herd ye determinance, how yat Robert the Bruce was declarit rychtouss king of Scotland—The quhilk treit is devidet in thre.—The first treit is of King Robert the Bruce and his deivine electione—The secound is of ane worthie man yat euir was in ye Ile of Britane, borne in virtew, manheid, and singular justice, yat euir in Scotland bure office, or zit in ony realme befor him or sen syne, his name is callit Erle Thomas Randell, to King Robert ye Bruce full sistir sone—The third is of ane nobill man of hie blude in Inglande borne—The quhilk for his greit virtew, manheid and hie prudence, in Scotland conquest greit heritage, and als for trew service to King Robert, maid he gat greit richness and landis braid, and for ye mair excellent fauour to him, King Robert had ane lufe singular, he gaif to him his sistir dochtir, ane ladie of virtew and greit honour yat in ye warld was at yat tyme. Sche was full sistir to Erle Thomas Randell, hir name was callit Isobell, ane madyn of aige twentie zeirs, quhais posteritie persivaris zit withe us in Scotland, spred ane nowmer of pepill callit Hamyltone, sum part changit fra ye name of yair first nobill progenitour and patriarche of yat surname, and now be ye providence of God is next with ye kinglie blude. This manis name was callit Gilbert Hamtounne, to Philip Hamtounne, Earl of South Ham-

toune, appearand air and eldest sonne. As to ye first; to treit of King Robert Bruce, quhilk was ane man of greit rentis, and also of hie linaige, for he was Erle of Carrick in Scotland, and lord of Annan lerdail, and alsua Erle of Huntingtoun in Inglande and lord of Cleveland, descendand of ye kinglie blaid royall of Scotland, be ye secound dochtour of Erle David of Hunthingtoun, ane ladie of greit virtew and hie honour; hir name was callit Isobell, fra quhom descendit King Robert, lyniall as nepot to ye first Robert Bruce that mariit ye said Isobell. The quhilk gat upon hir Robert ye secound, the greit, for his greit excellent vertew, manheid, and fairness in persoun, was callit Robert ye nobill and first borne man, and ryhtuiss to ye crowne of Scotland, for Margaret the eldest sistir had bot dochtouris. This Robert mariit ye air of Carrick, ane ladie of fiftene zeiris of aige. The quhilk revisit him for his fairness, and he gat on hir King Robert ye Bruce of Scotland, maist ryhtuiss, quhais posteritie zit brukis ye crowne, descendand fra him be famell. And yat king Robert was rychtuis king of Scotland, It was declarit at Pariss in ye Parliament, be ye chancellour, and all ye faculteis, baith devine and humane, theologie and canon, as rychtuiss king, to ring of Scotland, to reull and gyde the common weill, and als he was chosin be God Almighty, quhilk fortifiit him to all degre, As Sanct Paul was chosin be Christ greit precheour, to beir his name attour alquhair, And Sanct David the King of Jewrie for to ring, quhome God providit to all thing. And King Saul ejeetit for his hie pride and inobedience, and als for laking of justice quhen God send him upon the wicket peple of Amalect, quhome God commandit to destroy alhaill, baith man, wyffis, bairnis, and bestiall, and covet no thing of yair geir, for ye giftis of wicket men God could not apprise, Quhilk was John Balzeoune fra his kinglie crowne, and King Robert to his steid, Rytuis king chosin be God. It may be weill said of him yat is writtin in ye buke of wisdom, *Per me reges regnant et leg. conditiones justicia decernunt, Per me principes imperant, et potentes justicia decernunt*, Be me, sayis God, kingis ringis, and makaris of ye lawis decernis just thingis, Be me princes hes empyre, and potent men justice can decerne; and as Daniell said to Nabochodonosor in his fourt cheptour, he yat is maist hie in ye hevin hes dominion to ye kingdome of man, And quhome to he pleisses he giffis it, And of his kingdome ye maist humill man he statutis and ordanis above, for prydfull men and wrangis he will not thoill to ryng lang. As it is written in Osoæ, *Ipsi Regnaverunt, sed non ex me existerunt, sed non cognovi*,—They haif rounge as kingis, but not be me, They were callit princes, but I know them not. And to yis purpoiss saith God to Samuell, quhairfor mourn you for Saull, sen I haif cassin him fra his crowne yat he mot not ring and be ye king upon Israell, for his pride contemneing of my commandments, inobedience and laking of justice. Pridfull man plesit never God sen ye beginning. Bot Isaias sayis, he yat is ane worthie prince sall considder and think quhat is worthie and condigne for ane prince, for he hes but ane office in ye end under ye hie king and Judge in hevin, to quhome he sould conforme his will and office. As the kinglie prophet Sanct David said, *Deus Judex Justus fortis et patiens*—God is ane just Juge, not blind but rychtuis, stark and patient—Quhat Juge to end is not sa is not rychtuiss. Kingis are ablest be yair professione To do justice to all men, to defend the ryght and puniss ye wrang, for yat is ane kinglie office, comittit to yame to end be God in hevin, as yair kinglie prophet Sanct David said, *Honor regis judicend. diligit*. And quhat yat

takis yat office upon yame, and dois not yis, Salbe obeicit, as King Saul was, and quha yat dois it weell, Salbe honorit in eird and hevin.

Heir beginnis ane litill Treit of Surname of the Hamiltonis, The quhilk is deuidit in thre Treittis.

The first Treit is of yair first nobill progenitour and patriarche of yat surname, how he came first to Scotland, and of his gracious beginning. The second Treit is of his greit verteusnes, and how he conquiest his landis and heretaige. The third of mony nobill men that hes descendit and cum of him. As to ye first, he was borne in ye realme of Englande, and of ye hie nobill blude of Englande, the Erle of South Hamtoun, eldest sone and apperand rychtuiss air to him; his faduris name was callit Phillop, and his awin callit Gilbert, efter ye Erledome, baith callit Hamtoun. This Phillop was ane man of hie prudence, and from his zouth exersit in weiris and tender servitour to King Edward, of yat name ye first king of Englande; the quhilk for his lang legis was callit Eduerd with ye lang schankis; and yis Phillop had bene with King Eduard oftymes in Scotland in his greit weiris. And was send to ye castell of Bothuill, with utheris diverse nobill Englishmen, to be principall capitane yairin under Odomar Wallance under king Eduard of Scotland greit lieutenant. The quhilk Phillop put his eldest sone Gilbert to ye prince of Englande, into his zouth, to tendir service, yat evire ane of yaim might pleiss the tua kingis throw trew and tendir service, and yat his sone Gilbert throw guid and trew service might pleiss ye prince, as his fader did ye kingis grace: And sua yair guid manneris and service suld mak yaim acceptabill to yair maisteris, and alsua yairfoir to be rewardit be yair souirante yir tua nobill men, The tane remainyng in Scotland, and ye uthir in Englande. In this menetyme Odomar Wallance gydeit Scotland at his plessour, and als at his will, quhether it was ryht or wrang, for no man might reprief him, nor zit might resist him. This Odomar Wallance was ane man borne in Walis, of sobir blude, and als of lyneage hie, montit upon honor and greit estemit in weiris, and no less in wassailaige, for he field King Robert ye Bruce first at Methuen, a litill efter his coronatioune, and put him to flicht, with ane greit discomfitour, and als with ane defamatioun of all ye pepill of Scotland, Thinkand and sayand yat it was ane euill signne to begin sa sone eftir his coronatioune. Bot King Robert fled with sic wisdom and ordinance, yat he kepit his pepill fra greit dampnaige. Alsua yis Odomar Wallance was ane greit turrane on Scottis natione, for he banist all ye bairnis and wyffis, and yame yat tuik pairt with King Robert against him. Sua yat ye greit ladeis and wemen of guid was constrenit to fle to ye wildernes and woddis for sautie of yair livis, and to eschew his condelities, for he was greit lieutennent governour generall of all Scotland, baith of Scottis and Inglis, and mony of all ye greit strenthis of Scotland was render him at yat tyme, and specialle ye castell of Bothuill, yat tyme was ye key of Cliddisdaill, and als was ye flour of Wester Scotland, and garnist with ane greit powar of Inglismen.

Heir beginnis the Table of ye surnamis of ye Hamiltonis, of ye quhilk ye first of yame, yat was, yair first nobill progenitour and patriarch of yat surname, was callit Gilbert Hamptoune, to Phillippe Hamptoune, Erll of South Hamptoune, apperand air and eldest sone, ye quhilk come to Scotland for ye slauchtir of ane tendir servitour of

King Eduarthis, callit Johne Spensar, ane man of sobir blude, and als of vile linage, but he obtenit the kingis faouris, and he was tenderlie ressaut with King Robert, and sworne trew Scottisman; for it was for King Robertis saik yat he slew ye said Spensar, as it is at mair lenthe contenit in ye tretie of ye samen. And he come first into Scotland the sevin zeir of King Robertis ring, and ye second of King Eduardis, callit earnaver of Ingland, ye second king of yat name, and tua zeiris befor ye field of Bannokburn, yat samen zeir yat Erle Thomas Randell wan ye castell of Edinburght fra ye Inglishmen, yat is to zay, ye zeir of God ane thousand thre hundred and tuelf zeirs. This Gilbert was ane nobill man of hie spreit, and als greit curage, as all his actis and deidis weill preuis. He was with king Robert in Scotland in mony schairp weiris and greit japerdeis, and was with him in ye field of Bannokburn, and was ane of ye sevin knyghtis yat kepit ye kingis persoun. The quhilk, for his trew service and greit manheid, he maid him knyght, and gaif him landis braid. The first the barony of Machanshyre, in ye quhilk it was shawin to him in revelatioun, be ane vissione and ane dreme, yat he and his posteritie sould bruik ye saidis landis in greit felicitie, and alsua ye landis at yat tyme callit Cadzow, be quhat resson I could not schaw you, but now yair are callit ye landis of Hamyltoun, be ye ground lord possessor of ye samen. This Gilbert, for King Robertis plesour, slew the greit lieutenand of Yngland upon Kynnale Muir. The quhilke, for his greit hardiment, and als for ye deid sa excellent, he gaif to him all ye landis of ye samin, and ryht sua to his spous, ane of ye warldliet ladiest yat was in yat tyme. Sche was king Robertis sistir douchter, and till Erle Thomas Randell his full sistir, quhais name was callit Isobell, ane maydin of tuentie zeiris of age, of vertew and of greit honour, maist excellend under ye queene for yat tyme. The quhilk buir to hir spous, mony and diverse nobill sonnys. The first, King Robert baptist at Fontane, and callit him Robert till his name; ye quhilk decessit within zoung aige, infra infantia, and maid his parents ryht dolourous. The secound sone she buir Walter ye greit Stewart of Scotland and levin: King Robert baptist him at Fontane, Walter eftir his name, ye quhilk succedit to ane nobill man, and feirit God weill and his souirane. But we will returne to Schir Gilbert, ye quhilk was ane man of hie prudence, and als of greit spereit, and bald of curage, as all his actis and deidis weill preuis, for had he been febil in spreit, and als waik into wit, he had not temptit sic ane hie act, To slay ye greit luftennent of Ingland, with sa greit spereit of manheid, for ye quhilk King Robert gaif till him his armys till weir in Scotland, thre sinkfulzeis in ane bluidy feild, ye sinkfulzies of ye hous of Southe Hamptoun: The red feild be slauchtir donne be him, the verravaine in talking he was ane man of weir; The saw was eikit be ye first Lord Hamiltoun, and ye schipe be ye first Erle of Arrane his sone. This nobill man Schir Gilbert perseuerit continuallie with King Robert in trew service on till ye end of his dayis, and was at his buriing in ye Abbay of Dunfermling, and maid ane singular orison in manner of deploratione, to his greit laude and commendatione, for he was ane naturall oratour yat born was yat tyme in thai dayis in Inglis toung, and could explaine maist matters in litill roume. The laif of his vertewess, lif, and guid conversatione, honorabill dedis to end of his dayis, are writtin at mair lenthe in to ye tretie yat Maister John Randell maid of him. The secound of yaim was callit Walter till his name, as ye reson schawis befor gane. This was ane mervalus fair, and als sa starke and stout of

person, fast to ryne, wreschell, or cast ye stane, schut with ane stark bow or ryne an speir, or till exerceis ony either deid of chavelry or armis, or till offir him till ony greit deid of vasalage aganis ony uyther yat was wythin ye realme at yat tyme, or zit in ony uyther realme, yat wald forgather or cum forganis him, for he was ane man of hie statur and ryht weill furnessit yairtill, greit costit and braid schulderit, greit crageit and hedit, reid in visage and glanssand, reid harit, scharp of syght and gude of persaning, schort in wordis and ryht effectuiiss, starke in his armes and lyme and lytht, ryht agill, active, and swift till use his strenthis and nait his pythe in all maner of sortis, baith play and earnest, lik till his tua maist nobill vailzeand emeis, King Robert and Erll Thomas Randell, for starkness of person. Thir proporteis naturall corporall he had of his nobill fadir and moder, ye quhilkis war baith of hie and greit statur, And sua ryht weill mixt yairintill, but something differand, for his fader was broune dosk harit and paill in visaige, and his moder was reid harit and reid in visage. Als he was ryght weill complexionat efter ye qualiteis of ye four elementeis, bot he had (In dominione) ye complexioun of sanguemene, and weill mixt with coleirane, ye quhilk inclinait him to blythness, and alsua to greit science, for he was ane man weill sene in to letteris, and speciale in to grammer and poesis, and was ane cunning versificatour in Inglis and Latin toung, weill instructit be his maistir, and alsua be his nobill fader, quhilk was ane natural oratour at yat tyme flourissit in Ynglis toung, and he litill behind him; alsua, he was ane expert musicinar, baith in prickit singing and destrene, and could exerce and use playing and singing weill, upon all instruments musicall, for he was brought up in ye Abbay of Dunfermling, amangis honorabill and devout religious men, quhilkis at ye command of his fadir techit him ye samen.

About this tyme ane Inglisman of nobill blude, &c. (*being a repetition of what Bellenden says, ut supra, p. 27, note.*)

ORATIO

GILBERTI HAMILTONE IN FUNERE ROBERTI BRUCE REGIS

O God eternal and king Immortale, be quhome are Erdlie kingis and temporal in this world of miserie dois ring—resaif ye saull and spreit of our most nobill and worthie maister to thy kingdom of hevin, quhair you with angellis cleir and sanctis feir and gloir triumphant, Thy servandis dois reward yat haif deseruit heir, him to reward for his trew service to joy eternall quhill in this lyff, culd ye deserve with spreit and indefatigabill, quhill yat his lyff in erd may last, in hart and mind constant. The ryht of Scotland ay for to defend with manheid invinceable, his body evir for to spend for Scotlandis common weill, The charge of weiris ay for to sailze with all kynd of jeappardy. Let nevir his saull thoill pain, nor pyne in hell nor purgatorie, but with ye maist nobill kingis in hevin to ring sen first ye warld began, him still advance and place at his degre, after ye hie providence, with halie king David, king maist victoruis,

quhilk in his tyme slew baith lyon and bair, and als great Goliath aucht hundred the man to ground prosternit at ane onsett—I trust this king did litill less efter his estait. And als halie king Josias, king maist innocent, ye quhilk was trew to God and man with faith inviolat; and als with worthie Ezekias, king maist vertewess, quhilk God his dayis culd prolonge for his great haliness; and als with wise king Salomon, gif I dar hardly say it, quhilk in erd had nevir na peir in wisdom, rychess, and hie honor, and als with all the vertewess kingis yat evir in Scotland rang sen first yat Fergus huir ye croun, or zit in ye greit Ile of Bertane, efter maist nobill king Arthur, or zit in all ye world sic breid, efter greit king Charillis ye mayne, he was mair worthie I dar weill say ye greit empire of Rome na of pur Scotland to have jecosit ye croune. In him was manheid with greit wisdom. In him was treuthe lawtie to God and man. In him was haliness with hie deuotion. In him was all godlie vertew and morall faith, hoip, and charitie, hie prudence, justice, fors, and temperans, with all uther kindis of vertews. In him was greit patience in all adversitie, plesound benevolence with all liberalitie. In him was constant lautie with perseverance. In him was gentilness to friendis and fayis; his enemies dreided for his greit manheid; misdowaris and schrewis for his shairp justice; his awin true servandis him lovit for his vertewessness.”

(This History appears to have been wrote about anno 1530.)

TOWN OF HAMILTON.

THE town of Hamilton is situated on a rising ground, sloping gently towards the east, and about a mile from the river Clyde, a little below where it is joined by the Avon. It is nearly eleven miles south-east from Glasgow, thirty-six miles west from Edinburgh, and fifteen north-west from Lanark.

The original name of this place was Cadyow or Cadyhou. At a remote period there was a church here, which would naturally lead to the erection of a hamlet or village near it. As early as the reign of David the First, King of Scotland, who reigned between 1125 and 1153, the parish of Cadyow comprehended the present parish of Hamilton, and also the chapelry of Machan, which forms the present parish of Dalserf. At this period the Castle and manor of Cadyow were in the crown, and occasionally the residence of our Scottish monarchs, who have several of their charters dated from thence.

David I. with consent of his son, Earl Henry, granted the church of "Cadilhou," with its pertinents, in perpetual alms to the church and bishops of Glasgow, and this grant was confirmed by the bulls of several Popes, *inter* 1170 and 1186. The church of Cadyow, with all its pertinents, constituted a prebend of the Cathedral church of Glasgow, and afterwards, along with the lands of Barlanerk and Badlornock, became the appropriate prebend of the dean of that See. In 1273, William Frazer, a younger son of the Frazers of Tweedale, was Dean of Glasgow, and Rector of Cadyow, when he was appointed Chancellor of Scotland.

The name of the church and parish was changed to Hamilton about the middle of the fifteenth century. On the 3d July, 1445, James, first Lord Hamilton, was created a Lord of Parliament, and by a charter from King James the Second, had all his lands and baronies erected into one free Lordship, "to be denominated in future the Lordship of Hamilton. And the manor house of the said James, Lord Hamilton, now called the Orchard, situated in the barony of Cadyow, shall in future be the principal messuage of the Lordship, and shall be styled Hamilton."

At the time when Lord Hamilton took up his residence on the banks of the burn or rivulet of Cadyow, by the inhabitants pronounced *Keaghie* or *Kego*, at this place called the Orchard, the town probably extended on both sides of

the burn for more than half a mile above where that stream falls into the Clyde, being divided into the upper or high town, lying west of the church, and the lower, or nether town, lying near the Clyde. The latter extended along the north west side of the rivulet for about a quarter of a mile above its mouth, and stretched west nearly as far as the present (1827) race ground. The fruit gardens or orchards of the inhabitants lay along both sides of the burn. The high town forms the lower part of the present town. At the mouth of the burn of Cadyow, was the common ferry of the Clyde close to the Nethertown, and such a situation has never failed in all ages and countries to attract inhabitants, and to become a station in the barter of commodities. Hence we may presume the great antiquity of the Nethertown, which is also evinced by an eminence within its bounds, called the Mote Hill, similar to those rounds on which the deliberations of the people were held, and justice dispensed, in very remote times. About seventy years ago, this hill stood in the garden of a small ale-house; it was planted with cabbidils and other flowers; and had a summer seat on the top of it. A stone cross, said to be the cross of the Nethertown, is still standing a little to the west of this hill.

In 1475, James, Lord Hamilton, no doubt desirous in those troublesome times to collect round his residence, a considerable number of respectable inhabitants, granted to the community and baillies of his barony of Hamilton, a charter, by which he conveyed to them a bakehouse or oven, and a piece of ground situated "betwixt the tenements of Thomas Hamilton, and Thomas Robert, in the street leading to the castle of Hamilton; (the modern castle wynd?) a common green lying on the north side of the town and extending to the burn, which was its boundary on the south; and a common meor. For this grant they were to pay out of the bakehouse for ever, the sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence Scots to the collegiate church of Hamilton, for the support of a lamp to be suspended and kept burning before the crucifix in the choir, for the salvation of his own soul, and of the souls of his predecessors and successors, and of all deceased believers. It was also stipulated that the community and Baillies should plant hedges round every part of the green, and allow no cattle to pasture in it in summer, under the penalty of forfeiture, but to reserve its grass for the horses of travellers, or of the community. The witnesses to this charter are Patrick Cleland, John Hamilton of Torrens, Andrew Jack, Andrew Johnson, William Dimmur of Mouat Hall, and others. The charter, as was usual at the time, is written in Latin, in a very beautiful small hand, and is in fine preservation. It is signed with Lord Hamilton's own hand, "James Lord Hamilt.;" apparently so contracted, from his Lordship having begun to write too near the edge of the parchment.

From this period we know nothing of the history of the Burgh till the 15th of January, 1548, at which time a charter was granted by Mary, Queen of Scots, then in her seventh year, with the consent of her cousin and Tutor,

James, Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, erecting the town of Hamilton into a free Burgh Royal, and conferring upon it all the privileges and immunities as possessed by Edinburgh, or any other Royal Burgh in the kingdom. Besides the liberty of artificers, &c. to exercise their craft in the Burgh, it gave permission to the burgesses to elect yearly two Baillies, a council, and other necessary officers; to have a market weekly on Saturdays and Sundays, and two annual fairs at the festivals of St. Lawrence and St. Martin.

For the honour of this charter the town was undoubtedly indebted to Lord Arran, who must have taken the earliest opportunity of thus showing his paternal regard for the place of his nativity, and of manifesting his sense of his townsmen's services.

This charter was recognised by James VI. in 1580, in a suspension issued against the Provost and Baillies of Rutherglen; by the same King, in a rescript from the Exchequer in 1613; and by the Lords of the Privy Council in 1626, in a deed regulating the taxation of the town. In 1656 it was brought to the Chancery at Edinburgh by John Hamilton, (probably Town Clerk,) and registered there, in conformity to the act and proclamation of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell.

Thus far the town of Hamilton seems to have acted as a Royal Burgh, independently of the family of Hamilton; but in 1661 an Act of Parliament was granted to Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, and her husband, William Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, and to the Baillies of Hamilton, changing the fairs and markets; from Saturday to Thursday for the fairs; and to Friday for the weekly market; which implies a subsisting connection between that family and the burgh. The parties applied for this act from "observing the daylie inconveniences arising throw the weiklie mercats being upon the Saturday, wherby the pepil resorting to it war much occasioned, in their returne homewards, to be lait in the night, and sumetyme to incrotch upon the Lord's day nixt ensewing, and so scandalous to God's worschip therein."

A few years after, the connection was drawn still closer; for in 1668 Charles II. granted a charter to Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, and in 1670, the Magistrates then in office, Baillies James Hamilton and James Nasmyth, accepted a charter from the said Duchess, with consent of her husband, William, Duke of Hamilton, by which Hamilton was constituted the chief Burgh of the regality and Dukedom of Hamilton.

By this charter the family of Hamilton has the right of appointing a Town Clerk, and of electing the two Baillies annually, from a list of six names chosen by the council (but including the Baillies of the former year) from their own number. The Duke and Duchess elected the first council, but the right of electing a new council annually was vested for ever in the council of the preceding year.

Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, who is styled, in old deeds, "high and mighty

Princess," was, during the course of her long life, a benefactor to the town of Hamilton, as she endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants, and always acted strictly in conformity to the charter. Hence the Baillies and Town Council seem at all times to have looked up to her with a kind of filial respect, and were always ready to comply with her requests, which indeed were never incompatible with the interests of the Community.

In 1723 the magistrates commenced a suit before the Court of Session, to have the town of Hamilton declared a Royal Burgh, in conformity to the charter of 1548, and to set aside the charter of 1670; but that court declared that they had lost the privileges of a Royal Burgh *de non utendo*, and the charter of Duchess Anne has continued to be acted upon ever since.

In old times the revenues of the Burgh depended upon the rents of Clydes-bridge or Bothwell Bridge, and the mailing or farm so called, extending from that bridge to the common muir, which farm they held in tack from the Duke; the mill near the town; the ferry boats; the common oven; the customs of fairs and markets; feus; burgess fines, &c.

The common muir brought in nothing, as it merely afforded a scanty produce to the cows and horses of the burgesses. It was at length gradually inclosed and subdivided, at a very considerable expense, and is now the chief source of the town's revenue. That revenue is principally expended upon works of utility, beneficial to the town and the inhabitants. The Magistrates and Council have indeed been occasionally reflected upon for consuming in entertainments part of the town's income; but that the funds have been well managed, is shown by the fact, that perhaps no Burgh in Scotland is so free of public debt at this time as Hamilton.

For a great length of time back, it has been customary for the Magistrates and Council to compliment strangers and other persons of respectability with the freedom of the town, and upon such occasions the new burgess has the honour to sit with his hat on, which is decorated with his burgess ticket. Many great and distinguished names are on the list of burgesses. In consequence of having been so complimented, and perhaps remembering the hospitality of his reception, Captain Thomas Wakefield of the *Lascelles East Indiaman*, presented the town with a rich China punch bowl, on which the arms of the town are emblazoned. This bowl holds about eight English gallons, and is thought to be the largest in Scotland. It is set upon the table on great occasions, and then the health of the donor is always drunk.

The present town, now of very considerable extent, lies on both sides of the burn or rivulet of Cadyow, to the south-west of the Duke's Palace, and about a mile from the Clyde. The Nethertoun, the minister's manse and glebe, the bleaching green, the Grammar School, and many other buildings, were all situated formerly betwixt the Palace and the river, or ground which is now occupied by the woods and lawns of the noble family of Hamilton.

When the church of Cadyow was made a prebend of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, a Vicarage was established for serving the cure, to which were annexed two chaplainries.

In 1450, James, Lord Hamilton, applied to Pope Sextus V. for authority to erect the parish church of Hamilton, which was formerly called Cadyow, into a collegiate church, and to appoint a provost and six prebendaries, in addition to the two chaplainries, which was granted the following year. Lord Hamilton thereupon built a new church (probably upon the site of the former one) with a choir, two cross aisles, and a steeple, all of polished stone, and highly ornamented. He built manses, and provided gardens and glebes for the provost and eight prebendaries, which he endowed with various lands in the parishes of Hamilton, Dalserf, and Stanehouse. There was likewise an endowment of an altar and chaplainry to the Blessed Virgin Mary, the chaplain whereof had a manse, a garden, and glebe at Hamilton.

The patronage of this collegiate church continued in the family of Hamilton till the establishment was extinguished at the Reformation, and it still continued to be used as the parish church. Duchess Anne endowed it with a second minister, and made it a collegiate charge, which has continued ever since her time. In 1732, when a new church was built, the former, which stood close to the Palace, was pulled down, except the aisle, which covers the burying ground or cemetery of the Hamilton family. The present parish church is a handsome building, after a design of the elder Adams, and stands upon a rising ground near the centre of the town. The steeple has never been wholly finished, it being originally intended to have been carried much higher. The Duke is patron of the parish.

The Grammar School of Hamilton is of ancient date, and has no doubt been instrumental in producing that superior civilization and courtesy of manners which have so long distinguished the inhabitants of the place. So far back indeed as 1588, Lord John Hamilton gave a bond, still in possession of the Baillies and Council, settling for ever on the School of Hamilton a yearly sum of 20 pounds Scots, of which bond the following is the preamble—"We, Johnne Lord Hamiltoun, &c. For the Luiff and affection we haist and beires to the Education of youth in guid mainers and Larning, and to the comone weill of our Buirg of Hamiltoun, we haist given, grantit, and asseynit, and by the teinor heirop, geives, grantis, and asseynis to the pedagog, or scole master of the Grammar Scole of Hamiltoun, &c." Since his time, the Baillies and Council have, to the utmost of their power, shown themselves the enlightened patrons of learning, by contributing at various times to the comfort and accommodation of the respective schoolmasters; and since last year, by bestowing annual prizes upon the most deserving boys.

James, Duke of Hamilton, the grandson of Duchess Anne, received part of his education at this seminary; and, in 1716, made a present to it of a number

of books, but which are now lost. There also the celebrated Dr. William Cullen,* a native of this place, and at one time one of its Magistrates, Dr. Matthew Baillie, Professor Millar, and many other distinguished men, received the early part of their classical education.

The School has been under the superintendence of several eminent Rectors, amongst whom we may mention, Pillans, Whale, and Gillies, men not only of superior talent, but of great classical attainments; and the present Rector, the Rev. Mr. George Shaw, bids fair to rival, or even to excel the most gifted of his predecessors.

Hamilton is the seat of a Presbytery, comprehending the fourteen parishes of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire; and of a Sheriff Court, whose jurisdiction extends over the same bounds. Besides the Established Kirk, there are here meeting houses of the Relief, the two Sects of Seceders, Burghers and Antiburghers, and Independents; and Methodists of I know not how many Connections. There are also a number of Roman Catholics, who are chiefly Irish labourers, that have settled here of late years; but they have no place of worship nearer than Glasgow.

There are no manufactures peculiar to the place, if we except some Tanneries. A great proportion of the population are weavers, who depend upon

* His forefathers possessed the lands of Sauches, in the neighbourhood of Hamilton, for several generations. He was born at Hamilton in 1710, as appears from the following extract from the Session Books of the Parish of Hamilton—"William Cullen of Sauches, Writer, and Town Clerk of Hamilton, and Elizabeth Robertson, his lawful married wife, had their second son brought forth on Saturday morning, about six of the clock, the 15th of April, 1710, and baptized *William* on Tuesday forenoon, the 2d of May, 1710, in the Kirk of Hamilton, by Mr. Alexander Findlater, collegiate minister. The witnesses, John Robertson, Sheriff Clerk of Lanark, and John Hamilton of Fairholm, &c."

"Extracted from the Register of Births and Baptisms of the Parish of Hamilton, by (Signed) James Reid, Sess. Clk. *Hamilton, 22d Feb. 1825.*"

Dr. Cullen was Magistrate of Hamilton for several years; and it appears from the Town Council Books, that he signed them for the last time as Senior Magistrate on the 24th September, 1743.

He married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Robert Johnstone, minister of Kilbarchan, by Anne, second daughter of Claud Hamilton of Barnes, by whom he had issue,

1. *William, Lord Cullen*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who died about 1810, without issue.
2. *Archibald Cullen*, an English Barrister, who died in 1823, leaving issue, by his wife, Miss Sinclair, and among other children, Sinclair Cullen, also an English Barrister.
3. *Charles Cullen*.
1. *Elizabeth*, who died in 1823.
2. *Robina*, married to John Craig Millar, Advocate.
3. *Margaret Cullen*, unmarried.

Colonel Johnstone, brother of Mrs. Dr. Cullen, married Miss Cuthbert of Castlehill in Inverness-shire, and had a son, Major Johnstone, who died in 1824, and a daughter, Mary Ann, married to Francis, Lord Gray, with issue.

Robert X

Glasgow for employment, and who of course are occasionally subject to the evils incident to the fluctuation of trade. Formerly Hamilton was celebrated for the manufacture of lace, originally established under the patronage of one of the Duchesses of Hamilton. This lace was much sought after, being of a peculiarly fine fabric and great variety of pattern, but it has now almost dwindled away, there being only a few old women who still work it.

In 1791 the town of Hamilton contained 3601 souls; in 1821 about 6000; and at the latter period the whole parish contained 7613 souls.

The most ancient names of the Burgh, besides Hamilton, are, Allan, Alschinder, Alstoun, Bar, Barrie, Binning, Brown, Byris, Couper, Craig, Forrest, Forsyth, Gordon, Grainger, Haddak, Hinschaw, Jack, Lambie, Lang, Litaljohne, Lockhart, Loudon, Mader or Mather, Muirhead, Naismith, Park, Pollock, Rae, Reif or Rive, Rob, Robertoun, Robertson, Semple, Syme, Walker, Weir, Winzet or Wingate, Wood, Wilson, and Zule or Yuill.

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M E M O I R S

OF THE

HOUSE OF HAMILTON,

Corrected.

WITH AN ADDITION.

*By J. Fraser & Buchanan,
(J. Hamilton & Co. London)*

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MDCCCXXVIII.



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CORRECTION.

IN the Supplement to the Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton, published by Mr Anderson, 1827, that gentleman has inserted (page 453) some objections that have been made to the account given of the Hamiltons of Bardowie, with an answer by Mr Riddell, which Mr Anderson considers as setting the point fairly at rest. The answer by Mr Riddell is far from appearing to Dr Hamilton of Bardowie so conclusive, as it seems to have been to Mr Anderson ; and before the assertions, which it contains, be admitted, the subject would require a more patient and careful examination than it would appear to have obtained ; and the following circumstances especially, require farther investigation :—

I. Dr Hamilton alleges, that there is no proof of Buthernok having been ever held immediately of the Earls of Lennox by the Galbraiths, so that the superiority could not come to the Hamiltons by a marriage with that family. This Mr Riddell denies ; (page 457) and in order to prove his theory, quotes the original charter of these lands, dated 1238, in which he says, “ Malcolm Earl of Lennox grants to William, the son of Arthur filii Galbraith, the two Bothernocks. This, as every antiquarian knows, is one of the heads of the Galbraiths, patronymically designed after Galbraith,

the ancestor of the clan." Respecting this assertion, Dr Hamilton would, in the *first* place, observe the want of care with which this charter is quoted, which cannot fail to throw a doubt on the other quotations of this author. In 1238, Malcolm was not Earl of Lennox; and the extract from the charter, in the possession of Dr Hamilton, is as follows:—"Omnibus—hoc scriptum—auditoris MALDOUENY Comes de Lennox salutem, sciatis me dedisse—Willielmo filio Arthuri filio *Galbrat* tres carucatos terræ in Lennax, viz. duas Buchernoks et tertiam carucatam terræ, que vocatur Kinkaith—dat. apud Fyntre sedecimo die Martii anno gratiæ 1228." Among the witnesses is Mauricius filius *Galbrat*, so that this person named *Galbrat*, would appear to have had two sons, Maurice and Arthur, the first of whom was laird of Cattonbenech (Chart. of Lennox No. 57.) and the second was father of the laird of Buchernok (ibid. No. 18.) It is evident that in this charter, *Galbrat* is used as a proper name, and is not a surname or family appellation. Had the clan *Galbraith* been "designed patronimically," as Mr Riddell alleges, as being descended of this *Galbrat*, they would, according to the custom of Lennox, have been designed filii *Galbrat* or *Macgalbrat*. On the contrary, they are often designed *de Galbraith*, which clearly shews that their surname or family appellation was not patronimic, but local, derived from their possessions, and not from an ancestor.

The Arthur filius *Galbrat*, mentioned in the charter of 1238, Mr Riddell alleges is designed by the Earl in another deed, simply Arthur *Galbraith*, for which he quotes the chartulary of Lennox, p. 11. meaning by this, a transcript of that chartulary extant in the Advocate's Library, where it is called *Chartularium Brittodunense*. Dr Hamilton possesses an extract from the same chartulary; but as the pages are different in the two manuscripts, he cannot with certainty follow Mr Riddell's quotations; and the careless manner in which the charter of 1238 has been quoted, renders it impossible to place confidence in his accuracy. There is an Arthur *Galbrath*, or Arthur *de Galbraith*, who is also sometimes styled *Miles*, and who appears frequently in the charters of Malcolm I. Earl of Lennox, and it is probably this person that Mr Riddell had in view, as he confounded Earl Malcolm with Earl Maldoueny; but this Arthur cannot well be supposed the same with Arthur filius *Galbrat*, mentioned in the charter of 1238; for in this year, William, the son of Arthur filius *Galbrat*, obtained the lands of Buchernok from Maldoueny, Earl of Lennox. Arthur filius

Galbrat, therefore, was probably contemporary with Alwin the father of Maldoueny, and in 1238, was probably dead ; but the Arthur de Galbrath Miles, flourished chiefly in the time of Malcolm the son of Maldoueny, and was no doubt a different person from Arthur filius Galbrat. In fact, from the charter of the lands of Auchincloch (chart. Len. No. 58.) it would appear that Arthur de Galbrath was the son of Maurice, the son of Gilaspik Galbrait. This charter was granted by Earl Maldoueny, to Maurice and his son Arthur, then probably a boy, as he rose to great distinction in the time of the first Earl Malcolm. Mr Riddell indeed, it is imagined, has been misled by Nisbet, and did not consult the Transcript of the chartulary of Lennox, for he quotes, on this occasion, Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. ii. p. 36. the passage in which stands thus :—" Arthur de Galbrait—The first (meaning of this family) I have seen is Gillespick Galbrait, who is witness in a charter by Malduin, Earl of Lennox, to Humphry Kilpatrick of the lands of Colquhoun. The same Earl Malduin gives a charter to Maurice, son of this Gilespick, of the lands of Boternok, Killern, &c. They came to be designed, domini de Gartconnel. Willielmus de Galbraith dominus de Gartconnel, in the reign of Robert III. had three daughters, one married to John Hamilton, a son of the house of Cadiow, the predecessor of the Hamiltons of Badernock and Bardowie ; another to Nicol Douglass," &c. Now, although Nisbet is right in thinking, that Arthur the chief of the clan Galbraith, was son of Maurice, son of Gilespick de Galbraith, and that William de Galbraith dominus de Kattonval (not Gartconnel) was the descendant and representative of Arthur, chief of the Galbraiths ; yet all that remains of his assertions is erroneous. There is no charter of Badernock (Buchernok) in the chartulary of Lennox, except that of 1238, and those to John Hamilton ; and the charter by Earl Malduin (Maldoueny) to Maurice the son of Gilespick Galbraith, conveys the lands of Auchincloch or Auchincloyt, but neither Badernock nor Killern. But the charter of 1381, (Anderson's Supplement, p. 453.) puts the nature of the tenure of Badernock, by the Galbraiths, beyond doubt. It appears from this, that William de Galbrath dominus de Kattonvall, held part of Buchernok of David de Hamyltone et Joneta de Keth sponsa sua, the intermediate superiors of the whole ; and so far from John the son of David de Hamyltone, and Janeta de Keth, having acquired Badernock by marrying the daughter of William de Galbrath, that William had a son named James, to whom he transferred his lands in Buchernok. Besides, it is clear from a charter

dated 1394, (chart. of Lennox, No. 19,) that this John Hamyltone married Margaret Frazer, and not a Galbraith. There cannot, therefore, be any foundation for the story of the Hamilton's having acquired Buchernok by the intermarriage of John Hamilton with the Galbraiths, as Nisbet asserts; for it is clearly shown, that the male line of the Galbraiths continued to hold their lands in Buchernok, after the Hamilton's had acquired their rights in these lands. The same argument must be still more conclusive against Mr Riddell's assertion, that Bothernock came to the Keiths by a marriage with the Galbraiths, and from the Keiths, was again transferred by marriage to the Hamiltons.

II. The most essential point of difference between Mr Riddell and Dr Hamilton is, concerning the charter of Buthernok, granted to Johannes de Hamilton, shortly previous to 1394. This difference, Mr Riddell thus states, (Anderson's Suppl. p. 457.) "the learned Doctor, however, seems to have fallen into even a greater error in his next statement, that John Hamilton, first of Bardowie, husband of Margaret Frazer, obtained Bothernock upon his own resignation, and not upon that of any Laird of Cadyow. The contrary is directly proved by the chartulary of Lennox, in the deed referred to by him in support of his allegation, where it is expressly stated, that Buthernock *had been resigned, not by that John, but by Dominus Johannes Hamilton*, styled the former possessor and vassal of the Earl of Lennox, immediately upon which, the lands are first confirmed by the latter to John. The Doctor inadvertently confounds this personage, who was a knight, with John Hamilton, the first of Bardowie or Bothernock, who is clearly proved by this and other evidence he quotes, in 1394, not to have been so." Now, whether Mr Riddell's or Dr Hamilton's account of this charter is the most correct, will appear from the following copy, extracted from the transcript in the Advocate's Library.

Ch. 19. p. 21.
and
Ch. 109. p. 120.

CHARTA de terris de Buthernok facta Johanni de Hamilton per
Duncanum Comitem de Lennox.

Omnibus hanc chartam visuris vel audituris Duncanus Comes de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam, vestra noverit universitas nos dedisse

concessisse et hac præsentī charta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Hamilton pro suo homagio et servitio totas terras de Buthernok cum suis pertinentiis, jacentes in Comitatu nostro de Levenax infra vicecomitatus de Strivelyng et de Dumbretane, quas dominus Johannes de Hamilton antea de nobis tenuit in capite et has dictus dominus Johannes non vi aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua nobis per fustum et baculum in præsentia plurimorum virorum nobilium apud Port-Glassach sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter resignavit ac totum jus et clameum quæ in iisdem terris cum pertinentiis ejusdem habuit vel habere potuit pro se et heredibus suis omnino quietum clamavit in perpetuum. Tenend. et Habend. dictas terras cum pertinentiis eidem Johanni et hæredibus suis, de nobis et hæredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, in boscis, planis, moris, marssiis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, in viis et semitis, aquis, stagnis et molendinis, aucupationibus et piscariis cum tenandiis et tenantium servitiis, una cum ecclesiarum advocacionibus, cum omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus asiamentis et justis pertinentiis quibuscunque ad dictas terras cum pertinentiis spectantibus seu quoque modo juste spectare valentibus in futurum, libere, quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice, bene et in pace sine retinemento quocunque. Reddendo inde annuatim dictus Johannes et hæredes sui, nobis et hæredibus nostris dimidiam marcam argenti infra nundinas de Glasgow, et faciendo inde nobis et hæredibus nostris servitium antedictum et forensecum servitium domini nostri regis cum evenerit quantum pertinet ad tantas terras infra nostrum comitatum de Levenax pro omni servitio seculari exactione, et demanda. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum præsentī chartæ nostræ fecimus apponi : His testibus Domino Johanne de Striveling, Umfrido de Cunyngham Militibus, Umfrido de Colquhoun, Waltero de Buchanane, Alexandro Logane senescallo nostro, Johanne Menzies cum multis aliis.—*Chartularium Britannodunense*, p. 39.

In this it appears clear, that the same person (eidem Johanni) who resigned the lands, obtained the new grant, and there is no mention made of either one or other being a knight, as Mr Riddell asserts. Mr Riddell seems to think, that the person who resigned Buthernok, being called Dominus, is a proof of his being Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow ; but in the charter immediately following in the chartulary of Lennox, the John Hamilton, married to Margaret Frazer, is, by the same Earl, called Johannes

de Hamilton dominus de Buthernok. Every candid person must be satisfied that Dr Hamilton's account of this charter is correct, and it will remain for Messrs Anderson and Riddell to explain how they were led to make the assertions contained in the passage above quoted, and in the note, page 210 of Mr Anderson's Memoirs. It seems evident, as Mr Riddell states, that if John Hamilton, first of Bardowie, had been a younger son of the Cadyow family, the charter of Buthernok to him must have been on the resignation of Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow; but as the charter was granted to him on his own resignation, it is clear that he was the son and heir of David de Hamyltoun, and Janet de Keth, mentioned in the charter of 1381; and as he is different from Sir John, his father David could not have been Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow.

III. Mr Riddell asserts, (suppl. p. 455), that there is no inconsistency in supposing the David de Hamilton, who, as witness, styles himself de Cadyow, to be the same with the David de Hamilton, who, without assuming this title, grants the charter of 1381, as superior of Buthernok; but in page 454, line 9, Mr Anderson states the argument fairly; and he says, "I readily admit that they were not the same person." He supposes the witness to be the father, and the superior of Buthernok to be the son, who had acquired the estate by marriage. On this account Mr Riddell endeavours, (page 455,) to shew that Sir David the elder must have been alive in 1381. But in 1378, the David Hamilton, whose wife's name was Janet, and who it is admitted was David Hamilton the younger, must have been head of the house, and his father dead, as the king allows him to retain a compensation for his wife's lands out of the rent due from Cadyow, to the feu-farm of which he must then have succeeded. Dr Hamilton still thinks that the witness and confirmer of the charter 1381, being differently designed, is a strong proof of their being different persons; for, in similar cases, where the same person witnesses and confirms the same deed, he in both acts uses the same title; thus the grant of the lands of Croine, by Thomas de Cromenane to Murdoch Makchok, is witnessed by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, and the same Earl, as superior of Thomas de Cromenane, confirms the grant, but then in both deeds he is styled Malcolmus Comes de Lennox, (Extracts from Chart. Lennox, No. 116, and No. 9.) As, therefore, in 1381, the elder Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow was dead, the David Hamilton of Cadyow, who witnessed the settlement of William de

Galbraith, must have been the second David Hamilton of Cadyow, and the David Hamilton, who, as superior of William de Galbraith, confirmed the settlement, must have been a person of a different family.

IV. Mr Riddell, however, laying aside these circumstances, returns to what he considers as being alone decisive of the controversy, and this is, that the charter of 1381 is dated "at our manor of Dalserf." Now, if Mr Riddell had shewn that the Cadyow family had a residence, or manerium, at Dalserf about this period, Dr Hamilton should readily have agreed with him; but what is the proof that he advances: "Every fief, or barony, had a manor, as it was called, which was peculiar to it, and where the proprietor resided; but Dalserf was *a* manor, and it therefore must be *the* manor of the Cadyow family, Lords of the barony of Machane, in which Dalserf is situated." To this it may be replied, "there might be many fiefs in Machane, each of which would have a manerium, or *præcipua feudi domus*, and therefore Mr Riddell's argument will not be considered conclusive, unless he shews that the Cadyow family resided at Dalserf. He indeed says that Dalserf is instructed by a royal charter, early in the fifteenth century, to be a member of Machan, (which Dr Hamilton readily admits,) when the dominium utile was clearly in the family. Here he evidently alludes to a charter dated 18th April, 1426, of which the following extract is taken from the collection of the late Laird of Macfarlane, in the Advocates' Library:

Charta Jacobo de Hammyltoun, filio et apparenti hæredi Jacobi de Hammyltoune de Cadiou et hæredibus suis, de omnibus et singulis terris de Dalserf cum pertinentiis jacent: in Baronia de Machane infra vicecomitatum de Lanark, ad regem ratione eschætæ spectant: ex eo quod prædictus Jacobus de Hammyltoune de Cadiou dictas terras cum pertinentiis de facto contulit David de Hamilton fratri suo per cartam suam sub sigillo suo ac ipsum sasire fecit corporaliter in eisdem absque consensu regis seu gubernatoris regni sui tunc temporis in absentia regis seu confirmatione quacunque debita de eisdem. Tenend. de rege, &c. Faciendo, &c. servitia debita et consueta: Datum apud Edinburgh, 18 die Aprilis, 1426.

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From this it indeed appears that in 1426, the heir of Cadyow acquired Dalserf which had escheated to the crown by an illegal act of the head of the family, in conveying it, as superior, without proper authority. This charter, so far from shewing that Dalserf, early in the fifteenth century, was

the manerium of the Cadyou family in their barony of Machane, shews that the head of the family had then granted sasine of it to his brother ; and although in 1426 it was bestowed on the heir of the family, it was entirely separated from the fief of Machane ; nor was it retained in the family, as the manerium would naturally have been, for we find that in 1461 it belonged to a John Hamilton of Dalserf, (Memoir 268). In 1381 Dalserf was the manerium of a David Hamilton and his wife, Janet de Keth ; and in 1406, this lady, in her second widowhood, continued to reside there ; the illegal grant of it, therefore, by James Hammyltoun of Cadiou, to his brother David, must have been in the interval between 1406 and 1426 ; but the charter of this last date does not throw the smallest light on the manner in which James Hammyltoun of Cadiou, or his brother David, acquired possession from Janet de Keth. To say that David Hamilton, of Cadiou, her husband, was Sir David of Cadyou, as is asserted in the memoirs, is merely to beg the question, and is not supported by any sufficient proof ; for the charter conveying Machane to Walter Fitz-gilbert, by Robert I, conveys merely the superiority of that barony, and is no proof that the dominium utile of Dalserf was then conveyed to the Cadyou family, or that it was the manerium of this Walter.

V. The careless manner in which the Memoirs of the House of Hamilton advances groundless assertions, requires to be further noticed, as it renders us doubtful of every thing that the work asserts. The erroneous way in which the chartulary of Lennox has been quoted, is a sufficient proof of this,—but some farther instances may be mentioned as connected with our subject.

In page 452, (line 22,) we have as follows : “ in regard to the original grant of the barony of Machan (or Dalserf,) Wishaw states.” From this it might be inferred, that Dalserf was another name for Machane, and is mentioned in the charter by Robert I. but there is no such thing contained in that deed ; and although Dalserf was in the barony of Machane, there is no instance of the words being used as synonymous. Mugdock is in Lennox, and in the fifteenth century was the residence or manerium of a noble family,—but who ever from thence inferred that Mugdock and Lennox were synonymous, or that the Earls of Lennox resided in this castle. In the passage above alluded to, Dalserf is introduced in a parenthesis, by a sort of *ruse* not very allowable in controversy.

Again, in Supplement, page 459, line 28, we have as follows : " all admit that the wife of David of Cadyow was Janet Keith ; no old genealogist has ever maintained that the first of Bardowie was married to a lady of that name, far less ever possessed Dalserf." Now, it is quite clear from the charter of 1381, that the superior of Buthernok was married to Janet de Keth, and resided at Dalserf ; but Dr Hamilton no where asserts that her husband was the first Hamilton of Buthernok or Bardowie ; and he readily admits, that Mr Riddell's hypothesis would receive the strongest support, could it be proved that the name of Janet lady Cadyow, in 1378, was Keith ; but of this no proof at all satisfactory has been advanced ; and the theory of Janet de Keth of Galston being the wife of Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow, so far from being adopted by all old genealogists, was first advanced in the memoirs published in 1825.

Dr Hamilton does not consider himself as reduced to any dilemma, as mentioned by the Author of the Supplement, (p. 459.) He has never asserted that the Hamiltons of Bathgate, Galston, &c. were descended of the family of Cadyow ; and if they are shewn to be descended of David Hamilton of Buthernok, and not of David Hamilton of Cadyow, it is not Dr Hamilton, but Mr Anderson, that is in a dilemma. In fact, Mr Anderson has not succeeded in bringing direct proof that Sir John Hamilton of Cadyow was son of Sir David ; but Dr Hamilton is quite satisfied, as is every one else, that the presumptive proof is alone quite sufficient to establish the circumstance. In Dr Hamilton's opinion also, Mr Anderson has failed to shew, that the Hamilton's of Buthernok, or Bardowie, are descended of the Cadyow family ; but he does not pretend to trace them, except by conjecture, farther than David, who held these lands of the Earls of Lennox in 1381. That he held them in virtue of his wife, Janet de Keth, is a mere conjecture, founded on the erroneous supposition of her being the heir female of the Galbraiths ; but the property of the Galbraiths in Buthernok at that time, 1381, continued in the male line of the family, of whom William, the proprietor, and James, his son and heir, were then alive. This conjecture being therefore no longer tenable, Dr Hamilton proposed, but as a mere conjecture, the probability of the Hamiltons of Buthernok being the male heirs of William, the son of Arthur, the son of Galbrat, who obtained a charter of these lands in 1238 ; nor has any thing yet been advanced to shew that this conjecture is improbable. In 1238, according to the chartulary of Lennox, Buthernok was granted

to William and his heirs; and the next charter of these lands, shortly previous to 1394, is to John Hamilton, who appears as having been previously possessed of them. But these we know, in 1381, belonged to his father David. The latter, therefore, there is a legal presumption, was heir of William; nor is there any thing to shew that he succeeded through a female; but that he may have done so Dr Hamilton does not deny, the want of evidence on either side being complete. That Dalserf belonged entirely to Janet de Keth, and that David de Hamilton resided there merely as her husband, Dr Hamilton has no doubt, there being no proof that it ever belonged to the Hamiltons of Buthernok or Bardowie.

VI. Mr Riddell has taken the trouble of correcting some errors into which he thinks Dr Hamilton has fallen, on a subject which he looks upon as irrelevant, (Supplement page 459, line 1). Dr Hamilton is far from thinking the subject irrelevant. His argument is, that if Sir David Hamilton had possessed a residence (manerium) of his own at Dalserf, he would not have taken his title from a royal castle, which Cadyou was; although Sir David, like his father and grandfather, held it as hereditary keeper, paying a yearly rent for the annexed barony. Thus the hereditary keepers of the royal castle of Doune, did not take their title from thence, because they had besides their own castle of Duntreath; and if the family of Hamilton had possessed a residence in their barony of Machane, they would not have taken their title from Cadyou, a barony which they held by an inferior tenure, (feodi firmo). This argument Dr Hamilton still thinks has considerable weight.

ADDITION.

THE Chiefs of the Clan Galbraith, mentioned by Mr Anderson, (page 209,) in his usual careless manner, seem to have been as follows :—

1. Gillaspik Galbraith is witness to a charter (chartulary of Lennax, No. 20 and 85.) by Maldoueny, Earl of Lennax, granting the lands of Colquhoun to Humphry de Kirkpatrick. Along with him appears as a witness dominus Walterus, Senescallus domini Regis, who was killed in 1246.

2. Mauricius filius Gillaspik Galbrait, obtained, along with Arthur his son, the lands of Auchincloyt from Maldoney, Earl of Lennax, (chart. No. 58.) the witnesses were Mauricius de Luss, Mauricius Capellanus, Henricus Macmorane, Gillepatrik Macmalbryde, Gilbertus filius Absolonis, Kessan Macennan, Sumlech Lyon, Malmoir Makdinkach, &c.

3. Arthur, mentioned along with his father in the preceding charter, obtained from Malcolm, Earl of Lennax, a release from various suits due from the lands of Bancherane, Kengorloch, Fynnard, Buccromonyn, Kilgrintyn and Auchincloich : witnesses dominus Patricius de Græme, Robertus de Colquhoune, et Duncanus filius Auleth Milites ; Thomas de Cromenane, Michael Mackessane, Walterus Spreul, &c. (chart. No. 65.)

The same Earl Malcolm granted Arthuro filio Mauricii Galbrat and his heirs, various great judicial authorities in all his lands, before these witnesses, Duncanus filius Ameleth miles, Walterus Spreul, tutor temporis, senescallus noster, Duncanus filius Patricii Macedolf, Johannes de Aral, clericus, Willelmus de Cuningham, &c. (No. 64.)

The same Earl granted *Arthuro Galbrat*, part of the lands of Buchmenen, and part of Gilgismene, before these witnesses, dominus Patricius de Grahame, dominus Duncanus filius Ameleth, Robertus de Colquhoune, milites; Thomas de Cromenane, Malcolmus de Drummond, Michael Mackessane, Walterus Spreul, &c. (No. 60.)

4. *Arthurus de Galbraith*, witness to a charter by Donald Earl of Lennax, to Nigellus Macblare, of the half quarter of Fynuyke, next to Cather, along with nobilis vir dominus Malcolmus Flemyng comes de Wigtoun, Walterus de Faslane, Murdochus frater comitis de Lennax, Finlaus filius Roberti, Kessanus clericus, &c. (No. 45.)

Arthur de Galbraith was also witness to a charter by Malcolm Flemyne comes de Wigtoun, granting to Andrew Cunynghame the lands of Kilfassane and Baldalac, along with dominus Johannes de Danielstoune and Robertus Wallayis milites; dominus Walterus Rector de Biggar, Robertus Clericus, &c. (No. 49.)

It is highly improbable that this Arthur de Galbraith should be the same with the person so named, who, along with his father, obtained a grant of Auchnacloyt from Earl Maldoueny. We may, therefore, consider it probable, that there were two lairds of Galbraith named Arthur, the first who was born in the time of Earl Maldoueny, and flourished chiefly in the time of Earl Malcolm I. and another who flourished in the time of Earl Malcolm II. but lived until the time of Earl Donald. Without a very tedious examination of circumstances, it would be difficult to determine, which of the Arthurs was the witness in the following charters. Therefore there are here mentioned all those in the chartulary of Lennax, in which either appears, leaving it for future investigation to ascertain to which of these Arthurs each charter refers. Whether or not both had the dignity of Miles is uncertain.

Malcolmus comes de Lennax, gave and confirmed in feu-farm to Kessano Iuneni filio Kessani Iunenisi, a quarter of Fynnoych, called Blarvo-tych, his testibus domino Duncanus filio Aulech, domino Willielmo Oliphardo militibus, *Arthuro Galbraith*, Malcolmus de Drummonde, Malcolmus M'Edolf, Eugenio de Carmekyll, Colino filio Adæ Iunenisi, &c. (No. 44.)

Malcomus comes de Lennox granted to Domino Patricio de Grame, the quarters of the carucate of Auchincloich, and the quarters of the carucate of Strablane: his testibus dom^o Roberto de Colquhoune, dom^o Duncanus filio Auleth, Thoma de Cromenane, *Arthuro de Galbraith*, Malcolmus de Drummonde, Michael Makessane et aliis. (No. 54).

Malcolmus comes de Lennox, granted Domino Patricio de Grame many great judicial authorities, his testibus domino Duncano filio Auleth, dom^o Roberto Colquhoune militibus, *Arthuro Galbraith*, Thoma de Cromenane, Malcolmo de Drummonde et multis aliis. (No. 56).

Malcolmus comes de Lennax, granted Johanni filio Michaelis filii Edolf et Forvelech sponsæ suæ, a quarter of land called Cambroune Tympane, his testibus domino Duncano Mūlef (Macauleth) dm^o Henrico de Veteriponte *Arthuro Galbrat*, Donaldo filio Anecol senescallo meo, Willielmo Olifard, Alano Burell, Jacobo de Cororchef, Roberto capellano meo et aliis. (No. 62).

Malcolmus comes de Lennax, granted certain privileges Michaeli Makesane for the lands of Garchel de Buchlat, his testibus dom^o Patricio de Grahame, dom^o Duncano filio Aulech, *Arthuro de Galbraith*, Thoma de Cromenane, Malcolmo filio de Drummonde, Duncano filio Gilchrist, Mauricio de Buchanane et multis aliis. (No. 73).

Thomas de Cromenan granted Murechak filio Kork, the quarter of land called Croine, lying between Fynuick on one side, and Kynehern on the other, his testibus Malcolmo comes de Lennax, Patricio de Grahame, Duncano M'Amelech, *Arthuro Galbraith*, Johanne de Luæ cum multis aliis. (No. 116).

The above grant was confirmed by Malcolm, Earl of Lennax, in a charter, where the party is called Murdoch Makchok, his testibus Patricio de Grame, Duncano filio Aulech, Willielmo Flyfarde et Johanne de Luss militibus, Malcolmi de Drummonde, *Arthuro Galbreth*, Waltero Spreul, junior, senescallo nostro et multis aliis. (No. 9).

Malcolmus comes de Lennax granted Joanni de Luss, certain privileges in the lands of Luss, his testibus dominis Duncano filio Aulay, *Arthuro de Galbraith*, Thoma de Drummond, Umfrido de Colquhoune Duncano M'Edolf militibus, Waltero Spreull, Malcolmo Macabsolan, Eugenio filio Kessani, Joanne Naper et aliis, which charter was confirmed by Robert, King of Scots, 6th May, anno regni nostri decimo, [1316] (No. 25).

Malcolmus comes de Lennax granted Susane et Margarete de Drummond, filiabus Johannis de Drummond, totam terram de Ardereane et Ardenalochrech, et Blarechecoranis, et Blaremulene, his testibus *Arthuro de Galbraith*, Johanne de Luss, Duncano Eldusse (Macedolff) militibus, Mauricio de Buchanan, Eugenio de Garschells, Donaldo de Galbraith, Johanne de Areach et multis aliis. (No. 90).

5. Willielmus de Galbraith is witness to a charter by Donaldus comes de Lennax, granting Andree de Conynghame the lands of Escham, along with Waltero de Faslane, Murdaco fratre comitis de Lennax, Yvaro Campbell, Malcolmo filio Duncani et aliis. (No. 46).

This William resigned, in 1381, his lands in Buchernok and Kyncaith, in favour of his son James, which was confirmed by his immediate superior, David de Hamyltone, and Janet de Keth, sponsa sua. (Chart. penes. Dr Hamilton.) In this charter William is designed de Kattonvall.

6. Gilbertus de Galbraith, along with dominus Johannes de Maxwell, miles de Pollock, Umfridus de Colquhoune dominus ejusdem, dominus Willielmus filius Adæ rector de Luss, Alexander de Lennax, Gilbertus Cochrane et alii, witnessed a charter of the lands of Buchmonyn, granted by Duncanus comes de Lennax, 28^o die mensis Octobris, A. D. 1393. (No. 67).

Gilbertus de Galbraith, along with Duncanus Campbell, dominus de — Aulanus de Lennax, Walterus de Lennax fratres Comitis, Arthurus de Ardincaple et alii, witnessed a charter from Duncanus comes de Lennax to Murdachus filius Malcolmi, dudum domini de Lecky.

In 1395 Gilbertus de Galbraith, along with Umfridus de Colquhoune, dominus de Luss, Walterus de Buchquhanan dominus ejusdem, Duncanus Campbell dominus de Gaunane, dominus Robertus Lang, dominus Nigellus de Banory capellani, Malcolmus Makahoyne et alii witnessed a charter of Duncanus comes de Lennax, granting Duncano filio Malcolmi Macfarlane, certain lands and islands.

This Gilbert seems to have died without male issue, and his estates went by marriage to the Lairds of Buchanan, who retained part, especially the half of Easter Buchernok, next the Kelvin, mentioned in the charter 1381, which was sold to the Duke of Montrose, when the direct line of the Buchanans failed; but a part was given by the Laird of Buchanan to his second son by this marriage, whose descendant, Buchanan of Carbeth, retains it to this day.

REPLY

TO THE MISSTATEMENTS

OF

DR. HAMILTON OF BARDOWIE,

IN HIS LATE

“MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF HAMILTON, CORRECTED.”

RESPECTING THE DESCENT OF HIS FAMILY;

WITH AN APPENDIX OF ORIGINAL MATTER,

PARTLY AFFECTING

THE HAMILTONS, AND STEWARTS,

AND REPRESENTATION

OF THE OLD EARLS OF LENNOX, &c.

By John Russell.

EDINBURGH:

JOHN STEVENSON, 87, PRINCE'S STREET.

MDCCCXXVIII.

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ERRATA.

Page 6. line 27. *for* purity, *read* its purity.

8. — 34. *for* fourth, *read* first.

13. — 3. *for* Amilton, *read* de Hamilton.

14. — *Note, for* his imaginary, *read* the imaginary.

It need hardly be observed, that the remarks upon “*dominus*,” (p. 15.) only contemplate its meaning anciently, and at the period, and not in modern times.

REPLY, &c.

THE following Answer to the Remarks of Dr Hamilton, in his recent publication, so singularly styled, “Memoirs of the House of Hamilton *corrected*,” on the author’s incidental theory of the Bardowie origin, is certainly not occasioned by their relevancy or importance. It is solely owing to their numerous errors and misrepresentations, and chiefly to cavils of a peculiar character, by which his accuracy in a previous statement is attempted to be impugned.

He might be deemed uncourteous, and perhaps amenable for recreancy, if he were also deaf to the appeal of Dr Hamilton, who peremptorily calls upon him to explain his assertions. These, it is conceived, can be the sole motives for recurring to a question, intrinsically little interesting, or demanding such unwonted publicity. It grew out of rather a curious topic—the male representation of the House of Stewart, upon which it would be needless to enlarge, or, rather, some subordinate facts affecting it—though certainly in no ways derogatory to the real interests or importance of the Family of Bardowie.

The discussion centres in the parentage and descent of John Hamilton, presumed ancestor of Bardowie, who lived towards the end of the fourteenth century. Dr Hamilton maintains, that he was son and heir of David Hamilton and Janet Keith, admitted to have lived in the year 1381,—and apparently wholly a Hamilton,—but he at the same time thinks he may be heir-male of William, the son of Arthur, the son of Galbraith, alive in 1238, and assuredly ancestor of the family of Galbraith.

In these circumstances, it is rather difficult to deal with the learned Doctor. John thus appears under more than one aspect; and, “*Quo te-neam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?*” If he be disproved a Hamilton, he may start up a Galbraith, like the new head of the Hydra, ready again to thwart us, and disappoint a previous success. Yet, nevertheless, by

aiming at too much, his champion may overshoot the mark, and share the fate of the fowler, in his unsuccessful aim between the two birds in the apologue. It may be also urged as to John, "since he is either, he is neither;"—and animated by these reflexions, we will proceed to examine his positions.

The Bardowie descent, on Dr Hamilton's notion, as Hamiltons exclusively, with the argument of the author, shall precede the detail of most of his cavils and misstatements, as well as the Galbraith origin; which, to say the truth, will be quickly despatched,—and this with all the brevity consistent with the discussion.

I. FIRST THEORY OF DR HAMILTON—*viewing the family of Bardowie abstractly as Hamiltons—That John Hamilton, their ancestor, was of Dalserf, and son and heir of David Hamilton of Dalserf and Buthernok, and Janet Keith, his spouse, mentioned in a deed in 1381.*

A confirmation was granted in 1381, by David Hamilton, and Janet Keith his spouse, of the conveyance by a vassal, of a small property in their fief of Buthernok, which is dated "*apud Manerium nostrum de Dalserf*," and witnessed by John, their son and heir. As the Doctor proceeds upon the assumption that this John was the same as John first of Bardowie, his ancestor, his favourite object, upon the hypothesis, is doubtless attained; and that ancestor, accordingly, could be no other, as he affirms, than the heir of the previous persons.

But the author contends, on the other hand, that the parties who are named, were exclusively the leading members of the House of Cadzow, or Hamilton. This, he conceives, is alone evident from the date of the deed, "at *our* Manor of Dalserf," (probably taken by the spouses, in conjunct fee and liferent),—as he will now attempt minutely to explain.

Dalserf and Machan—adjacent to Cadzow—were peculiar to the same site on the relative west bank of the Clyde, and alternately employed to describe it. The site, as is well known, was limited; and Machan, like Dalserf proper, was said simply to lie "in valle de Clude."* Machan, as appears from Wishaw, was at last comprised in the title of Dalserf, as the Chapelry of Machan, anciently, according to Chalmers, in the parish of

* Reg. Rob. I. Rot. I. 72.—"Dalserfe was anciently called the Baronie of Machinshyre, lyes alongst the river of Clyde," &c.—Hist. of Lanarkshire, MS. Ad. Lib. Wishaw was born near-

Dalserf, owing to the erection of a church at Dalserf, * which clearly shows it was originally an integral portion of Machan. Under the designation of a Manor, Dalserf is also instructed to have been held, as part of the fief of Machan, by James Hamilton of Cadzow, who figures in 1397; † and as Machan had been heritably granted by Robert Bruce to the House of Cadzow, ‡ who continued the owners § at least during the remainder of his century, the legal presumption, in the absence of all adverse evidence, must be, that Dalserf, in 1381, also belonged to them. This indeed is evident, from their intimate connection, and locality,—independently of Dalserf, in 1381, being the manerium || of a Hamilton (then a rare name), who could not, it will be seen, be of Bardowie,—nor is yet disproved of Cadzow, ¶—and the only manerium, or place of residence anciently, that can be detected in that quarter. For, as by

ly two centuries ago. The learned Doctor, or his adviser, are not, however, to suppose from the mention of shire, that Machan was, therefore, a county, or sheriffdom. Chalmers well observes, (Cal. III. 385), referring to the chartulary of Dunfermling, that the term was applied to small divisions of land; thus, there was the shire of Kirkaldy in Fife, and of Herbertshire, in the west country, &c. The caution, it will be seen, is by no means superfluous, owing to the very peculiar notions entertained by him on ancient phraseology.

* Caledonia, as before.

† Royal Charter, 18th April 1426, (Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. II. No. 50), where Dalserf is dated to “*lie* in Baronia de Machan,” and to have been alienated, without the consent of the Crown, by James Hamilton of Cadzow. James will also be immediately proved to have had Machan. Sir John of Cadzow, in 1397, resigned Kinniel in his favour, by a charter still extant in the Hamilton Charter Chest; and James had succeeded his father, and was of Cadzow in 1404. Vide Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. IV. No. 163.

‡ Reg. Rob. I. Rot. I. 72.

§ In particular, Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, in the reign of Robert III., grants an annual-rent out of Machan. Robertson’s Index, 138. And, in the same reign, his son James of Cadzow, obtains a royal confirmation of the Baronies of Cadzoue, Machan, and Kinniel, comprising the family estate, ib. 139.

|| Manerium with us, in later times, comprised, besides the principal messuage, the *terræ dominicales*, which were not inconsiderable, and allotted to the support of the Baron and his retainers. But in England it expressed a large estate, and even equivalent to a Barony in Scotland. Vide Spelman, *sub hac voce*. The term was frequent in Scottish deeds, in the fourteenth century. The Stewart then talks of his Manerium of Renfrew,—and we have the Manerium of Galston, &c. Owing to the ancient resemblance between the feudal practice of England and Scotland, Manerium may at the period in question, in the latter country, have been used in a more extended sense.

¶ His being of Cadzow, has never yet been questioned, except by Dr Hamilton; nor, before him, was there a surmise of Dalserfe, at the time, belonging to any other.

cotemporary usage, every fief, such as Machan, had a manerium, and one only, * Dalserf must be held, in these circumstances, to have been so of Machan, and consequently pertaining to the House of Cadzow,—which further accounts for its becoming the predominant appellation.

Coupling these facts with the equally indubitable one of the heads of the family of Cadzow, in 1381, being actually David Hamilton, Janet, or Janet Keith, who is uniformly so styled, and their eldest son John,—of whom David and John must thus have been heirs to Dalserf,—and whose names precisely correspond with those of the persons in the charter 1381, possessors of Dalserf,—it is humbly submitted, that their mutual identity, and necessarily, the author's proposition, is substantiated. It is proved by the identity of the names, and it is proved by the fact of possession; and, in this situation, the *gratuitous* assertion of the learned Doctor, that Dalserf, in 1381, may not have belonged to the former, is no more to be weighed than any visionary conjecture, devoid of all proof or foundation. But the matter does not rest here,—we may further appeal to other collateral facts. Janet Keith of Bathgate, or rather portioner of Bathgate, at least a cotemporary of the previous Janet, is proved, as Lady of Galston (being instructed to be the same), to have resided at *Dalserf*, since she appends her seal to a grant of lands she executed *there*, † and such deeds were then adjusted at the residence of the proprietor, as Dalserf, in her case, was most likely to be, from her advanced age. Hence, Janet Keith, portioner of Bathgate, could be no other than Janet Keith of Dalserf and Buthernok, mentioned in the confirmation 1381; and further still, as Janet, the admitted wife of David of Cadzow, was also portioner of Bathgate, ‡ they necessarily were one individual, and she and her husband the very same who are described in that deed.

The material point is, therefore, additionally instructed, as well as the asserted possession of Dalserf; but we have not yet done with Janet Keith, the heiress of Galston, and Bathgate.

Sir Lewis Stewart, advocate, in the reign of Charles the First, informs us, in his Collections, (however Dr Hamilton may conjecture to the contrary) that this noted Lady, whom he expressly represents as the wife of Hamilton of Cadzow, was, through her mother, the nearest heir of “ the Lord

Ad. Lib. MS. Coll.
285.

* Spelman also defines Manerium, “ Baronis sedes—splendidam aliquam prædiorum continens portionem, infra quam Baro iste seu manerii dominus—jura reddit prædialia,” &c.

† Reg. Rob. Duc. Alban. Rot. XI. 38,—ib. ib. 17.—The grant is dated 11th December 1406.

‡ Proved by an original deed in the Hamilton Charter-Chest, dated 4th October 1378.

(Baron) Galbraith," proprietor, *inter alia*, as he further adds, of the large estate of Galston; she only deriving, according to him, her part of Bathgate from her father, Sir William Keith, a younger son of the Marshall family. The descendants of her mother would necessarily represent the principal line of Galbraith, whose oldest inheritance was Buthernok, *

* The ancestor of the family of Galbraith, appears to have been "Gallepradhe." He is also, at the same time, styled Gillespie Galbret, or Galbrat. Under the former designation he figures immediately after the High Stewart, and before the brothers of the Earl, as witness in a grant by Earl Maldwin of Lennox, of the Church of Campsy, to the House of Kelso,—of which the Doctor is unaware. As "Gillespie Galbret," he witnesses, a charter by the Earl, to "Malcom the son of Duncan, and Eva his sister," of parts of Killysyth, on condition, "that a douell adjudged in his Court should be had in the Earles; and a thief condemned in his Court, should be hanged in the Earles gallace." This notice is taken from an old Inventory in the Kilsyth charter-chest; but, according to the reasoning of Dr Hamilton, these authorities are worth nothing, because not to be detected in the Lennox Chartulary. "Gallepradhe," "Galbrat," or Galbraith, (which is said to be a *nom de guerre* like *Cœur de Lion*, and to mean "*the brave stranger*,") had two sons, Arthur, and Maurice. Arthur was the father of William; and the previous Earl grants the two *Buthernoks* to him in 1238, under the description of "Wilhelmo filio Arthuri filii Galbrait," to be held of the Earl and his heirs.

Chartul. of Kelso,
89 b.

Mem. of House of
Ham. corrected, p. 5.

Hist. and crit. re-
marks on Ragman
roll, ap. Nisb. II. 36.
new edit.
Chartul. of Lennox,
38. Ad. Lib.

Maurice, the other son, designed "*Mauritio filio Galbrat*," in 1238, and on another occasion, "*Mauritio filio Gillespie Galbrath*,"—thus further proving that his father used both epithets,—obtained, *inter alia*, as the ingenious author of Remarks upon Ragman Roll states, from Earl Maldwin, in the character of "Maurice, son of" "Gillespick Galbrait," the lands of Baldernock (Buthernok), Killearn, &c.; hence Buthernok was a very prominent possession of the Galbraiths.

Ib. ib.
Ib. 50.
Ib. 51.

36.

These persons, as well known, are the undoubted ancestors of the name of Galbraith, partly even admitted to be so by Dr H.; though he evidently is not versant in the subject.

The *soubriquet* Galbraith, like Plantagenet, was converted into a surname, though not entirely fixed, in the subsequent time of Earl Malcolm of Lennox, for we then meet with "*Patricio dicto Galbraithe*." Galbraith here appearing, like all patronymics with us, upon the point of becoming a surname. Previously, as we have seen, the family were patronimically designed, remounting always to their great ancestor. The Doctor most logically contends, that as the grant quoted by the Author of Remarks on Ragman's Roll, is not in the Chartulary of Lennox, it therefore is ideal. Nothing can be fancied more absurd;—in the same way he might argue against the validity of a Dumbartonshire infestment, that it was not in the Montrose charter-chest,—it being notorious that the chartulary of Lennox only contains a small portion of Lennox titles. The remark too, would strike at some of the previous evidence. This ridiculous hypothesis also gives rise to a petulant attack against the Author, who is charged with not having consulted the Lennox chartulary, because he referred to the remarks upon Ragman! He had fully examined the former, but in order to avail himself of every information, he naturally, in the certain absence of better, betook himself to them. This is a specimen of the peculiar, and flip-

Ib. 52.

Mem. of House of
Ham. correct. 5.

Ib. ib.

and which, from the charter 1381, actually devolved upon them in the person of Janet ; and by the same tenure, as will be seen, as held by the Galbraiths, namely, as vassals of the Earl of Lennox.

The Galbraiths being likewise a distinguished race, the memory of such an alliance would not soon be forgot ;—and having made these remarks, we will next allude to a curious and original seal of arms of the head of the House of Cadzow, previous to 1457, which was then appended to a deed subscribed by him. It is apparently that of James, first Lord Hamilton, who was at least alive in 1451, though used, as often happened, by James his son, the second Lord. Over and above the simple arms of the family, the seal exhibits two antelopes as supporters, which singly uphold a banner, charged, according to ancient heraldic usage, with the armorial insignia of their remarkable alliances, and female representations,—the custom of quartering them, as afterwards, in one coat, not being then fully established.

The banner on the right, indicative of the nearest descent, displays the arms of Douglas of Dalkeith, (the two stars in chief), the mother of the first Lord, and spouse of his father, Sir John of Cadzow and Buthernok, being, uniformly represented, of that high and valorous house. The banner on the left again, would necessarily denote the representation, through Janet Keith, Sir John's mother,—from what is premised, as heiress of Galbraith, and the more likely, as her lineage as a Keith, and hence only the cadet of a name would be less attractive and important. And, accordingly, it actually happens, that that banner contains the three bears' heads, the identical arms of Galbraith. They are disposed in the same manner, two in the upper, and one in the lower part of the compartment. At a period, when heraldry was in purity, this is a material argument, and with what has been mentioned, goes to establish, that the wife of David of Cadzow, mother of Sir John, was Janet Keith of Galston, Bathgate, and Buthernok,—the latter, the more immediate patrimony of the Galbraiths,—thus identifying Janet in all her relations, and more especially with Janet of Dalserf, in the deed 1381.

pant style of cavilling employed against him, of which he may be pardoned for questioning, whether Dr Hamilton has the *merit*. He has only to add, that there is no clear proof of Arthur Galbraith, not being the person he formerly mentioned, as, independently of the other notices, he does not precisely appear to be dead in 1238 ; but this is clearly immaterial to the question.

Original, Hamilton
Charter-Chest.

Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib.
IV. No. 163.

Nisbet, I. 323.

The preference of the Galbraith, over the Keith arms, was most technical, and correct,—the large estates of Sorne, Burntwood, and Galston, &c. besides Buthernok, all coming through Janet's mother, who represented the chief of a great and opulent name, while her father was but a simple cadet, and proprietor only of the comparatively small estate of Bathgate. On the same principle, the noble family of Argyle quarter merely the arms of Lorn, though accruing in right of a branch of the Stewarts, who married the heiress of Lorn. And much the same way, the Haldanes of Gleneagles gave the preference to the arms of Lennox, derived through a branch of the Menteiths, who married a daughter of an Earl of Lennox, whose issue eventually became the Earl's coheirs. ‡

Vide Append. No. I.

The identity of Janet Keith, therefore, and necessarily of her husband David (of Cadzow), with the parties of the same names in the confirmation 1381, may now be held as fully and satisfactorily established; and upon the whole, even supposing one or two of the coincidences were rather defective, still the argument, from their general reciprocity, most striking in *re tam antiqua*, would be decisive. But further, by what will yet transpire, it will receive a great deal of support, and a consistency throughout, baffling every adverse speculation.

The David and Janet in the deed 1381, being hence of Cadzow, their son John, mentioned along with them, can in no view be John, immediate ancestor of Bardowie, and first (of his line) of Buthernok. This must be

‡ In conformity to the same practice, David de Strabolgy, Earl of Athol, added a garb, the well known heraldic ensign of Cumin, on each side of his shield, containing the simple arms of Strabolgy,—evidently derived from his mother Catherine Beaumont, and Joane Cumin, his paternal grandmother,—the mother of Catherine being the heiress of the Cumins, Earls of Buchan, and Joane herself, the heiress of the Cumins of Badenoch, chief of the name. This is proved by David's charter, dated at London, in the thirty-fourth year of Edward III., a copy of which is in the British Museum, (*Har.* 245), and to which his seal, unfolding these facts, is appended. He there grants "Le manoir de Felton a nostre chere uncle Monsieur Eymer d'Athells." The circumstance is mentioned, because Eymer is overlooked by genealogists. Eymer bore that name from his mother's relative, the famous Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, of whom she was coheir;—so well connected were the heirs of the Cumins, even independently of Scotland. There is every reason to believe the Cumins were descended from the sister of Baliol, over and above their plausible claim, as heirs of a previous dynasty,—and though their star paled before that of Bruce, whose right by birth was far inferior, they certainly were the most illustrious of our Scottish families; and their blood, at this day, circulates through all that is noble in the sister kingdom, including even the numerous and royal descendants of Henry the Fourth.

admitted on all hands, upon the premises; and indeed Dr Hamilton disclaims, for the latter, all kindred or connexion with the rival house of Cadzow. He may found, however, upon that document being lodged in the Bardowie charter-chest, as well as his family inheriting Buthernok from that John of Bardowie; but this is easily explained, and, moreover, in a manner of itself fatal to his argument.

p. 39.

The John in the charter 1381, would necessarily succeed his parents in Buthernok; and hence, the earliest John Hamilton appearing as their successor, must be presumed to be him, and necessarily their heir. Dr Hamilton admits, that their son and heir was *John* Hamilton of Buthernok, though he contends, at the same time, that he was no other than the above John of Bardowie. But it happens unfortunately for this notion, that it is instructed by a deed in the Chartulary of Lennox, before 1394,† that *Sir* John Hamilton was the next possessor of Buthernok, after David and Janet; and what is still more important, actually resigned these very lands in favour of that John, who thereupon, and only for the first time, was confirmed in them by the superior, the Earl of Lennox,—thus also establishing the fact stated of the heirs to Buthernok, like the Galbraiths of old, still holding of the House of Lennox. It thence is clear, that this Sir John was truly the lawful heir of David and Janet, and the identical John, in the charter 1381, to the complete exclusion of John of Bardowie, ancestor of the Doctor, who thus merely obtained Buthernok from Sir John by a singular title, and not by right of blood.

The title-deeds including the charter 1381, would necessarily follow; but here again, as Sir John of Buthernok was a knight, which honour was also enjoyed by the cotemporary, Sir John of Cadzow, son and heir of David and Janet of Cadzow, their identity, and necessarily that of their parents, is further indicated; and hence the previous circumstantial evidence, receives even additional corroboration.

Dr Hamilton thus, *unconsciously*, all along, has been attempting to make himself the chief of the noble House of Hamilton, by appropriating to himself their ancestry,—but with what success, the public may be now able to decide.

The coincidence in the christian name and surname of John, fourth of

† The cavil of Dr Hamilton, as to this deed, will be afterwards fully noticed.

Bardowie, with the subsequent possession of Buthernok, and charter 1381, are evidently all the learned Doctor can found upon; but these circumstances being obviated, what, it may now be asked, can he possibly urge in behalf of his singular theory?—not one tittle of evidence—not the shadow of any—nothing but flimsy and unsupported cavils chiefly levelled at his opponent, but of no avail to him,—and of which the following may be the most formidable.

In the view of separating Janet Keith, of Cadzow, from Janet Keith, of Galston, or Bathgate—in order, indispensably for his purpose, to have a Janet Keith for his ancestrix, he apparently contends, for he is far from being explicit, that they may have been distinct, as the former is not proved to have possessed like the latter, the superiority of Bathgate, but only lands in that Barony; and he here, seemingly, would draw a difference between their tenure, which is not only fanciful, but besides, disproved. The fact is, the right to the lands each is instructed, by two charters,† to have inherited there, was as heirs-portioners, and these, in both cases, are indifferently represented as lying in the *dominium*, or *baronia* of Bathgate. He indeed further cavils at Janet of Cadzow, not being explicitly in 1378, surnamed Keith; but independently of other circumstances, for two centuries at least, she has always been represented as Janet Keith, and he is the first who has questioned it. Next, though more faintly, he hints that Janet Keith of Bathgate may not have resided at Dalserf, because she only, in 1406, dates a deed there; but so careless is he in his propositions, as on another occasion, evidently upon the same proof, to make “Janet de Keith” permanently resident in 1406 at Dalserf. Not dwelling, however, on the odd contradiction,—what circumstantial evidence, at this rate, could ever tell?—and are these remarkable, although not the sole concurrences, to be disregarded on his gratuitous scepticism, backed by no manner of adminicle? Laying all the relative facts together, the author confidently founds upon the identity—and, besides, what else would follow?—That at a time when the name of Hamilton was in its infancy in Scotland, there were two David Hamiltons of notoriety, each possessor of lands

Supp. to Hist. and
Gen. Memoirs of
House of Ham.
p. 456.

ib.

Mem. of House of
Ham. corrected,
p. 10.

† *Ut supra*. By looking into Robertson's Index, and Andrew Stuart's History of the House of Stuart, it will be seen that the Hamiltons of Innerwick, and the Liddells, were also *libere tenentes* in the barony of Bathgate, originally given by Robert Bruce to the Stewart. Janet of Galston only possessed the villa de Bathgate, and some other lands; yet the learned Doctor generally affirms, that she held “the *dominium directum* of the barony of Bathgate!”

Supp. to Mem. of
House of Ham.
p. 456.

in Machan, *—each the father of an eldest son, John,—each the husband of a Janet, or of Janet Keith, one of whom possessed, and the other resided at, Dalserf, and both ladies individually, portioners in the comparatively insignificant barony of Bathgate,—coincidences, to say the least of them most improbable, but utterly to be scouted, *in hoc statu*.

While every thing harmonizes with the present argument, all is hostile to that of Dr Hamilton. He directly maintains, arguing from the confirmation in 1381, that the Family of Bardowie are the heirs by blood of David Hamilton and Janet Keith of Buthernok and Dalserf. But upon this supposition, how came it to pass that their alleged son and heir, John ancestor of Bardowie, did not succeed at common law to Buthernok, but was excluded by Sir John Hamilton, from whom he alone derived his title? And next as to Dalserf, it is still more remarkable, that not one of the race of Bardowie can be shewn, by a shadow of evidence, ever to have held a particle of it. *Dr Hamilton is peremptorily defied to prove the contrary*; and such being the case, does not the fact refute the very idea of their descent from the above parties?—since, if it had been so, they assuredly, and not the house of Cadzow *who succeeded*, would have been heirs to Dalserf.

Mem. of the House
of Ham. corr. 10 &
12.

The same Janet Keith, residenter at Dalserf in 1406, of whom Dr Hamilton claims the representation, had a great estate in Ayrshire†—independently of the property in Bathgate;—but how did it all again devolve upon other families, to the complete disinheritation of the ever unfortunate line of Bardowie? The only way, it is apprehended, of effacing a cruel and unnatural imputation, is, really, by denying that they were her representatives, or, in other words, consistently with what is premised, the vital allegation of the Doctor.

Janet left her estates chiefly to her younger offspring of the name of Hamilton, invariably maintained to be of Cadzow,‡ and never yet ima-

* Or only on the skirts of Machan, if the Doctor will have it.

† The lands were Tholoch, Uvermomunde, Langsyde, with the services of the tenandry of Golgof Bryntwood, Sorne, Kyrkton, Dundivane, independently of the Manor of Galston. *Reg. Rob. Duc. Alban. Rot. XI. 17. And. Stewart, 83.* Sir Lewis Stewart says she also had Riccarton.

Coll. 285. Ad. Lib.

‡ Baillie of Cairnbrue especially, in his History of the Hamiltons which only comes down to 1649, (Ad. Lib.), he living in the early part of the same century, mentions as the sons of David of Cadzow her husband, the Laids of Bathgate, Bruntwood, and Sorne, thus inheriting the very estates of which Janet has been proved the proprietrix.

gined of Bardowie, which latter family, indeed, was far from producing, or had the means of doing so, cadets of similar opulence and importance.

The patrimony of Bardowie was comparatively small, and, instead of stretching to Ayrshire, or even approximating Dalserf, seems to have been restricted to the vicinity of the Manerium on the confines of Stirlingshire or Dumbartonshire. And so far from having an interest elsewhere, its possessors had enough to do to preserve themselves there, against the attempts of their neighbours, the Campbells and Logans, by whom, and the Stirlings, they were alternately massacred and pillaged; * nay, the very superiority of their lands, at an early period, was appropriated by the Houses of Keir and Fynart, of whom they, in consequence, became the feudal vassals and retainers.

In short, there seems no other alternative than to renounce the representation of David and Janet of Buthernok and Dalserf. What the precise descent of Bardowie, (the *subsequent* line of Buthernok) may be, it is hardly the province of the present writer to speculate or determine, being solely interested in disproving the one from the former, as bearing incidentally upon a question that he had exclusively canvassed.

He, however, would incline to the opinion of all genealogists, † of

* There is, in 1526, “ane respite to John Logan of Balvie, Walter Logane his sone, &c. ‘for ye cruel slauchter of John Hamilton of Bardowy, and Johne Hamilton his sone—committit in Blairskaithe, under silence of night, be way of murder.’ Logane had broken the “assurance grantit be him”—throw slaughter of ye saide umquhile Johne.” In the same year, there is “ane protection and sauferde to Margaret Weir, spouse to umquhile Johne Hamilton of Bardowie for all ye dais of her life.” These notices are in the Privy Seal Record for the period;—and, in 1537, Colin Campbell of Auchinhowie, which place, as well as Balvie, are in the ver neighbourhood of Bardowie, is executed for the perpetration, “*crudelis interfectionis quondam Alani hamilton de Pardowy.*” The facts are not mentioned out of disrespect to the family of Bardowie, but as a specimen of feudal manners, and partly in support of the argument in the text. Enormities then were frequently identified with high lineage; and Sir George Mackenzie rather coarsely observes, “it is an old proverb, that it is a scanty kin which hath neither where or thief in it;”—and that it “is difficult to find an ancient and considerable kindred, wherein one or other have not been criminals.” But these quotations, probably rather attach to their oppressors than to the above family.

Justiciary Record of that date.

Gowrie Conspiracy, p. 2.

† Sir Lewis Stewart, advocate in the reign of Charles the First, in his MS. collections, formerly quoted, states, that Janet Keith of Galston and Bathgate, and heiress through her mother of the Gabraiths, had to her husband “the Lord Hamilton of Cadzow,” (besides, his heir) “her secund sone the Laird of Bruntwood, the third sone the Laird of Bathgate, the fourth the Laird of Bordland, (thus holding parts of her estate, and) *the fyft the Laird of Bardowie.*” All our

p. 333.

Original, Hamilton
Charter Chests.

Peerage, I. 694.

their being descended from a younger brother of Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow and Buthernok, who hence most naturally, upon the theory, gave Buthernok, as we have seen, to John Hamilton, necessarily that individual.* In additional corroboration, Sir John is proved by a deed in 1395, actually to have had a brother of the name of John. No relationship to be sure, is specified between John, ancestor of Bardowie, and Sir John, in the Buthernok conveyance; and Mr Wood infers, that John the brother in 1395, was illegitimate, from bearing the same Christian name with the knight. But this is going too far; and we may legally hold the Bardowie ancestor, supposing him the same, to have been lawful. The descent is both ancient and baronial, and should it be discarded, the origin of the family will be involved in perpetual obscurity.

Having thus arrived at a self-evident conclusion, that John, the son and heir of the David Hamilton, and Janet Keith, in the confirmation 1381, was in the direct line of descent of the House of Cadzow, and not, as Dr Hamilton holds, his ancestor, it next falls to consider the remaining objections, or rather cavils of the learned Doctor—only serving to attach to him his own charge of error and misrepresentation against the author—which is rather perhaps unfortunate, as—

“ Turpe est doctori cum culpa redarguit ipsum.”

He would fain pretend that the author has mistaken, or misrepresented the meaning of the preceding conveyance of Buthernok in the Chartulary of Lennox, proceeding upon the resignation of Sir John Hamilton, in favour of John the disponent, first of Bardowie. He has given it at full length; and what is amazing, notwithstanding the palpable inference upon the very face of it, heedlessly insists in the accusation.

The deed is in the shape of a confirmation of the grant by Duncan,

genealogists likewise make the first of Bardowie a younger son of David of Cadzow her husband, though some modern ones erroneously style him David, as well as Janet Keith, probably in order to enhance the alliance, a daughter of the Marshal of Scotland, to which family, however, she belonged; yet even Douglas did not fall into the last mistake, for he describes her as daughter and heiress of Sir William Keith of Galston.—*Peerage, first ed.* p. 328.

* The arms of Bardowie are quite consistent with the idea, being those of the House of Cadzow differenced by an annulet, and a chevron having one, and not three bears heads, (the *insignia* of Galbraith)—the whole being the appropriate bearing of a younger son of David Hamilton of Cadzow, and his wife Janet, representative of Galbraith.

Earl of Lennox, the ultimate subject superior, upon the resignation of Sir John, which it narrates. The dispositive clause is simply to "John amilton," who, as the disponent, is afterwards described in the *tenendas*, and *reddendo*, merely as "*eidem Johanni*," or "*dictus Johannes*"—there being no other variation of his style,—and thus, in marked contradistinction to the resigner, for whom, in the *quæquidem*, where he could only be comprised, the sufficiently emphatic terms, it had been thought, of "*dominus Johannes de Hamilton*"—and "*dictus dominus*," are exclusively reserved. † Hence, it clearly follows, that the resigner was totally different from the disponent; for no notary could have made so senseless a distinction, supposing them to be the same. The latter idea is adverse to every notion of propriety, and, moreover, to established legal practice, as illustrated even in the very compilation from which the deed is taken. In *all* confirmations there, upon resignation—as might naturally be expected—when the resigner and disponent were one person, the term "*dictus*" is invariably employed on the second allusion to him. ‡ Here, therefore, in that event, *dictus* would most certainly have been used, on the introduction of "*dominus Johannes*"—there being only one previous notice of a John (the disponent) in the dispositive clause;—but it, however, is not,—although, in conformity to the same rule, added upon Sir John's next appearance. Combining this weighty circumstance, then, with the form embraced in the above MS., necessarily being as in the deed in question, when the resigner and disponent were *distinct*, it inevitably follows, that they likewise were so upon the present occasion.

† A copy of the document is subjoined in the Appendix, No. II. In the title also, the Disponent is simply "*Johanni de Hamilton*."

‡ Thus the Charter by Robert the Second, of the earldom of Lennox in 1392, to Duncan, Earl of Lennox, upon his *own* resignation, is—"Duncan Comiti de Lennox," in the dispositive clause—*next*—"qui quidem Comitatus fuit dicti Comitis"—"Tenendum dicto Duncan," &c. Chartulary of Lennox, Ad. Lib. 24.

Again, the same Earl confirms a property in the same circumstances, "*Malisio Carrach*"—"quequidem terra"—"fuit dicti Malisii,—et quam *idem* Malisius resignavit." So far was this carried, that even when the disponent and resigner were distinct, yet, if there was any incidental allusion to the latter in the dispositive clause, *dictus* was immediately thereafter employed in reference to him. Earl Maldwin disposes an estate, "*Lucæ filio Magistri Michaelis de Fyntryff*"—and then the *quequidem* states, that it had been held by "*dictus Magister Michael*." Ib. 77. Ib. 42.

If, therefore, Sir John had been mentioned, or if there had been the slightest allusion to him, in the dispositive clause of the Buthernok deed, *dictus* (as is not the case) would have been annexed to the first notice of Domine Johannes in the *quæquidem*. And hence the opposite practice manifestly shews he was different from the disponent.

The principle on the author's construction is illustrated in the very case of the disponent, for on his second insertion "*eidem*" (tantamount to *dicto*) is employed. All, accordingly, is natural and intelligible; but on the opposite theory, there would be nothing but absurdity and contradiction. Out of the no less than three times also in which the disponent is mentioned, it would be expected, if actually the resigner, that he at least would have been once so designed, even by the most careless notary—But this is not the fact, and there is an evident system and congruity throughout only susceptible of the author's interpretation, which, indeed, will be further confirmed.

Yet can it be imagined, that the conceit of the identity of John, the disponent, with Sir John, and hence that John, first of Bardowie, was not a stranger, but held the estate upon his own resignation,—and thus, as must be presumed, agreeably to the Doctor's theory, as the heir of David and Janet in 1381,—is not only directly maintained by him, but, moreover, made the groundwork of a charge of unwarrantable assertion against the author?

Neither, too, as almost invariably happens, does the learned Doctor condescend upon one argument or inference in support of an allegation that is purely gratuitous, and could only be authorized by a desperate vicissitude. He quotes the words, "*eidem Johanni*," in the *tenendas* in its support, but this is all; * as if, forsooth, these terms had not express reference to the previous *John* (not Sir John) in the dispositive clause; and more especially, as if *he* is not clearly identified with the said "*eidem Johanni*"—to the complete exclusion of the resigner—by the absence of *Dominus* in both cases, and obvious similarity in their description! But more than enough has now been said upon such glaring absurdity; and really it must be confessed, that the miserable *attempt*, if it can even be called so, in its defence, is only equalled by the recklessness and injustice of the accusation. †

Mem. of the House
of Ham. corr. p. 7.

Ib. ib. * Alluding to the document, the Doctor says, "In this it appears clear, that the same person (*eidem Johanni*) who resigned the lands obtained the same grant."

Ib. p. 88. † Yet Dr Hamilton is so bold as to add, that "every candid person must be satisfied that Dr Hamilton's account of this charter (containing a more glaring misrepresentation, to be immediately exposed) is correct." Never was there such perversity of fact! He might, with equal foundation, have expressed himself in the same manner, on the subject of his imaginary male representation of Fitz Galbraith.

If, however, the charge be, as it is, most futile and preposterous, what will be said of the very next pretence? The learned Doctor proceeds even further, and still more desperately maintains in order to elude the unavoidable conclusion, that in the above document “*there is NO MENTION* Ib. ib. *made of either one or other* (the disponent or resigner) *being a Knight*, as Mr Riddell asserts!”

This is rather indeed too much; and, with all deference to Dr Hamilton or his adviser, it cannot but be felt, that replying to such observations is mere waste of time,—most jejune, and unprofitable. Surely they must perceive, that the resigner is designed “*Dominus Johannes Hamilton*,” and “*dictus dominus Johannes* ;” and will Dr Hamilton take it upon himself to affirm, that “*Dominus*” does not here express Knight?

It is degrading to an Antiquarian to be obliged to advert to such cavils, far more to answer them;—and it is upon these grounds (for the Doctor makes this his principal attack) that the writer is liable to the charge, more unfoundedly, surely, than ever yet attempted, of flagrant error, and apparently want of candour! Since he is compelled to do so, he must take the liberty of telling the Doctor, that the slightest knowledge of ancient legal phraseology would have let him into the secret, that *dominus*, when so occurring, actually denotes knight.* Ib. 6. 8.

The previous Lennox confirmation, it is again confidently maintained—and the Doctor is called upon to disprove the assertion—is the original and exclusive title of the family of Bardowie to Buthernok.

Afterwards, John, the disponent, would naturally be designed “*Dominus*,” or *Laird* of Buthernok,—the term, as is notorious, having, when so used, that signification.† “*Dominus Johannes*,” the learned Doctor may further learn, is very different from “*Dominus de Buthernok*.” Let

* To give an instance, though the same as proving A the first letter in the alphabet, there is allusion in an Exchequer roll in 1402, to “*Domino Willielmo Senescallo de Jedworth* ;” and previously, in the *Fœdera*, in 1397, the terms, “*Sir*,” “*militibus*,” and “*knichts*,” are alternately applied Vol. VIII. 17. to him and another individual. In a deed in 1398, we meet with “*Sire John Hamylton of Cad-* ib. 57. *zow*,” and this personage—in fact the same with Sir John, the resigner of Buthernok,—is often, as well known, styled “*Dominus Johannes*, &c.—particularly in a Royal Charter in 1392. Reg. Rob. III. Rot. 10. 27.

Sometimes, rather redundantly, both *dominus* and *miles* were used, but *Dominus* never anciently before the christian name, in reference to a laic and a subject not a knight. Its intrinsic meaning, when preceding a christian name, was Sir, which even obtained in the case of churchmen, when *Dominus* was so rendered in our language, they being then what was vulgarly denominated Pope’s Knights.

† Again, to prove a truism, in the Acts of Parliament, on the 10th of October 1464, there is

p. 40. us illustrate the point by means of his own family. For example, there may be many “*Domini de Buthernok* ;” but *quære*, is there one “*Dominus Johannes de Buthernok*,” or one designated “*de Buthernok*,” with such Christian prefixure? Accordingly, John is described as above, in the deed that follows the other, and hence, of a later date, in the Lennox Chartulary. But here, the remarkable circumstance again occurs of the knightly epithet being still withheld from him * ; thus completely refuting his identity with *Sir John*, the resigner of Buthernok.

Ib. p. 7, 8. The Doctor idly affects to insinuate that this deed disproves the latter to have been *Sir John of Cadzow* ! With equal reason of a truth he might argue—seeing the deed has as much application to him, because there were numerous cotemporaries of the name of John, who unquestionably had just as much weight and influence upon his rank and *status*. It is certainly sickening again to listen to such observations, only noticed out of personal deference to Dr Hamilton, (if they be really his) ; but, quitting them we will proceed to his other suppositions, which are still marked by the same peculiarity of destiny.

p. 9. He admits in his last publication, that, if the Cadzow family had had a residence or *manerium* at Dalserf about the year 1381, the author’s argument from the date of the confirmation would be decisive. That, it is conceived, has been fairly established,—but why, pray, should the fact of an actual residence there be so essential to the argument? It is very plain, that the point being settled, as it has been, of Machan, and consequently, its pertinent or accompaniment Delserf, belonging then to the family, the same identical inference would as irresistibly follow ; and hence, in such circumstances, any Hamilton though only appearing as owner of Dalserf, must still, according to the author’s inference, be presumed to be Laird of Cadzow. It would just be as relevant to suppose the contrary, as that an act referring to Scotland did not comprise Edinburgh, the metropolis.

Dr Hamilton’s chief vehicle of argument is theory, or conjecture, in one view natural enough, as he has nothing else to adduce ; but, however

mention of “*Thome de Cranstoun de eodem*”—on the 12th of January 1467, of “*ye larde of Cranstoun*”—and on the 18th of March 1481, of “*domino de Cranstoun*.” The family were neither knighted, nor ennobled at the time.

* He is three times described in the title and body of the charter, twice as “*Johannis de Hamilton Domini de Buthernok*,” and once as “*Johannes de Hamilton Dominus de Buthernok*.” By the way, independently of its position in the chartulary, the deed is proved to be posterior to the previous grant, as it alludes to it.

tempting, it is rather too much to suppose in the words of Gawin Douglas, that the solid facts of antiquity are to yield to this “ fenzeit imagerie.”* From what is premised, the *onus* in law is clearly laid upon him, and unless he can adduce *proof* to redargue his opponent, he must inevitably fail in his cause.

Of the previous description is confessedly his next hallucination. He says there might have been many fiefs in Machan, each having a manerium so that Dalserf may not have been the only one. This is in the view of shaking the argument drawn from the evidently opposite inference. But who, pray, let the Doctor into this important secret? While there is not one adminicle in support of the assertion, it is indisputable that in the original grant to the family of Cadzow, Machan is simply styled a “ *tenementum*. ” Hence, as must be presumed, Machan could be only one fief; and nothing can be more idle than splitting such straws.

Little satisfied himself with the conceit, he has again recourse to a bold expedient. He directly maintains, that the same original grant “ conveys merely the superiority of *that barony* ” (*Machan*, being so afterwards erected)—and this apparently, in the view of opening the way, in conformity to his notion, for the possession of the *dominium utile* of Dalserf by the family of Bardowie.

Ib. 10.

But no assertion, it is conceived, can be more empty or unwarranted. The document in question is fortunately upon record, and conveys the “ *tenementum de Machan* ”—“ *in feodo, et hereditate, per omnes rectas metas, et divisas suas, cum omnibus liberetenentibus dicti tenementi libere, quiete, plenarie, honorifice, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamentis, et justis pertinentiis suis.* ” Taking it then along with the fact, of the Baron of Cadzow, in the reign of Robert the Third, granting an annualrent out of Machan, and the subsequent possession, as proved, of the *dominium utile*, it is almost needless to observe, that this new pretence is of much the same character with a notable one that has been exposed.

Reg. Rob. I. Rob. I.
72.

Rob. Ind. 138.

In exclusive grants of superiority, in the *fourteenth century*, with which

* To relieve the tedium of the discussion, it has been deemed advisable, as a violent effort to counteract its poppy influence, to add the will of this illustrious personage, only lately discovered, in the Appendix. *Vide* Append. No. 3.

Transumed in 1509,
upon record.

Reg. Rob. II. 113.

Dr Hamilton would fain liken that of Machan, very different language certainly was employed. The correlative terms were either "*superioritatem*," or "*superius dominium*." Thus, Robert II. grants to his son-in-law, Sir David de Lindsay, "*superioritatem baronie de Guthrie*" *—and by another deed in favour of the Earl of Douglas, the "*superioritatem, sive superius dominium tenandrie de Kydiston*," lying in the barony of Dalryell, which is also said to have belonged to Sir Duncan Walays, and John de Nesbyt, upon whose resignation, this conveyance of the superiority *alone* proceeded.† Really, in the face of such facts, the circumstance of the period, and the mode of possession, as explained, we are at a loss to conceive, feeble as his case may be, how Dr Hamilton could have been driven to such a plea.

Last pub. 10.

But we willingly confess we have wronged him in overlooking one of his arguments. He objects to Dalserf having been the Manerium of the Cadzow Family, its possession in 1461, by a cadet, which he thinks is fatal to the supposition, because, if it had been so, they would not have parted with it. This is mere twaddle; for why, it may be asked, even in the face of this formidable objection, might not a Baron of Cadzow have given the secondary estate of Dalserf to a younger branch? There is certainly nothing unnatural in the idea, especially when we recollect, that the very yards and precincts of Hamilton Palace—the principal seat—were possessed, until very lately, upon ancient alienations, by the inferior vassals of the family.

Ib. 8.

The fact is also alluded to, of David Hamilton, the confirmer in the charter 1381, appearing as a witness under the description of David of Cadzow, in the separate and previous deed which he confirmed—from whence it has been attempted to argue, that they were distinct. The author maintained the irrelevancy of such conclusion, but even the learned Doctor now corroborates it, for he produces an instance of the same kind in the case of an Earl of Lennox; and, in reality, the circumstance rather supports the identity.

Ib. ib.

* At the same time, there was also transumed a curious old charter by William the Lion, of the "*Terram de Guthrie*," "*Waltero de Lakervelle*," which "*Ogerus de Lakervelle*" formerly had obtained:

Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib.
3. 83.

† To the same effect, there is a Royal grant even later, in 1431, of the lands of "*Kylherne, Wester Ladlewane*,"—"*superioritate de Middel Ladlewane*,"—"*corrucata terre de Kylmonegane*," &c.

He indeed cavils upon the discrepancy in their designations, but this is a most weak objection. Innumerable instances there are, anciently, of the same Barons, both personally and territorially, designed; and were we to lean to his scruple, there would be no certain identity, and the utmost perplexity would be introduced into the pedigree of most of our families. In previously answering his observation, that David of Cadzow, father of the above David, was dead in 1373, it was shown, from his son's description, that he might have lived later; but the circumstance is unimportant, as the preceding remarks are enough, and quite in unison with former ones.

The last observations of Dr Hamilton, on this head, are also erroneous; and surely, whatever a person might hold, *prima facie*, on a subject that required investigation, he should be well instructed in his facts, when he attempts, by means of them, publickly to redargue a controverted point.

The learned Doctor has urged, that Machan was the only feudal estate of the House of Cadzow in 1381, and that their taking the title of Cadzow, which he asserted was exclusively royal property, and where they merely resided as managers, but were not possessors, afforded a presumption that they had no manerium at all on the feudal estate, and hence did not possess Dalserf, else they otherwise would have been designed of Dalserf. Now, at length, sensible of the fallacy of some of these propositions, he is inclined to recall them, admitting Cadzow to have been in 1381 a barony, though still attempting to represent David only as a hereditary keeper, and Cadzow still a royal castle.

It however is beyond controversy, that David the Second, in 1369, confirmed the "barony of Cadzow to the family (for it had been so erected in their favour, even by Robert Bruce) under the simple reservation of the payment of so much money yearly as a reddendo, and a relaxed duty on the infeftment of heirs. The crown had indisputably, not only then, but before, quitted all their other pretensions to Cadzow including the castle, which thereafter became the hereditary barony of the Hamiltons. Besides being infeft in the barony of Cadzow by Robert Bruce, the family had obtained from the same Prince a feudal grant of the barony of Kinneil, which has ever since remained with them; and hence by the previous allegation, the House of Cadzow would obviously, in the face of fact, be disproved the feudal owners of Kinneil, as well as Dalserf.

Supp. to Hist. and
Gen. Mem. of House
of Ham. 456, and last
pub. 12.

Reg. Dav. 2. Lib. 1.
190.

Original 24th July
1324. Ham. Charter
Chest.

But confessedly, upon the Doctor's own principle, owing to his being the actual possessor,—independently of the strength and commanding situation of Cadzow, its superior value and distinction,—that of Cadzow was the most eligible title David could assume, and he may be well allowed to have borne it, without his feudal title to the rest of his estates including Dalserf, being possibly affected.

These latter cavils, therefore, are very like the former, and with every apology to Dr Hamilton, the author must now rejoice in being nearly liberated from the ungrateful task of being compelled to notice them,—in other words “*nugis addere pondus*,” equal to no higher vocation than correcting ordinary *errata*, though certainly unprecedented both in character and number.

II. SECOND THEORY OF Dr HAMILTON—*That the Hamiltons of Bardowie were male Galbraiths, or descended in the male line from William, the son of Arthur, the son of Galbraith of Buthernok, alive in 1238.*

We now come to the remaining theory of Dr Hamilton representing John, first of Bardowie, as having that *status*,* though rather strangely disguised in the garb of a Hamilton.

“*Chimæram, Chimæra parit*,” and he probably is impelled to the notion by the laudable, though visionary design of establishing for Bardowie an independent ancestry.

It is exclusively grounded upon the mistaken idea of John, first of Bardowie, having succeeded as heir at law to David Hamilton, and Janet his wife, in Buthernok, from whence it is in like manner presumed, that he may also have been the heir of the ancient patriarch William Fitz Arthur, &c. who moreover is proved to have held the same property. But the argument upon its premises has already received a complete refutation. Buthernok, it has been shewn, was not patrimonial in John, he only acquired it by a singular title, by the noted conveyance or resignation of Sir John Hamilton, evidently of Cadzow, before 1394, whose family,

* His words may be here quoted. “This conjecture (a previous one) being therefore no longer tenable, Dr Hamilton proposed, but as mere conjecture, the probability of the Hamiltons of Buthernok being the male heirs of William, the son of Arthur, the son of Galbrat, who obtained a charter of these lands in 1238; nor has any thing yet been advanced to show that this conjecture is improbable.”

therefore, and not that of Bardowie, are alone entitled to the benefit of the presumption. It is needless to say more of a document, the cavil against which has received too great attention, and “be the quhilk”—to use the words of an ancient lawsuit,—“the throt of this cause is sua cuttit, and ye question sua planelie decydit, that na man can forder dout yerof.”

Macalzean 1582.

All previous therefore to its date, is *jus tertii* to the family of Bardowie, who, by that fatal muniment, are for ever dissevered from the much envied representation. As formerly shewn, it centered through the above Sir John along with the heraldic *insignia* of the Galbraiths, in the noble House of Cadzow, who thus for ever cross the path of Dr Hamilton, as if reminding a reluctant son of the fealty due to his liege lord and superior.

Hence, the present controversy is now at an end,—but on another account, it may be incumbent to add a few words.

In refutation of an assertion of Dr Hamilton, that the Galbraiths never held any part of Buthernok except as vassals of the Hamiltons—palpably absurd and untenable, the author, *inter alia*, quoted the grant that has been adduced from the chartulary of Lennox, of the lands of Buthernok by an Earl of Lennox, to William, the son of Arthur, the son of Galbraith. † But it casually happened, either from an error of the transcriber, or the sheets of his communication being thrown off in the west country, and unrevised by him, that “Malcolm,” instead of “Maldoueny,” had been substituted as the Earl’s christian name, although the author’s quotation in every other respect (like his facts in general) was perfectly correct.

This may have been too fortunate an occurrence for the learned Doctor, who had evidently nothing else to assail in the whole controversy,—and although with the same breath actually himself misstating the date of the grant—besides the extraordinary circumstance elsewhere, of put-

Vide his last pub. 4.

† A small portion, it may be observed, of Buthernok, had been possessed by a vassal of the name, as is instructed by the charter 1381; but his holding it of the principal line of Galbraith, or their heirs, the House of Cadzow, cannot, as the Doctor strangely fancies, disprove the latter vassals of the Earls of Lennox. Indeed, as has been shown, Sir John of Buthernok (or of Cadzow) actually held Buthernok of them.

ting a sentence into the author's mouth which he never uttered, * and arguing upon it,—he has chosen to convert the accident into a bitter attack against him.

It might perhaps be maintained, that the learned Doctor was not the first entitled from his own deviations, even to carp at a serious error. But, upon such ground, and without any other pretence to stigmatize the author as both careless and inaccurate, is surely going a length—if the Doctor be here personally concerned—that can only be palliated by the badness or weakness of his case,—with which observation, therefore, and without any further comment, we may very fairly dismiss this pertinent objection.

In respect to the other singular mode of attack, the mere mention of the fact may suffice.

Dr Hamilton has also a motley tissue of notices of the Galbraiths, from which it is obvious, besides his misapprehension of their pedigree, *that he is ignorant of the oldest and most curious evident of a family*, once highly distinguished, and who engrossed so much of the ancient earldom of Lennox. These seem to be introduced to distract the real question; but they contain one remark so exquisitely ludicrous, that it cannot be overlooked in taking a final farewell.

The Heads of the Galbraiths anciently, are patronimically designed “the sons of Galbrat,” from their first *great and well connected ancestor*, yet Dr Hamilton maintains, that Galbrat here, is “not a—family appellation,” or derived “from an ancestor,” but expressive of land, † while it is indisputable no such place has ever yet been discovered. Agreeably then to

* Alluding to a statement of the author, Dr Hamilton quotes the following as his words, within inverted commas.

Ib. 9.

“Every fief or barony had a Manor, as it was called, which was peculiar to it, and where the proprietor resided; *but Dalserf was a manor, and it therefore must be the manor of the Cadzow family, Lords of the barony of Machane, in which Dalserf is situated.*” By recurring to the controversy, it will be seen that all marked in italics are not the creation of the author, but of his ingenious critic. It may be added, the argument did not rest upon these facts, but further also upon Dalserf never being proved to belong originally to any other Hamilton than of Cadzow.

Vide Supp. to Mem.
of House Ham. 458.

Ib.

† He indeed founds upon “*de*” being eventually prefixed to Galbraith, but this, as is well known, is immaterial. “*De*” did not always imply territoriality, in support of which we may only refer to the Scoto-Anglo Race of “*la Zouche*,” or “*la Souche*” which surname is quite personal, properly meaning the principal stock; yet, on innumerable occasions, the Family are styled “*De la Zouche*.”

this argument, "Arthur, son of Galbrait," with whom the Doctor is so eager to connect himself, must have been even less than *de plebe*, and rather strangely indeed, though literally, the son of a clod. But his jarring assertion at the same time, that the Galbraiths, if using a patronymic, would have been designed, as they actually were, by the very epithet of "filii Galbrat," precipitates the whole proposition into such a pitch of contradiction, as well as absurdity, as cannot be equalled in any controversy.

The writer need hardly admit, that any errors or misconceptions he may have fallen into, he will be ever ready fairly to acknowledge; but certainly, unless something more weighty than hitherto, be offered, it may be unnecessary to recur to the controversy. Dr Hamilton has also attacked the work, where his article respecting the Stewarts, which incidentally broached the present question, is introduced; but it in a manner was his only communication to that performance, and the author will be fully able to meet his objections.

Although the foregoing topic is comparatively unimportant when viewed in reference to the family of Bardowie, its influence is great in determining the controversy as to the male representation of the Stewarts, discussed, as is well known, at the close of last century.

The preceding Janet Keith, after the death of David of Cadzow, her first husband—which must clearly from the confirmation in which he is mentioned in 1381, have been some time *subsequent* to its date—married Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley, by whom she had undoubtedly Sir John Stewart of Darnley, and his younger brother William, who both fell at the siege of Orleans in 1429.

With this last William, it is the professed and sole object of the acute Andrew Stuart their champion to identify Sir William Stewart, ancestor of the Castelmilk family; but as the same Sir William, of Castelmilk is one of the umpires for the peace of the West Marches in 1398, he could not have been that William, who evidently must have been only a boy or stripling at the time.

Besides, the real William of Darnley was simply an "*Ecuyer*,"—or squire in 1421, while the other William had been a knight as early as 1398—an honour, indeed, even in 1406, that Sir John, the elder brother, had not attained.

Fœdera, viii. 56.

Hist. of the Fam. of Stuart, by And. Stuart, 334

Reg. Rob. Duc. Alban. Rot. xi. 17

These facts are, indeed, quite conclusive, and put an end to this much agitated controversy. * Andrew Stuart has fallen into some other misconceptions as to the remaining children of Sir Alexander Stuart and Janet Keith, as well as to the parents, which must be duly attended to by those who dip into the matter—particularly, there is no foundation, as he conceives, for Janet, wife of Thomas de Sommerville, being their daughter.

Neither was Lord Galloway, the other competitor, more fortunate in his claim *as then stated*, for the previous objection even strikes with greater force in his case, which besides, on the same ground, is refuted by *separate* evidence.

The respectable and well allied family of Castlemilk, must have been anterior to the time of William of Darnley; and, as the author has hinted elsewhere, there are circumstances inferring for them a Darnley descent, but, as they are now extinct in the male line, † the field is necessarily open to new argument.

Before concluding, the author also cannot help adverting to the mass of fable in which the earliest era of the Hamilton pedigree is involved. In the want of legal and apposite evidence, that strange person, Douglas

* It called forth the following publications:—

State of the Evidence for Proving that the present Sir John Stuart of Castlemilk is the lineal Heir-Male, and Representative of Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, who lived during part of the 14th and 15th Centuries, 4to, 1794.

View of the Evidence for Proving that the present Earl of Galloway is the lineal Heir-Male and lawful Representative of Sir William Stuart of Jedworth, so frequently mentioned in History from the year 1385 to the year 1429, by the Rev. Mr Williams, 1796.

Genealogical History of the Stuarts from the earliest Period, &c.; containing a particular Account of the Origin and successive Generations of the Stuarts of Darnley, Lennox, and Aubigny, and of the Stuarts of Castlemilk, &c. By Andrew Stuart, Esq. M. P., 4to, 1798.

The Genealogy of the Stuarts refuted (in Answer to the preceding), in a Letter to Andrew Stuart, Esq. M. P. By Sir Henry Steuart of Allanton, Bart., 4to, 1799.

Supplement to the Genealogical History of the Stuarts (in Answer to the last). By Andrew Stuart, Esq. M. P., 4to, 1799.

Abstract of the Evidence adduced to prove that Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, the paternal Ancestor of the present Earl of Galloway, was the second son of Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley, proving that Lord Galloway, after the death of the Cardinal of York, becomes the Chief of the family of the Stuarts, by the Reverend Mr Williams, 4to, 1801.

† The following specification of the relationship between the Stuarts, Earls of Buchan, the Crichtons of Sanquhar, and the Stuarts of Castlemilk, some centuries ago, from a deed in a private charter-chest, is unknown, and curious, as further showing the use of *soubriquets* at the

the Peerage writer, has interjected in 1272, Gilbert de Hambleton, *clericus*, Peerage, 327. (an accompaniment, however, he suppresses), as their ancestor. There can be no doubt of the misrepresentation, as *clericus* is added to Gilbert in the very deed, in the Chartulary of Paisley, to which he refers.

The true immediate progenitor of the Hamiltons undoubtedly is, "Wautier fiz Gilbert de Hameldon," who swears fealty to Edward the First, among the other liberetenentes of Lanarkshire,—but of the identity of whose father Gilbert with the churchman there is no proof, and hence it cannot be presumed. Walter, in consequence, must have held land in that county of the Crown, but the name or situation it is by no means easy to discover.

He was probably a person of baronial descent, and the cadet of a family; for on his seal, still extant at Westminster, besides the three cinquefoils, the common arms of Hamilton, there seemingly is a label in chief—well known at the time as a baronial mark of cadency. In the same way, Walter Stuart, Earl of Menteith, a younger son of the House of Stuart, also differences the arms of Stewart.

The bearing of the cinquefoil, peculiar to many Leicester families, an observation of Burton in his History of Leicestershire, and the frequent occurrence of Hambledon in England, independently of other coincidences, point at an origin in that country; but its precise nature is unknown; and this is a fair subject for antiquarian investigation.

The name certainly appears in the Chartulary of Melrose, at the commencement of the thirteenth century. It may be only added, that the male representation of the House of Cadzow has long devolved, owing to their male descent from Claud, "Commendator" of Paisley, † upon the

time. "Computantur gradus subsequentes. In primis quondam Steward pater Jacobi Comitis de Buchan, alias vocati *Lord Jakke*, unus; ipse quidem Comes, vocatus *Lord Jakke* secundus; ejus filius qui obiit in conflictu de Flowdoun, &c."—"Ex alio latere, quondam Stewart de Castelmilk, soror patris dicti quondam Comitis *Lord Jakke* unus; filia dicti quondam domini de Castelmilk, vocata Stewart quæ dedit nuptui quondam Edwardo Crichtoun vocato *Lord Clatpbuts*, secundus; ejus filia domina Yester, &c." The deed is imperfect and decayed; but it is clear that the sister of the Black Knight of Lorn, the husband of the widow of James the First, married Stewart of Castlemilk; and the Knight was the father of James, or Lord Jakke, first Earl of Buchan of his line.

† Claud was a favourite of his father the Regent Chattelherault. This appears from the will of "his Grace," in 1574, where there is this remarkable passage, "and levis (he the Regent) cok- Edinburgh Commissary Records.

noble family of Abercorn, in whom, undoubtedly, centre all the Peerages that were limited to heirs male, including the ancient Earldom of Arran ; although hitherto unassumed by them.

J. R.

Edinburgh, June 1828.

kell (the French Order of St Michael, of which he was a companion) to be randerit and deliverit again (to the King of France) be ye saide Claud,—quherunto his Grace was obleist be his aith, and for exonerig of his Grace's conscience in yat perte, and that ye said cokkell may be deliverit agane, as said is, hes gevin presentlie ye samin into ye saide Claudis handis, sua yat ye saide Claud myt ressaue ye soumes of money awand to his Grace quhilk wes promittit be ye *King's Maiestie of France* for yat tyme quhen he ressavit ye said cokkell." The last passage is curious and illustrative of history.

In the same year, Lord Claud pursues Lord Sempill in the civil court, for delivery to him of "*ye blak buk of Pasly*." This, it is believed, is the oldest notice of a chronicle alluded to by historians, and which has been the subject of controversy. Some relative extracts are to be found in an MS. in the Advocate's Library, transcribed in 1501. Like most of our chronicles, it may chiefly have embodied Fordun ; at the same time, these often contain interjections and additions that are curious. Thus, in an old compilation from such authorities, there is the following cotemporary notice of the arrival of Queen Mary in this country, which being more particular than any yet quoted, may be here added.

Ib.

"MDLXI, ye 19 day of August arryvit in letht raid twa galayis in ye mornynge, ye quene Marie ovr soweran landit yat samyn day, ande dynit in Andro lambis howse, to ye great reioseing of all Scotland ande her subjectis." The latter, probably, was the person afterwards called "Capitane Andrew Lammie," who, according to Birrell at Carberry, insulted Mary with the "ensigne," representing the murder of her husband. Chalmers says she remained in her galley till the evening, but this is without any authority.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

(P. 7.)

STATEMENT IN REFERENCE TO THE LATE PRETENSIONS OF THE FAMILY OF LENNOX OF WOODHEAD, TO THE HONOURS AND REPRESENTATION OF THE ANCIENT EARLS OF LENNOX.

The ancient family of Haldane of Gleneagles, and the noble one of Napier of Merchiston, have always been held, until very modern times, to be the coheirs of Margaret de Lennox, wife of Monteith of Rusky, who, there is every reason to believe, was the eldest daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, who left existing issue.

This at least appears to be the fact, whatever doubt there may be, as to which of the former was her nearest representative—owing to the deficiency of explicit legal evidence.

But a statement has lately been printed and circulated through our public libraries, claiming for the family of Lennox of Woodhead, whom it designates “The Heir of the House of Lennox,” the exclusive representation of Earl Duncan, in right of an alleged lawful son he is stated to have had, of the name of Donald, from whom they deduce their descent.*

Owing to these circumstances, and the author having been personally interested for one of the above coheirs,—whose preferable right the statement also attacks,—he holds himself called upon to adduce an original piece of evidence he only recently discovered, that may go essentially into the merits of the case—but which, for its right apprehension, it may be proper to premise with a few observations.

Duncan, Earl of Lennox, had three daughters, the eldest of whom, in virtue of a settlement of her father, in 1391, confirmed by a Royal charter, granting the Earldom to heirs-female, in failure of heirs-male of the body, succeeded to it. There being no legal forfeiture, owing to the noted trial and execution of Earl Duncan, after her death, the two coheirs of Margaret, his second daughter, and John Lord Darnley, the only heir of Elizabeth, the youngest, were by their respective retours served nearest and lawful heirs of the Earl in the Earldom, which eventually, after various contentions—but in the complete absence of any other competitor—was divided and parcelled out amongst them.

During all this time, judging from any public evidence, there is no room for supposing that Earl Duncan had any lawful son. In deeds affecting the Lennox property, both he and his eldest daughter, Isabel, Duchess of Albany, and Countess of Lennox, respectively take the

* It is a quarto of eighty-eight pages, entitled, “Case of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead, in relation to the Title, Honours, and Dignity of the ancient Earls of Levenax, or Lennox,” printed at Edinburgh, and subscribed by an eminent Counsel, Robert Hamilton, Esq. Advocate.

Dated 25th August
1423. Reg. Mag.
Sig. Lib. III. No.
83.

consent of the female heir, which shows, according to cotemporary practice, * that that person was in fact the heir, to the perfect exclusion of an heir-male, whose claim is thereby virtually refuted. Nay, further still, Dutchess Isabel is expressly styled in her charter, confirming a grant by her father, (who was then alive), of lands in Lennox, "*HÆREDEM Comitatus de Lenax*," † which she could not have been, in terms of the regular conveyance, had there existed a lawful son,—and what is material, she is so designed as will be seen, only five days after the date of a deed in favour of the ancestor of the family of Woodhead, in a character as contended for him, that made him the lineal heir-male, and hence the heir of Earl Duncan, undoubtedly before her.

Neither was a surmise ever whispered of the preferable right of any one as such, until after the middle of last century, when the representative of the Lennoxes of Woodhead, first advanced a claim upon that ground. Their argument is embodied in the recent statement that has been mentioned, and it clearly centres in this.

Earl Duncan, by a charter dated at "Strablane, 22d of July 1421, with the consent of Walter Stewart || (his grandson), conveys the lands of Ballyncorrauch, &c. in the parish of Campsy, to "Donald of ye levenax," whom he there designates his "lawfull sone." And by a subsequent charter, dated at "Ynchmoryne," 6th of July 1444, Dutchess Isabel his daughter, as Countess of Lennox, confirms a grant by Sir William Graham, "Donaldo de Levenax filio legitime nobilis domini mei (i. e. of Sir William) ac potentis Duncani Comit

Dated penult, Feb.
1458. Reg. Mag.
Sig. Lib. V. 108.

* Every antiquarian knows how often the consent of next heirs (even at common law), was taken anciently in Scottish deeds. Their interest too, was much more indefeasable than at present, and one of the grounds why James the Second reduced an alienation of his lands by John Swift is, that it was "in exhæredationem Thomæ Swift filii sui et hæredis, ipsiusque damnum non modicum et gravamen."

What is rather singular, and as is believed, hitherto unknown, Queen Mary, on this very ground, obtained a reduction of her mother's will, where, it seems, she had been overlooked. Because, being "pretermittit (to quote her own words), and na mentione maid of hir in the saide testament and latter will, contrair all ressource and justice, oure saide souerane lady thocht expedient to comit the samyn to be jugeit by hir hienes secret counsall, be quhais anwer hir hienes has fundin the said testament to have bene unlauchfullie maid." She further insists, in respect "of hir gude beiring, and deir honoure—gevin evir to hir said deirest moder," she did not deserve such a slight, neither could she brook it, conceiving Mary of Lorraine had here acted "agains her accustomed ressource and religioun;" for which reason her Majesty herself decerned the said testament to be "voide ande null." Further, on the case being submitted to the ordinary tribunal, at her instance, as her mother's nearest heir, William Earl Marishall, and Sir John Campbell of Lunday, the testamentary executors, renounce their office, Mary promising at the same time to pay the debts, and requite faithful services.

This also shows the superior claim Donald would have had, if lawful. Being then, like Mary, the heir at common law, as well as the lineal heir-male, and the heir under the regulating investiture, he might still more easily, by availing himself of similar arguments, and the principle in the previous case of Swift, have made good his pretensions.

† This material piece of evidence is also new, being neither alluded to by Miss Lennox of Woodhead, or otherwise brought to bear. She besides, in another deed, 10th of August 1423, gave her formal consent to the transaction. Vide *Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. III. 84.*

|| This is important, and confirms a previous remark. Walter was son and heir of Dutchess Isabel, so the next female heir of Earl Duncan after her, and their respective consents are elsewhere taken in similar alienations—which shows that they, and not Donald, were the Earl's immediate heirs, controlling at the same time the meaning of "lawfull," or "legitime."

de Levenax," of the lands of Ballegrocher. The latter, the deed confirmed, is dated 20th of August 1423, and is witnessed by the Earl.

This Donald, admitted to be ancestor of Woodhead, is elsewhere styled "*nobilis vir*;" but the epithet clearly was not always exclusive to nobility;—nay, it sometimes was not even baronial, and it certainly was applied to bastards. Neither is his armorial bearing important, for he only used that of Lennox, with a common mark of cadency, a difference which *was* imparted to spurious children. He is styled "*consanguineus*" of Lord Hamilton; but to all ver-
sant in our ancient practice, the circumstance must be in like manner immaterial.

In the marriage-settlement of Dutchess Isabel in 1391, it is stipulated, that, in the event of her father having a son, either he, or the latter, (who, of course, would have succeeded to the Earldom,) was to pay her as her portion, two thousand merks Sterling. This is converted into an argument—as a kind of millstone or clog, (as well as the power of the Albanys)—whereby, owing to the supposition of Donald being unable to advance the sum, he was in consequence for ever barred from the Earldom. But this is pure conjecture, and, at any rate, if legitimate, he would at once have been entitled, when the succession opened, to have entered into the fief, by the transcendently superior value of which, the debt would have been easily liquidated.*

And, in respect to the tyranny or despotism of the Albanys—not yet instructed in this particular case—as even that ceased by their destruction at the moment when Earl Duncan died, who was arrested by the same blow;—and during the life of Donald, who was not affected by the catastrophe, there was far from being any obstacle arising from the circumstance to prevent him from establishing his pretensions. On the contrary, the crisis was opportune, and he would rather have asserted his birthright under favourable auspices.

In short, there being nothing more on this side, and we being perfectly ignorant of the matrimonial alliances of Earl Duncan, never did a case more exclusively hinge in the most favourable view for Donald, upon one solitary point,—namely, the import of the words "*lawful son*," or "*filio legitime*," that have been applied to him. And their effects, and whether they can counterbalance the opposite evidence—confessedly most weighty—involves its very essence.

And here it is remarkable, that the phrase "*lawful son*," as denoting legitimacy at common law, did not technically prevail with us, until the commencement of the sixteenth cen-

* It is stated in the case of Margaret Lennox of Woodhead, that Lord Hailes estimated the two thousand marks in question, "as more than equivalent to 30,000*l.* of modern currency." But what was that sum in comparison of the value of the Earldom, or rather Province, of Lennox? Macpherson represents the latter, as "comprehending the whole Shirrefdom of Dumbarton, with the half of Strivelin" (Stirlingshire). Nay, the previous case informs us, that the Earldom originally was "immense"—"extending over Dumbartonshire, great part of Stirlingshire, and a part of the Counties of Perth and Renfrew."

p. 65.

Geog. Ill. of Scott. Hist.—art. "Levenox"—"Lennox," Case, p. 2.

Miss Lennox of Woodhead says, that "Isabella Duchess of Albany,"—"and her husband, had been feudally vested in that noble Fief, (the Earldom of Lennox,) in fulfilment of the indenture in 1391, (formerly mentioned,) at the period of their marriage,"—and then it is added, they were "in feudal possession,"—"in virtue of that settlement—of the marriage—and of the royal charter which followed."

ib. p. 63.

Ib.

It really would have been highly desirable if Miss Lennox had been here a little more explicit, for the public are quite unaware of any infeftment, or feudal possession, they then obtained,—or at least, which is all that is material, during the existence of Donald, and before the death of Earl Duncan in 1425.

tury. Nay, the Woodhead family are unable to adduce one identical cotemporary Scottish precedent,*—while it is observable, the term “lawful,” even at the later period, was descriptive of that partial legitimacy which our kings were in use to confer upon issue undoubtedly spurious.

It hence was equivocal in its meaning, and besides, in one of the Woodhead grants, “legitime,” and not “legitimus,” (the adjective) is employed, which may possibly be the French word “legitimé,” borrowed perhaps like others from our Gallican neighbours—however awkwardly here embodied—and actually expressive, as in its noted application to the spurious offspring of Lewis the Fourteenth, of the previous signification.

These circumstances then, including the novelty of lawful son originally, and its application to Donald in 1423 as if to denote a *status* beyond the range of common law, may be deserving of consideration.

But again, it is certain that the deeds quoted in reference to Donald, which have not been publicly scrutinized, are privative to himself, and purely derived from the secret repositories of his family,—and it may be now argued, that Donald appeared in a different character in extraneous documents, and on occasions directly affecting third parties, owing to the recent discovery that has been alluded to.

That discovery is an original charter, by Earl Duncan, his father, dated at Kylerne, “12th of August 1423—(hence long after the first deed, where Donald is styled “Laffwell,” and only seven days before the one, where “legitime”)—in which he confirms a grant by Sir William Graham, Donald’s superior of the lands of Balleclerach, in Campsy, to John Brisbane, and which is witnessed by “Malcolmo, Thoma, et *Donald*o filiis nostris *naturalibus*.” †

Hence Earl Duncan is certainly proved to have had a natural son, Donald, and not unlikely the same, upon a proper balancing of all the previous circumstances, with Donald, ancestor of Woodhead, particularly from the identity of their name.

But the Author is far, indeed, from wishing to undervalue the interests of the family of Woodhead; and after observing it is possible to suppose—though not yet instructed—that there may have been two Donalds, one “laffwell,” (not using perhaps, the term in the modern sense), their ancestor, and the other natural, § he will now, having discharged his duty, leave the further determination of the matter to the judgment of the Public.

* Miss Lennox of Woodhead, appeals in her case to Regiam Majestatem; but it is needless to add, the Regiam is no decisive authority, especially in a controverted point.

† Malcolm was probably the ancestor of the Lennoxes of Blarschogil, whom Douglas inaccurately represents as of Woodhead. There is a Royal charter, 20th of February 1477, “*Donaldo de Levenax filio juniore Malcolmi de Levenax de Blarschogill*,” of the lands of Blarschogill, “*in comitatu de Levenax*,” &c. proceeding upon Malcolm’s resignation.

Thomas, the other brother, apparently got the lands of Bullatis, also lying “*in comitatu de Levenax*,” for there is an original charter of them by James the First, 29th of October 1436, to John Scrimgeour, upon the forfeiture “*quondam Thomæ de Levenax, filii quondam Comitatus de Levenax*.”

§ It however must be kept in view, that the deed which Donald witnesses as the natural son, is in reference to a property (Balleclerach) exactly contiguous to Ballyncorrauch, the original patrimony of Donald the “laffwell sone,” and both Donalds held of Sir William Graham as superior.

Brisbane Charter-
Chest.

Peerage, 399.
Reg. Mag. Sig.
Lib. vii. 75.

General Register
House.

No. II.

(Referred to, p. 13.)

CHARTA de Terris de Buthernock, facta *Johanni de Hamilton*, per Duncanum Comitem de Levenax. Chartul. of Paisley,
Ad. Lib. 39.

Omnibus hanc chartam visuris vel audituris, Duncanus Comes de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam. Vestra noverit universitas nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti charta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro *Johanni Hamilton*, pro suo homagio et servitio, totas terras de Buthernok, cum suis pertinentiis, jacentes in Comitatu nostro de Levenax, infra vicecomitatus de Strivelyng, et de Dumbretane, *quas DOMINUS Johannes de Hamilton antea de nobis tenuit in capite, et has DICTUS DOMINUS Johannes, non vi, aut metu ductus, nec errore lapsus, sed mera et spontanea voluntate sua, nobis per fustum et baculum in presentia plurimorum virorum nobilium, apud Port-Glassach sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter resignavit, ac totum jus et clameum quæ in iisdem terris cum pertinentiis ejusdem habuit vel habere potuit, pro se et hæredibus suis omnino quietum clamavit in perpetuum.* Tenendas et Habendas dictas terras cum pertinentiis, eidem *Johanni* et heredibus suis, de nobis et hæredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate per omnes rectas metas et divisas suas, in boscis, planis, moris, maresiis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, in viis et semitis, aquis, stagnis, et molendinis, aucupationibus venationibus,* et piscariis cum tenandiis et tenantium servitiis, una cum ecclesiarum advocacionibus, cum omnibus aliis libertatibus, commoditatibus asiamentis, et justis pertinentiis quibuscunque, ad dictas terras cum pertinentiis spectantibus, seu quoque modo juste spectare valentibus in futurum: libere, quiete, plenarie, integre et honorificè, benè, et in pace sine Retinemento quocunque. Reddendo inde annuatim *dictus Johannes* et hæredes sui, nobis et hæredibus nostris, dimidiam marcam argenti infra nundinas de Glasgow, et faciendo inde nobis et hæredibus nostris servitium antedictum; et forinsecum servitium domini nostri regis cum evenerit, quantum pertinet ad tantas terras, infra nostrum Comitatum de Levenax, pro omni servitio seculari, exactione, et demanda. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum, presenti chartæ nostræ fecimus apponi. His testibus Domino Johanne de Striveling, Umfrido de Cunyngham Militibus, Umfrido de Colquhoun, Waltero de Buchanane, Alexandro Logane senescallo nostro, Johanne Menzies, cum multis aliis.

Then immediately follows in the Chartulary a confirmation by Earl Duncan, dated 6th of May 1394, of a subsequent settlement by John the disponent, of Buthernok, in favour of Margaret Fraser "sub spe matrimonii," to be held by them in terms of the preceding grant, which is expressly referred to.

Taking the title of this confirmation in 1394 into computation, John, the disponent, is mentioned three times, and always without any knightly accompaniment, in the same way as he had been designed, and no less than four times previously, in the first document, in marked contrast to Sir John the resigner.

* This is missed out in Dr Hamilton's transcript.

No. III.

(Referred to p. 13.)

WILL OF GAVIN DOUGLAS, BISHOP OF DUNKELD, IN THE YEAR 1522.

INVENTARIUM omnium bonorum quondam Reverendi in Christo patris, et domini, Gawini, miseratione divina, Episcopi Dounkeldensis, factum apud hospitium domini Dacris in partibus Anglie, in parochia Sancti Clementis prope Lundonium, decimo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo, quingentesimo, vicesimo secundo, coram his testibus, Henrico Grahame, Johanne Baxtar, domino Jacobo Hendersoune, Capellano, et Magistro Davide Douglas, presbitero, ac notaro publico. IN PRIMIS res et bona in palatio Dunkeldensi, magister Robertus Grahame, Canonicus ejusdem, habet sub inventario manu publico notariorum signato. Item bona in Clony, Silvester Rettray in Gudy, habet inventarium eorundem manu magistri Alexandri Douglas Canonici Dunkeldensis conscriptum. Item bona in Crawmound, Archibaldus Douglas, germanus noster, habet in custodia. Item bona in hospitio Ville Sancti Johannis, dominus Thomas Paule Capellanus habet sub inventario. Item bona in hospitio Edinburgi, dominus Johannes Geddes Capellanus, habet in custodia.

Item fatetur se habere *in bonis*, viz. in integris procuracionibus sue Diocesis Dunkeldensis, Anni Domini millesimi quingentesimi vicesimi primi, nonaginta quatuor libras monete Scotie, salvo justo calculo. Et de quotis testamentorum ejusdem anni, extendentibus per bonam estimationem ad summam centum librarum, salvo justo calculo ut prefertur. Item fatetur se habere de firmis terrarum suarum termini Penthecostes ultimi elapsi, extendentibus in pecunia ad ducentas quinquaginta libras, in manibus Magistrorum Georgei Hepburne, Decani Dounkeldensis, et Roberti Grahame canonici ejusdem, quos constituimus nostros vicarios generales, factores, et procuratores ad lites, causas, et negotia nos tangentia, et concernentia. Item fatetur se habere de decimis garbalibus Ecclesiarum parochialium de Littill Dounkeldensi, et Capeth, extendentibus ad decem et novem celdras victualium farine, viz. et ordeï, de croppa anni instantis, viz. anni etc. quingentesimi vicesimi secundi, et de eisdem Ecclesiis viginti octo celdrarum avenarum pro pabulis equorum, pretium bolle farine pretium bolle ordeï ac pretium bolle avenarum summa. Item fatetur se habere in decimis garbalibus Ecclesie parochialis de Cargill ejusdem croppe, extendentibus ad triginta duas celdras farine, et ordeï, pretium bolle farine pretium bolle ordeï

Summa. Item in decimis garbalibus Ecclesie de Ouchtergavyn, extendentibus ad decem celdras, et octo bollas farine, et ordeï, pretium bolle farine pretium bolle ordeï Summa. Item in decimis garbalibus Ecclesie de Tibbermure viginti octo celdras farine et ordeï, pretium bolle farine pretium bolle ordeï Summa. Item in decimis garbalibus Ecclesie de Forgundyny, extendentibus ad triginta celdras farine, et ordeï, pretium bolle farine, pretium bolle ordeï Summa. Salva tamen semper estimatione equitantium decimas garbales predictarum Ecclesiarum. Item fatetur decimas garbales Ecclesie de Alithe concessas et allocatas nobili et potenti domino de Glammys, pro solutione dotis. Item in manibus Archibaldi Douglas germani nostri, pro assedatione garbalium Ecclesiarum Paro-

chialium de Abirlady, et Abercorne, de croppa anni instantis, extendentium ad summam tringintarum quinquaginta duarum marcarum monete Scotie predictae, ut patet in dicta assedatione. Item fatetur se habere in manibus Hugonis Douglas burgensis de Edinburghe, pro assedatione decimorum garbaliū Ecclesie de Crawmond ejusdem anni, extendentium ad summam ducentarum quadraginta marcarum monete predictae. Item fatetur se habere in manibus Davidis Berclay de Cullerny, pro assedatione decimarum Ecclesie Parochialis de Strathmiglo, extendentium ad summam ducentarum quadraginta marcarum. Item fatetur sibi deberi pro decimis garbalibus Ecclesiarum de Boncle, et Prestoune, per intromissores eorundem, summam octoginta marcarum. Item fatetur se habere in vestibus corporeis in partibus Anglie, unam togam le tany satyn cum le soumyeis. Item unum par le chimeris de nigro le satyn. Aliud par le chimeris de panno laneo violeti coloris, cum capuceo utrique pari convenienti, pretium xl s. monete sterlingorum. Item unam togam luteam cum strictis manicis furritam, cum le blaklilyn pretum v merkis; Aliam togam de tanny grauss, cum parte interiori de chalmelett. Item unam cinctam togam de le satyn, pretium. . . . Et alteram togam de panno laneo nigro, pretium. . . . Item duo collobia curta, sive clamides vulgariter le chimeris, unam de black satyn, et aliam de Chalmelet, pretium xxvi s. viii. d. Item unam togam laneam in Scotia violeti coloris furritam, cum le soumyeis. Item unum capuceum de satyn rubei coloris ex parte exteriori, et nigri coloris ex parte interiori. Item aliud capuceum de le bleue welvott, et aliud de nigro welvott. Item octodecim Rochetas, pretium ciii libras, duo paria galgarum, tres camisias, duo birreta. Item fatetur se habere unam pelvim argenteam, cum lavacro, ponderis iii li iii unciarum, summa viii librarum; unum ciphum argenteum cum coopertoria, ponderis ii li xiiii unciarum, summa v li viii s. xi d.; unam cratheram argenteam cum coopertorio, ponderis xi unciarum, summa xxxiii s. x d. Item vii coclearia argentea, ponderis viii unciarum, i quarter, summa xxiii s. Item quinque annulos aureos, cum gemmis, ponderis duarum unciarum, summa iiii librarum. Item unam calicem argenteam, cum patera, ponderis xi unciarum, summa xl s. Item duos urceolos argenteos, ponderis trium unciarum, summa x s. Item unam pelvim argenteam, impignoratam Venerabili viro Willielmo Holgill, Preceptori Hospitalis Sancti Johannis de Savoye predictae, pro Summa quinquaginta duorum nobilium, continentem pondus octo librarum. Item fatetur se habere duos ciphos argenteos, cum crathera, et coopertorio, impignoratos Johanni Johnesoune civi Londonii, pro viginti nobilibus aureis, pondus cuiuslibet cipi xxiii unciarum, et pondus crathere cum coopertorio. . . . *

Item fatetur se habere in pecunia monitata, duodecim scuta gallicana aurea, de pondere l ii s. Item fatetur se habere duos mulos, unum masculum, et alium femellam, et duos equos, unum, viz. pili albi, et aliam pili bruneti.

SUMMA OMNIUM BONORUM.

DEBITA QUE SIBI DEBENTUR.

IN PRIMIS, Anthonius Duninaldis Mercator, Londinii commorans, tenetur sibi astrictus in

* Something here is wanting to complete the sentence.

summam undecim librarum sterlingorum, de resta majoris summe pro excambo facto ex oppido de Deip ad Civitatem Londoniensem, ut patet ex tenore obligationis dicti Anthonii. Item quoad reliqua debita que in partibus Scotie sibi debentur, refert se compotis sui Camerarii, et granatariorum suorum.

DEBITA QUE ALIIS DEBENTUR.

IN PRIMIS sponse quondam Roberti Richardstone, burgensis de Edinburghe, ducentas marcas, et ultra, ad bonum compotum. Item Johanni Ermar, burgensi de Perth, et uxori Willelmi Bell, penes eorum debita, refert se suo priori testamento ante suum recessum, necnon camerario suo Dounkeldensi, et Domino Thome Paule granatario suo apud Perth, quoad solutionem eorundem, et defalcationibus, et acquitantiis eorundem desuper receptis. Item penes debita Magistri Edwardi Cunynghame, et quantum ad solutionem eorundem, refert se Domino Johanni Geddes presbytero, et acquittantiis dicti Magistri Edwardi desuper exhibitis. Item fatetur se debere Magistro Matheo Geddes, pro pecunia mutuata, viginti quinque marcas monete Scotie. Item diversis civibus Londonensibus, pro suis cotidianis sumptibus in esculentis, et poculentis, ut patet in libris dietarum, extendentibus ad xli noble, xvii grotis, iiii d. —summa xlii li. xvii s. viii d. Item Richardo Wilkensoune hospiti suo, decem le nobillis, quatuordecim grossos—summa li s. Item pro custodia equorum domui, et familie sue, ad gramina, viii s. Item pro liberatione, et redemptione Margarete Creichtoune de le Comptoure, tempore egritudinis eundem tunc custodientis, summa viginti trium solidorum, pro cujus solutione prestitit fidei-jussores. Item Domino Dacris, decem libras. Item scissoribus pro galigis, et factura vestimentorum, xlii s. iiii d. Item lotrici vestimentorum Domini, v s. iiii d. Item Domino Thome Paule granatario de Perth, summa septem librarum, quinque solidorum, x d. deliberata Georgeo Geddes Senescallo, pro necessariis Domini misso Dunkeldensi.

SUMMA DEBITORUM.

SUMMA OMNIUM BONORUM DEBITIS ABSTRACTIS.

CUM nichil sit certius morte, nec incertius hora mortis, hinc est quod Ego Gawinus, Indignus Episcopus Dunkeldensis, eger corpore, sanus tamen mente, condo Testamentum meum in hunc modum: *In primis* do et lego animam meam deo omnipotenti, beatissimeque Marie, et Sancto Columbe patrono meo, totique celesti contubernio, corpusque meum sepeliendum in choro Ecclesie Hospitalis Sancti Johannis baptiste de Savoie, prope London. Item, do et lego prefato Hospitali unum par le chimeris de nigro le satyn, cum capuceo eiusdem. Item, do et lego Ecclesie parochiali Sancti Clementis pro jure funerali, meam togam de le tany satyn furitam cum le soumyeis. Item, do et lego Sacerdotibus in die sepulture mee indigentalibus, et pro cereis, et reliquis necessariis ad nostras exequias spectantibus, summam trium librarum xlii s. iiii d. Item, do et lego Magistro Matheo Geddas

Capellano nostro, togam laneam violeti coloris in Scotia furritam, cum le soumyeis. Item, Magistro David Douglas Capellano, togam meam de le tany grauss, cum le chalmelett ex parte interiori. Item, Margarete Douglas consanguinee nostre, cum Petro Carmychell avunculo nostro, tricentas marcas. Item, Christiane Douglas consanguinee nostre apud Elchok, ducentas marcas. Item, Henrico Grahame consanguineo nostro centum marcas. Item, Johanni Baxtar centum marcas, si bona adhuc extendunt ultra solutionem debitorum, sinautem quadraginta libras secundum modificationem Executorum. Item, Georgio Geddes familiari nostro, quadraginta marcas. Item, Hugoni Johnesoune familiari nostro, quadraginta marcas. Item, Majistro David Douglas, decem libras. Item, domino Jacobo Hendersone, decem marcas. Johanni Buyde, alias Delamott, decem marcas. Item, Johanni M'Cuddy eoquo, quadraginta solidos. Item, do et lego Mulos et equos meos antedictos meis servitoribus non habentibus equos, equaliter inter ipsos distribuendos. Residuum omnium bonorum meorum do et lego in dispositione Executorum meorum, viz. Archibaldi Douglas germani nostri, et Magistri Roberti Grahame Canonici Dunkeldensis, quos, ut memini, constitui meos Executores in priori meo testamento, veluti pro presenti constituo, quibus addo et constituo Georgeum Douglas consanguineum meum, et magistrum Matheum Geddis, Vicarium de Tibbirmure coexecutores. Insuper constituo venerabilem et egregium virum dominum Willelmum Halgill, preceptorem dicti Hospitalis de Savoie, superiorem, et moderatorem bonorum meorum antedictorum in partibus Anglie existentium, ut ipsi disponant hujusmodi bona pro salute anime mee, prout respondere voluerint coram summo Iudice, in districto examini. Nolo insuper in aliquo derogare priori meo Inventario, vigore constitutionis presentis testamenti, et executorum in eodem, sed volo quod utrinque sortiatur effectum pro mea ultima voluntate perimplenda.

pro Registratione, viii. s. iii. d. ob.

PROBATUM fuit presens Testamentum coram nobis Johanne Alen, juris utriusque doctore, canonico ecclesie Cathedralis Lincolnensi, Reverendissimi in Christo Patris, et domini, domini Thome miseratione divina, titulo sancte Cecilie, sacrosancte Romane ecclesie Presbyteri Cardinalis, Eboracensis Archiepiscopi, Anglie primatis, magnique Cancellarii ejusdem, ac Sedis Apostolice nati, atque etiam de latere inibi Legati, Commissario Generali, sufficienter, et legitime in hac parte deputato; xix die Mensis Septembris, Anno Domini millesimo, quingentesimo xxii^o, et per nos approbatum, insinuatum, legitimeque pronunciatum pro valore ejusdem; Commissaque fuit administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum, et debitorum testatoris suprascripti defuncti, Magistro Matheo geddes, uni executorum in hujusmodi testamento nominato, de bene et fideli administrando eadem, et de perimpendo predictum testamentum, necnon de vero et pleno computo, calculo, sive ratiocinio, nobis aut alii iudici, vel iudicibus in ea parte, competentibus cum ad hoc debite requisitus fuerit, reddendo, in forma juris jurato, salvo jure cuiuscunque. Datum Londonii, sub sigillo prefati Reverendissimi Patris, quo in hac parte utimur, die et anno predictis.

Previous to the period of his death, the above venerable Prelate who reflects so much honour upon the literary character of his country, had been stripped of the Bishoprick of Dunkeld, owing to political considerations, that also induced him to repair to England.

Dr Irving upon the authority of Hollinshed,* affirms, he obtained a pension from Henry VIII., but this may be doubted as there is no allusion to the circumstance, or to the arrears of any pension,—which in such event might be expected,—in the general inventory of his means and effects. On the contrary the Bishop seems to have been reduced to straits, as he is obliged to pawn some of his silver plate.

The precise period of his death has been disputed by historians; but although there be no date to his *Will*, the occurrence may have been shortly before September 1522, the date of the Probate.

He mentions one *consanguineus*, and certain *consanguineæ* of the name of Douglas, besides his brother Archibald Douglas; and as the only charge brought against his moral character was a breach of chastity, most common indeed among cotemporary ecclesiastics, it is not improbable that some of these may have been his offspring, the former terms having occasionally the same signification with “nepotism.” Godscroft affirms he had a natural daughter married to Sempill of Fulwood.

II. 28.

Brit. Mus. Cott. Cal.
B. VI.

Thomas Lord Dacre, at whose mansion the Bishop probably died, was a politician and public character of great eminence; and it further appears, by an original letter in 1515, that he was “off kyne to my Lord of Angus,” and hence a relative of the Bishop, whose father was the great Earl of Angus. This is a circumstance hitherto unnoticed, nor is any clue yet afforded for discovering the relationship between the noble Houses of Angus, and Dacre.

Weaver's Ancient Fun-
eral Monuments,
440.

Gavin, Bishop of Dunkeld, was buried agreeably to his injunction in the Hospital Church of the Savoy, on the left side of Thomas Halsay, Bishop of Leighlin, “*Anglicorum Penitentiarius*,” where there was a stone bearing his style, and that he died an exile in the year 1522.

The preceding Will is curious, as being almost the oldest document of the kind respecting a Scottish person of note, and it is even fuller, and more precise than many subsequent ones. ||

* *Vide* his interesting life of Gavin Douglas, in the *Lives of the Scottish Poets*, Vol. II. p. 15.

|| The Original is in the charter-chest of the ancient family of Lindsay of Dowhill. The words have been rendered without the contractions.

